

Regulation 1506 *Miscellaneous Services Enterprises, and* Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*

Complete Rule Making File

OAL Approval

Index

1. *Final Statement of Reasons*
2. *Updated Informative Digest*
3. *Business Tax Committee Minutes,*
4. *Reporter's Transcript Business Taxes Committee, September 16, 2008*
5. *Estimate of Cost or Savings, September 30, 2008*
6. *Economic and Fiscal Impact Statements, October 3, 2008*
7. *Notice of Publications*
8. *Notice to Interested Parties, October 17, 2008*
9. *Rescheduled Hearing Notice of Publications*
10. *Statement of Compliance*
11. *Reporter's Transcript, Item F3, Public Hearing, December 17, 2008*
12. *Minutes, December 17, 2008, and Exhibits*

**State of California
Office of Administrative Law**

In re:

Board of Equalization

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF REGULATORY
ACTION

Regulatory Action:

Government Code Section 11349.3

Title 18, California Code of Regulations

OAL File No. 2009-0126-01 S

Adopt sections:

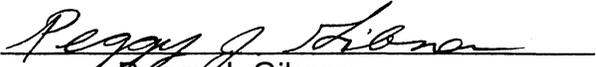
Amend sections: 1506, 1524

Repeal sections:

This rulemaking amends Title 18 sections 1506 and 1524 to clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when they are required to hold a seller's permit. This rulemaking also clarifies how tax applies to a cleaner's alteration charges.

OAL approves this regulatory action pursuant to section 11349.3 of the Government Code. This regulatory action becomes effective on 4/10/2009.

Date: 3/11/2009


Peggy J. Gibson
Staff Counsel

For: SUSAN LAPSLEY
Director

Original: Ramon Hirsig
Copy: Richard Bennion

RECEIVED
MAR 12 2009
Board Proceedings

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

300 Capitol Mall, Suite 1250
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-6225 FAX (916) 323-6826



SUSAN LAPSLEY
Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Richard Bennion
FROM: OAL Front Desk *LW*
DATE: 3/12/2009
RE: Return of Approved Rulemaking Materials
OAL File No. 2009-0126-01S

OAL hereby returns this file your agency submitted for our review (OAL File No. 2009-0126-01S regarding Miscellaneous Services Enterprises).

If this is an approved file, it contains a copy of the regulation(s) stamped "ENDORSED APPROVED" by the Office of Administrative Law and "ENDORSED FILED" by the Secretary of State. The effective date of an approved file is specified on the Form 400 (see item B.5). (Please Note: The 30th Day after filing with the Secretary of State is calculated from the date the Form 400 was stamped "ENDORSED FILED" by the Secretary of State.)

DO NOT DISCARD OR DESTROY THIS FILE

Due to its legal significance, you are required by law to preserve this rulemaking record. Government Code section 11347.3(d) requires that this record be available to the public and to the courts for possible later review. Government Code section 11347.3(e) further provides that "...no item contained in the file shall be removed, altered, or destroyed or otherwise disposed of." See also the Records Management Act (Government Code section 14740 et seq.) and the State Administrative Manual (SAM) section 1600 et seq.) regarding retention of your records.

If you decide not to keep the rulemaking records at your agency/office or at the State Records Center, you may transmit it to the State Archives with instructions that the Secretary of State shall not remove, alter, or destroy or otherwise dispose of any item contained in the file. See Government Code section 11347.3(f).

Enclosures

STD. 400 (REV. 01-08)

OAL FILE NUMBERS	NOTICE FILE NUMBER 2-2008-1003-02	REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER 2009-0120-015	EMERGENCY NUMBER
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**ENDORSED FILED
IN THE OFFICE OF**

2009 MAR 11 PM 4:38

Debra Bowen
 DEBRA BOWEN
 SECRETARY OF STATE

For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only

NOTICE	REGULATIONS
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AGENCY WITH RULEMAKING AUTHORITY
 State Board of Equalization

AGENCY FILE NUMBER (if any)

A. PUBLICATION OF NOTICE (Complete for publication in Notice Register)

1. SUBJECT OF NOTICE		TITLE(S)	FIRST SECTION AFFECTED	2. REQUESTED PUBLICATION DATE
3. NOTICE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Notice re Proposed Regulatory Action <input type="checkbox"/> Other		4. AGENCY CONTACT PERSON		FAX NUMBER (Optional)
OAL USE ONLY	ACTION ON PROPOSED NOTICE <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Modified <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved/Withdrawn		NOTICE REGISTER NUMBER 08 #42-2	PUBLICATION DATE 10-17-2008

B. SUBMISSION OF REGULATIONS (Complete when submitting regulations)

1a. SUBJECT OF REGULATION(S) Miscellaneous Services Enterprises	1b. ALL PREVIOUS RELATED OAL REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER(S)
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2. SPECIFY CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE(S) AND SECTION(S) (Including title 26, if toxics related) SECTION(S) AFFECTED (List all section number(s) individually. Attach additional sheet if needed.)	ADOPT	ENDORSED APPROVED
	AMEND	MAR 11 2009
	REPEAL	Office of Administrative Law

3. TYPE OF FILING

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Rulemaking (Gov. Code §11346)	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Compliance: The agency officer named below certifies that this agency complied with the provisions of Gov. Code §§11346.2-11347.3 either before the emergency regulation was adopted or within the time period required by statute.	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Readopt (Gov. Code, §11346.1(h))	<input type="checkbox"/> Changes Without Regulatory Effect (Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn nonemergency filing (Gov. Code §§11349.3, 11349.4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn emergency filing (Gov. Code, §11346.1)	<input type="checkbox"/> File & Print	<input type="checkbox"/> Print Only
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (Gov. Code, §11346.1(b))	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		

4. ALL BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED REGULATIONS AND/OR MATERIAL ADDED TO THE RULEMAKING FILE (Cal. Code Regs. title 1, §44 and Gov. Code §11347.1)

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGES (Gov. Code, §§ 11343.4, 11346.1(d); Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Effective 30th day after filing with Secretary of State	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective on filing with Secretary of State	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100 Changes Without Regulatory Effect	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective other (Specify) _____
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6. CHECK IF THESE REGULATIONS REQUIRE NOTICE TO, OR REVIEW, CONSULTATION, APPROVAL OR CONCURRENCE BY, ANOTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY

<input type="checkbox"/> Department of Finance (Form STD. 399) (SAM §6660)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair Political Practices Commission	<input type="checkbox"/> State Fire Marshal
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		

7. CONTACT PERSON Richard E. Bennion	TELEPHONE NUMBER (916) 445-2130	FAX NUMBER (Optional) (916) 324-3984	E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional) rbennion@boe.ca.gov
---	------------------------------------	---	--

8. **I certify that the attached copy of the regulation(s) is a true and correct copy of the regulation(s) identified on this form, that the information specified on this form is true and correct, and that I am the head of the agency taking this action, or a designee of the head of the agency, and am authorized to make this certification.**

SIGNATURE OF AGENCY HEAD OR DESIGNEE <i>Diane G. Olson</i>	DATE January 15, 2009
TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNATORY Diane G. Olson, Chief, Board Proceedings Division	

Regulation 1506. Miscellaneous Service Enterprises.

(a) Licensed Architects.

(1) In General. Fees paid to licensed architects for their ability to design, conceive or communicate ideas, concepts, designs, and specifications are not subject to tax. Any plans, specifications, renderings or models or other instruments of service provided by a licensed architect under a licensed architect's contract or commission are integral to the licensed architect's services and are not subject to tax. The licensed architect is the consumer of any tangible personal property, including plans, specifications, renderings or models, used or transferred in the performance of professional services notwithstanding the fact that a fee may be added to the cost of the property and separately stated on a billing to the customer. If after the completion of the contract or commission the licensed architect provides additional copies of the original plans or specifications, or any models or renderings of an existing structure, the architect is regarded as making a sale of such copies, models or renderings.

(2) Licensed Architect. A "licensed architect" is defined under the Business and Professions Code Chapter 3, Division 3, Section 5500 as follows:

"As used in this chapter, architect means a person who is licensed to practice architecture in this state under the authority of this chapter."

A licensed architect preparing or being in responsible control of plans, specifications, and instruments of service is required to affix to those plans, specifications, and instruments of service their stamp or seal which bears the licensee's name, his or her license number, the legend "Licensed Architect" and the legend "State of California," and which shall provide a means of indicating the renewal date of the license.

(3) Architectural Perspectivists and Modelers. Architectural perspectivists do not act as "licensed architects." Architectural perspectivists are the retailers of renderings, prints and drawings they provide to architects or other consumers and tax applies to their entire charge for such items. Modelers do not act as "licensed architects." Modelers are the retailers of models they provide to architects or other consumers, and tax applies to their entire charge for such items.

(4) Licensed architects who produce renderings, prints, drawings or models pursuant to a contract that includes professional architectural services are not retailers of the renderings, prints, drawings or models they provide pursuant to that contract for architectural services. Tax does not apply to their charge for such items.

~~(b) Barbers, Beauty Shop Operators, and Shoe Polishers, Launderers and Cleaners. (1) In General. Barbers, beauty shop operators, and shoe polishers, launderers and cleaners are the consumers of the supplies and other property used in performing their services, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of the supplies and other property. They are retailers, however, of any such supplies, or of used articles, or other tangible personal property, which they sell to consumers customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.~~

~~(2) Rentals. Launderers and cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.~~

(c) Clothes Cleaners and Dyers

(1) Clothes Cleaning – In General. Persons who provide clothes-cleaning services are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in performing their cleaning services, and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for such services.

(2) Rentals. Clothes cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.

(3) Clothes Dyeing – In General. Persons who provide dyeing services are retailers, not consumers, when their charges are for the dyeing of new fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to their gross receipts from such sales. Persons who dye new items are required to hold a seller's permit.

Dyers are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in dyeing used fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for their dyeing services.

(4) Alteration of Garments – In General. For the purposes of this subdivision (c), alteration of garments means and includes any work performed upon new or used men's, women's and children's clothing to meet the requirements of the customer whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, removal of material, refitting, or repairing. Alteration of garments does not mean or include the process of dyeing garments. Alteration of garments also does not mean or include work performed upon new or used personal and household items such as handbags, stuffed animals, bedding, and draperies. The application of tax to a clothes cleaner's or a dyer's charges for the alteration of personal or household items is explained in Regulation 1524.

(A) Alteration of Garments by Clothes Cleaning or Dyeing Establishments. A clothes cleaning or dyeing establishment, including wet cleaners (e.g., launderers) and dry cleaners, means and includes a clothes cleaner or dyer who (1) operates a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning, or (2) provides spotting and pressing services on the premises, but not garment cleaning, or (3) operates a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

A clothes cleaner or dyeing establishment described above is the consumer of property used or furnished in the alteration of new or used garments provided that:

1. Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services, and

2. No more than twenty percent (20%) of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of garments.

If a clothes cleaner or dyer is not an establishment as described or does not meet the requirements of this paragraph (A), tax applies to the clothes cleaner's or the dyer's charges for the alteration of garments as explained in Regulation 1524.

(B) Alteration of Garments by a Third Party. When a clothes cleaner or dyer who meets the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A) contracts with a third party such as a tailor for the alteration of garments instead of performing such alterations itself, the clothes cleaner or dyer is a consumer, not a retailer, of the alterations provided by the third party and may not issue a resale certificate to the third party for such alterations. Tax applies to the third party's charges to the clothes cleaner or dyer for such alterations as explained in Regulation 1524.

(5) Miscellaneous Sale of Items. Clothes cleaners and dyers, whether or not they meet the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A), are retailers of any supplies, used items, or other tangible personal property such as lint brushes, abandoned garments, wood hangers, or novelty items, which they sell to customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales. As retailers of tangible personal property, such persons are required to hold a seller's permit.

(ed) Circulating Libraries. When circulating libraries, which are engaged in the business of renting books to others, pay tax measured by the purchase price of such books either to the person from whom the books are purchased or to the board, tax does not apply to the amount charged for the rental of such books. Such libraries are retailers of new or used books, which they sell to consumers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

(de) Dentists and Dental Laboratories. Dentists are consumers of the materials, supplies, dental laboratory products and other tangible personal property which they use in performing their services. Tax, accordingly, applies to the sale of the tangible personal property to them.

Dental laboratories are the retailers of the plates, inlays and other products which they manufacture for dentists or other consumers. Tax applies to their entire charges for such products regardless of whether a separate charge or billing is made for materials and manufacturing services.

(ef) Gun Clubs. Gun clubs are consumers, not retailers, of clay pigeons or blue rocks furnished to members or patrons in connection with trapshooting or similar sports even though the charge for the service is measured by the number of clay pigeons or blue rocks used. The tax applies with respect to the sale of such property to the clubs.

(fg) Licensed Hearing Aid Dispensers. Persons licensed as hearing aid dispensers by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Hearing Aid Dispensers Examining Committee, are consumers of hearing aids furnished or sold by them. The term "hearing aid" includes any necessary accessory or component part of the hearing aid which is fully worn on the body of the user such as cords, connector tubing, ear molds, or batteries, whether the part is sold or furnished separately or in conjunction with the hearing aid. The term also includes replacement and repair parts. Tax applies with respect to the sale of such products to licensed hearing aid dispensers.

Tax applies to the retail sale of such products by persons who are not licensed hearing aid dispensers.

(gh) Summer Camps. The tax applies to gross receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property at summer camps, whether operated by municipal or private corporations, or other parties. When a camp qualifies as a school or educational institution, tax, with respect to meals, applies in the same manner as to schools and educational institutions. To qualify as a school or educational institution for purposes of this regulation, the camp must conduct regularly scheduled classes, with required attendance, in charge of qualified instructors.

If a single charge is made for all of the privileges extended by the camp, a segregation must be made and the tax returned on that portion of the total charge representing taxable receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property. In the absence of such a segregation, the taxable receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property shall be determined by the board based on information available to it.

(hi) Taxidermists. Taxidermists are consumers of the materials used in repairing, stuffing and mounting skins, heads, etc., of animals, birds, fish, and the like furnished by their customers, and tax applies with respect to the sale of such property to them. If, however, a separate charge for such property is made on the invoices to the customers at the fair retail selling price, the taxidermist is the retailer of the property and tax applies to such separate charge.

Tax applies to retail sales by taxidermists of skins, heads, mountings or other tangible personal property.

(ij) Licensed Veterinarians.

(1) Definitions. As used herein:

(A) The term "licensed veterinarian" means any person licensed as a veterinarian by the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine.

(B) The term "drugs and medicines" includes substances or preparations intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in animals and which is commonly recognized as a substance or preparation intended for this use. The term includes legend drugs, pills and capsules (other than vitamins), liquid medications, injected drugs, ointments, vaccines, intravenous fluids, and medicated soaps if those soaps are available only to veterinarians. The term does not include vitamins, shampoos, pet foods, prescription diet foods, artificial diets, flea powders, and flea sprays.

(C) The term "professional services" includes the diagnosis and treatment of disease or trauma in animal life. It also includes the administration of drugs and medicines by means of, for example, injection, intravenous solution, or oral or bodily application.

(2) Application of Tax.

(A) Licensed veterinarians are consumers of drugs and medicines which they use or furnish in the performance of their professional services. Accordingly, tax does not apply to a licensed veterinarian's charges to

clients for such drugs and medicines, whether or not separately stated. Licensed veterinarians are also consumers of tangible personal property, other than drugs and medicines, which they use or which they furnish to clients without a separately stated charge. Tax applies to the sale of such drugs, medicines and other items to licensed veterinarians except:

1. Operative April 1, 1996, drugs or medicines which are purchased to be administered to animal life as an additive to feed or drinking water of food animals (as defined in Regulation 1587 (18 CCR 1587), "Animal Life, Feed, Drugs and Medicines") or of non-food animals which are being held for sale in the regular course of business, and the primary purpose of the drugs or medicines is the prevention and control of disease, or

2. Operative January 1, 1997, drugs or medicines which are purchased to be administered directly (e.g., orally, by injection, or by application to the body) to food animals and the primary purpose of the drugs or medicines is the prevention or control of disease of the food animals. Veterinarians remain consumers of drugs and medicines administered directly to non-food animals.

(B) Licensed veterinarians are retailers of drugs and medicines which they furnish for a consideration without performing specific related professional services. Licensed veterinarians are also retailers of tangible personal property, other than drugs and medicines, which they furnish to clients for a separately stated charge. Unless otherwise exempt, tax applies to charges made by licensed veterinarians to clients for such drugs, medicines and other items. See Regulation 1587(18 CCR 1587), "Animal Life, Feed, Drugs and Medicines" for exemption for sales of feed, drugs, or medicines for certain animals. Tax applies to separately stated charges made for X-rays if the X-rays are delivered to clients.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 7051, Revenue and Taxation Code. Reference: Sections 6006, 6007, 6015, 6018.1, 6018.7, 6358, 6358.4 and 6363, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Regulation 1524. Manufacturers of Personal Property.

(a) In General. Tax applies to the gross receipts from retail sales (i.e., sales to consumers) by manufacturers, producers, processors, and fabricators of tangible personal property the sale of which is not otherwise exempted. The measure of the tax is the gross receipts of, or sales price charged by, the manufacturer, producer, processor, or fabricator, from which no deduction may be taken ~~by the manufacturer~~ on account of the cost of the raw materials or other components purchased, or labor or service costs to create or produce the tangible personal property, or of any step in the manufacturing process, producing, processing, or fabricating, including work performed to fit the customer's specific requirements, whether or not performed at the customer's specific request, or any other services that are a part of the sale. In addition, no deduction may be taken on account of interest paid, losses, or any other expense.

(b) Particular Applications.

(l) ~~Alterations To New Clothing For Men, Women And Children.~~ Alteration of New and Used Items.

(A) ~~Definition of Alteration. "Alteration," as herein used, means and includes any work performed upon new clothing to meet the requirements of a customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, the removal of material from the garment, the rearranging or restyling of the garment, or any other change therein.~~

(A) Alteration of New Items means and includes any work performed upon new items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items to meet the requirements of the customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the item, the removal of material from the item, the rearranging or restyling of the item, or otherwise altering the item, when such alterations result in the creation or production of a new item or constitute a step in the creation or production of a new item for the customer.

Charges for the alteration of new items are subject to tax, except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, regardless of whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or included in the price of the item, or whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the item or by another person. Persons engaged in the producing, processing or fabricating of new items are retailers, not consumers, of the alterations provided to the customer and are required to hold a seller's permit.

(B) Alteration of Used Items means and includes the mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering used items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was created or produced.

Charges for the alteration of used items are not subject to tax. Generally, persons performing the alteration of used items are consumers, not retailers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations, and tax applies to the sale of the supplies and materials to such persons.

Except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, persons performing the alteration of used items are retailers, not consumers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations when the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge for the alterations, or if the invoice to the customer includes a separate charge for such property. When such persons are retailers, not consumers, tax applies to the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials to the customer.

When the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge to the customer, the person performing the alterations must segregate on the invoice to the customer and in its records, the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials from the charge for the alterations. "Total charge" means the combined total of the retail value of the supplies and materials furnished or consumed as part of the alterations and the labor charges for the alterations.

(B) Application of Tax.

1. In General. Charges for alterations to new clothing are subject to tax. It is immaterial whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or are included in the price of the garment. It also is immaterial whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the garment or by another person.

~~(2) Alterations by Clothes Cleaning or Clothes Dyeing Establishment. A person who operates a clothes cleaning or clothes dyeing establishment is the consumer of property used or furnished in altering new and used clothing, provided that~~

~~(A) 75 percent or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services and~~

~~(B) No more than 20 percent of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of new and used garments.~~

~~If both requirements are met, sales tax shall not apply to the operator's charges for alterations of new or used clothing. However, that person is a retailer of any other tangible personal property sold to consumers in the regular course of business, and sales tax shall apply to the gross receipts from those sales.~~

(32) Painting, Polishing, Finishing. Tax applies to charges for painting, polishing, and otherwise finishing tangible personal property in connection with the production of a finished product for consumers, whether the article to be finished is supplied by the customer or by the finisher. Tax does not apply to charges for painting or finishing real property.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 7051, Revenue and Taxation Code. Reference: Sections 6011, 6012 and 6018.6, Revenue and Taxation Code. Bad debts, see regulation 1642; Tax Paid Purchases Resold, see regulation 1701.

CALIFORNIA REGULATORY NOTICE REGISTER 2009, VOLUME NO. 12-Z

File# 2009-0126-01
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
Miscellaneous Services Enterprises

This rulemaking amends Title 18 sections 1506 and 1524 to clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when they are required to hold a seller's permit. This rulemaking also clarifies how tax applies to a cleaner's alteration charges.

Title 18
California Code of Regulations
AMEND: 1506, 1524
Filed 03/11/2009
Effective 04/10/2009
Agency Contact:
Richard Bennion (916) 445-2130

File# 2009-0126-05
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
Relief from Liability

This action affords relief from liability for failure to report and pay sales and use taxes to the state, for a franchisee that relies upon written advice given by the Board of Equalization to its franchisor when the franchisor requested the advice on behalf of franchisees and specifically named the franchisee as a subject of the request.

Title 18
California Code of Regulations
AMEND: 1705
Filed 03/11/2009
Effective 04/10/2009
Agency Contact:
Richard Bennion (916) 445-2130

File# 2009-0116-07
BOARD OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
Supervision Parameters

This regulatory action revises the supervision parameters for occupational therapists to allow the supervisor's weekly review to be completed by telecommunication as well as onsite, and to specify the method of documentation of the supervision.

Title 16
California Code of Regulations
AMEND: 4181
Filed 03/04/2009
Effective 04/03/2009
Agency Contact: James Schenk (916) 263-2249

File# 2009-0211-01
BOARD OF PHARMACY
Section 100 Changes

This action makes non-substantive changes to three incorporated-by-reference forms and updates the version date of those forms both on the forms and in the relevant sections of the California Code of Regulations.

Title 16
California Code of Regulations
AMEND: 1715, 1784, Form 17M-13, Form 17M-14, Form 17M-26
Filed 03/11/2009
Agency Contact: Carolyn Klein (916) 574-7913

File# 2009-0123-01
CALIFORNIA GAMBLING CONTROL
COMMISSION
Extension of Credit, Check Cashing, ATMs and Unclaimed Property

This action adopts two regulations which establish the California Gambling Control Commission's requirements for extension of credit to gamblers, check cashing, the placement of automatic teller machines, and procedures governing unclaimed or abandoned property.

Title 4
California Code of Regulations
ADOPT: 12388, 12410
Filed 03/10/2009
Effective 07/08/2009
Agency Contact: James Allen (916) 263-0700

File# 2009-0123-02
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL
General Hazardous Materials Regulations

This proposed regulatory action deals with the licensing and application process for motor carriers for transportation of hazardous materials, such as, adding definitions, establishing criteria for applying for new and temporary licenses, and for renewing licenses, and establishing licensing information the Department may maintain in electronic or hard-copy format.

Title 13
California Code of Regulations
ADOPT: 1160.6 AMEND: 1160.3, 1160.4
Filed 03/10/2009
Effective 04/09/2009
Agency Contact: Cullen Sisskind (916) 445-1865

File# 2009-0126-04
CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
Altering of Sex of Horse

The California Horse Racing Board proposes amendment of title 4, California Code of Regulations, sec.

Date: March 18, 2009

/s/

CRAIG S. TARPENNING
Senior Staff Counsel

for: SUSAN LAPSLEY
Director

Original: R. Steven Tharatt, MPVM, Director
cc: Laura Little

**AVAILABILITY OF INDEX OF
PRECEDENTIAL DECISIONS**

**VICTIM COMPENSATION AND
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS BOARD**

Title 2, Division 2, Rule 619.7(f) states that the Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board (VCGCB) shall maintain an index of significant and legal policy determinations contained in precedent decisions.

As authorized by Government Code section 11425.60, the VCGCB has designated several administrative decisions as precedent decisions. Members of the public may obtain the Index of Precedent Decisions by calling (916) 491-3863 or by sending a written request to the Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board, Attn: Geoff Feusahrens, 400 R Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, CA 95811. In addition, the Index of Precedent Decisions may also be found on the VCGCB website at <http://www.vcgcb.ca.gov>.

**SUMMARY OF REGULATORY
ACTIONS**

**REGULATIONS FILED WITH
SECRETARY OF STATE**

This Summary of Regulatory Actions lists regulations filed with the Secretary of State on the dates indicated. Copies of the regulations may be obtained by contacting the agency or from the Secretary of State, Archives, 1020 O Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. (916) 653-7715. Please have the agency name and the date filed (see below) when making a request.

File# 2009-0129-01
AIR RESOURCES BOARD
Oceangoing Incineration

This action updates the version of one National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Nautical Chart incorporated by reference in 17 CCR 93119, subdivision (c), for the purpose of showing the location of the line three nautical miles seaward from the California coast.

Title 17
California Code of Regulations
AMEND: 93119
Filed 03/11/2009
Agency Contact: Trini Balcazar (916) 445-9564

File# 2009-0202-03
AIR RESOURCES BOARD
Zero-Emission Vehicle Regulations

This rulemaking amends the Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) program in a number of ways. It lessens the projected number of required Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) required of large volume manufacturers from 25,000 during model years 2012-2014 to 7,500, and from 50,000 during model years 2015-2017 to 25,000. It offers manufacturers an alternative path toward compliance with the ZEV program by awarding credits for production of various categories of Partial Zero Emission Vehicles (PZEVs) in satisfaction of a portion of large manufacturers' market-share-based ZEV production obligations. The rulemaking also includes phase-in credit multipliers for introduction of certain new vehicles, credits for ZEV or PZEV production that is part of transportation systems involving shared use of vehicles and linkages to mass transit, provisions for sale of credits by small manufacturers to large manufacturers, provisions for how total production is calculated, carry-forward and carry-back credit provisions, credits for Advance Technology PZEVs placed in other states which have adopted the California ZEV program, and requirements for publication of production data and ZEV credit bank balances, among other things.

Title 13
California Code of Regulations
ADOPT: 1962.1 AMEND: 1900, 1962, 1962.1 re-number as 1962.2
Filed 03/18/2009
Effective 04/17/2009
Agency Contact: Amy Whiting (916) 322-6533

File# 2009-0126-01
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
Miscellaneous Services Enterprises

This rulemaking amends Title 18 sections 1506 and 1524 to clarify how tax applies to charges made by

cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when they are required to hold a seller's permit. This rulemaking also clarifies how tax applies to a cleaner's alteration charges.

Title 18
California Code of Regulations
AMEND: 1506, 1524
Filed 03/11/2009
Effective 04/10/2009
Agency Contact:
Richard Bennion (916) 445-2130

File# 2009-0126-05
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
Relief from Liability

This action affords relief from liability for failure to report and pay sales and use taxes to the state, for a franchisee that relies upon written advice given by the Board of Equalization to its franchisor when the franchisor requested the advice on behalf of franchisees and specifically named the franchisee as a subject of the request.

Title 18
California Code of Regulations
AMEND: 1705
Filed 03/11/2009
Effective 04/10/2009
Agency Contact:
Richard Bennion (916) 445-2130

File# 2009-0211-01
BOARD OF PHARMACY
Section 100 Changes

This action makes non-substantive changes to three incorporated-by-reference forms and updates the version date of those forms both on the forms and in the relevant sections of the California Code of Regulations.

Title 16
California Code of Regulations
AMEND: 1715, 1784, Form 17M-13, Form 17M-14, Form 17M-26
Filed 03/11/2009
Agency Contact: Carolyn Klein (916) 574-7913

File# 2009-0126-04
CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
Altering of Sex of Horse

The California Horse Racing Board proposes amendment of title 4, California Code of Regulations, sec. 1865, which governs registration and race entry requirements of gelded or castrated race horses. Amendments specify that horse trainers are responsible for ensuring that the true sex of a horse is indicated on the race

entry certificate of registration and impose a minimum \$1,000 fine on a horse trainer if a horse is not correctly identified in the official program for the race in which the horse is entered, absent mitigating circumstances.

Title 4
California Code of Regulations
AMEND: 1865
Filed 03/11/2009
Effective 04/10/2009
Agency Contact: Harold Coburn (916) 263-6397

File# 2009-0129-02
DELTA PROTECTION COMMISSION
Amend Appeal Procedure Regulations

Any person who is aggrieved by any action taken by a local government or other local agency in implementing the resource management plan, or otherwise taken pursuant to the Delta Protection Act, may file an appeal with the Delta Protection Commission. This regulatory action amends the appeal procedures for aggrieved persons and establishes new procedures for appeals initiated by the Commission. It also establishes the procedures for withdrawing an appeal.

Title 14
California Code of Regulations
ADOPT: 20004.1, 20009.1, 20009.2 AMEND:
20000, 20001, 20002, 20003, 20004, 20005, 20008,
20009
Filed 03/16/2009
Effective 04/15/2009
Agency Contact: Linda Fiack (916) 776-2290

File# 2009-0313-01
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
Asian Citrus Psyllid Interior Quarantine

This action adds the central southern portion of Riverside County to the area quarantined to help prevent the spread of the Asian Citrus Psyllid, associated bacteria, and Citrus Greening disease.

Title 3
California Code of Regulations
AMEND: 3435(b)
Filed 03/18/2009
Effective 03/18/2009
Agency Contact:
Stephen S. Brown (916) 654-1017

File# 2009-0127-02
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES
Hearing Aid Procedures Codes

Department of Health Care Services submitted this action to amend title 22, California Code of Regulations, sec. 51517 by making nonsubstantial revisions pursuant to title 1, California Code of Regulations, sec.

Rulemaking File Index
Title 18. Public Revenue
Sales and Use Tax
Regulation 1506 *Miscellaneous Services Enterprises*,
and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*

1. *Final Statement of Reasons*
2. *Updated Informative Digest*
3. *Business Tax Committee Minutes*,
 - Minutes
 - Text of Proposed regulations
 - Formal Issue Paper Number 08-005
 - History
4. *Reporter's Transcript Business Taxes Committee, September 16, 2008*
 - Business Taxes Committee, September 16, 2008
5. *Estimate of Cost or Savings, September 30, 2008*
6. *Economic and Fiscal Impact Statements, October 3, 2008*
7. *Notice of Publications*
 - Form 400 and notice, October 17, 2008
 - Notice and Proposed Text of Regulations 1506 and 1524
 - Email sent to Interested Parties, October 17, 2008
 - CA Regulatory Notice Register 2008, Volume No. 42-Z
8. *Notice to Interested Parties, October 17, 2008*

The following items are exhibited:

 - Notice of Hearing
 - Initial Statement of Reasons
 - Proposed Text of Regulations 1506 and 1524
 - Regulation History
9. *Rescheduled Hearing Notice of Publications*
 - Form 400 and notice, November 28, 2008
 - Email sent to Interested Parties, November 28, 2008
 - CA Regulatory Notice Register 2008, Volume No. 48-Z
10. *Statement of Compliance*
11. *Reporter's Transcript, Item F3, Public Hearing, December 17, 2008*
12. *Minutes, December 17, 2008, and Exhibits*

The following items are exhibited:

- Notice of Proposed Regulatory Action
- Initial Statement of Reasons
- Proposed Text of Regulation 1705
- Regulation History

VERIFICATION

I, Richard E. Bennion, Regulations Coordinator of the State Board of Equalization, state that the rulemaking file of which the contents as listed in the index is complete, and that the record was closed on January 15, 2008 and that the attached copy is complete.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

January 15, 2009

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard E. Bennion", written over a horizontal line.

Richard E. Bennion
Regulations Coordinator
State Board of Equalization

Title 18, Public Revenue

Sales and Use Tax Regulation 1506, Miscellaneous Service Enterprises, and Regulation 1524, Manufacturers of Personal Property

FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

Overview/Non-Controlling Summary

Update

There have been no changes in applicable laws or to the effect of the proposed regulations from the laws and effects described in the Notice of Proposed Regulatory Action.

Specific Purpose

The purpose of the proposed regulation amendments is to interpret, implement, and make specific Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. These proposed amendments are necessary to provide guidance to taxpayers affected by this statute.

Factual Basis

The proposed amendments to Regulations 1506 and 1524 clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when such persons are required to hold a seller's permit. The amendments also clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's alteration charges when the cleaner meets the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. Cleaners that do not meet the threshold requirements would rely on Regulation 1524 for guidance regarding their alteration charges. The amendments to Regulation 1524 also clarify how tax applies to charges for the alteration of new and used items in general.

Amended Regulation 1506 – The Board added a new subdivision (c) to Regulation 1506 and re-numbered the current subdivision (c) as subdivision (d). Subdivisions (c)(1) and (c)(2) clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's charges for its cleaning and rental services, and proposed subdivision (c)(3) clarifies how tax applies to charges for dyeing garments. The Board removed subdivision (b)(2) in Regulation 1524 (current version), which restates the requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6, and incorporated the language into proposed, renumbered subdivision (c)(4)(A) of Regulation 1506. A new paragraph (B) was added to subdivision (c)(4) to clarify how tax applies to the charges by a third party who alters the garments on behalf of the cleaner. Subdivision (c)(5) is added to Regulation 1506 to clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's sales of miscellaneous items and the need for the cleaner to hold a seller's permit when making such sales.

Amended Regulation 1524 – The Board amended subdivision (b)(1) to clarify how tax applies to charges for altering "new" items in general, including garment alterations by cleaners who do not meet the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6. Amended subdivision (b)(1)(B) clarifies how tax applies to the charges for altering "used" items and explains under what circumstances the person providing the alteration service would be a retailer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alteration of the "used" item.

Local Mandate Determination

The Board has determined that the proposed amendments do not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts. Further, the Board has determined that the amendments and regulations will result in no direct or indirect cost or savings to any State agency, any costs to local agencies or school districts that are required to be reimbursed under Part 7 (commencing with section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code or other non-discretionary costs or savings imposed on local agencies, or cost or savings in federal funding to the State of California.

Response to Public Comment

On December 17, 2008, the Board held a public hearing on the proposed amendments to Sales and Use Tax Regulations 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*. There was no public comment received at the hearing or during the public comment period. The Board adopted the amendments on December 17, 2008.

Small Business Impact

The State Board of Equalization has determined that the adoption of the amendments to Regulations 1506 and 1524 will have no significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting small business. The adoption of the proposed amendments to these regulations will neither create nor eliminate jobs in the State of California nor result in the elimination of existing businesses nor create or expand business in the State of California. The amendments to the regulations as proposed will not be detrimental to California business in competing with businesses in other states. The proposed regulations may affect small business.

Cost Impact on Private Person or Businesses

The Board is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

Significant Effect on Housing Costs

No significant effect.

Federal Regulations

Regulations 1506 and 1524 and the proposed changes have no comparable federal regulations.

Alternatives Considered

By its motion, the Board determined no alternative to promulgating the regulations would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the regulations are proposed or would be as effective as and less burdensome to affected private persons than the adopted regulations.

Authority

Section 7051, Revenue and Taxation Code

Reference – Regulation 1506

Sections 6006, 6007, 6015, 6018.1, 6018.7, 6358, 6358.4 and 6363, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Reference – Regulation 1524

Sections 6011, 6012, and 6018.6, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Title 18. Public Revenue

**Sales and Use Tax Regulation 1506, Miscellaneous Service Enterprises, and Regulation 1524,
Manufacturers of Personal Property**

UPDATED INFORMATIVE DIGEST

There have been no changes in applicable laws or to the effect of the proposed regulation from the laws and effects described in the Notice of Proposed Regulatory Action.



BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

BUSINESS TAXES COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

HONORABLE BETTY T. YEE, COMMITTEE CHAIR

450 N STREET, SACRAMENTO

MEETING DATE: SEPTEMBER 16, 2008, TIME: 9:30 A.M.

ACTION ITEMS & STATUS REPORT ITEMS**Agenda Item No: 1****Title: Proposed regulatory changes to clarify application of tax to alteration charges****Issue/Topic:**

Should Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*, be amended to clarify the application of tax to alteration charges by clothes cleaners and dyers?

Committee Discussion:

Interested parties explained that some dry cleaners make infrequent sales of items such as lint brushes and collar stays as a convenience to their customers. Dry cleaners pay tax on these items when they purchase them and the cleaner's mark-up is minimal. Interested parties believe that the cost of maintaining records and filing sales tax returns just for these sales is burdensome, and asked the Board Members to consider exempting dry cleaners from retailer status when the cleaner's sales of tangible personal property are a minimal amount such as under \$400 or \$600 annually.

Board Members discussed the need to move ahead with the proposed regulation revisions in order to clarify the current application of tax to alteration charges. Board Members also discussed the need for staff to provide education and outreach to dry cleaners, including making those materials available in other languages. Staff agreed to continue to work with the dry cleaner associations to develop and distribute written publications and training.

Board Members also asked staff to work with the dry cleaner's associations to better understand dry cleaners' record keeping systems. In addition, Board Members asked staff to pursue a separate process to consider a de minimis standard for obtaining a seller's permit under the occasional sale rules.

Committee Action/Recommendation/Direction:

Upon motion by Dr. Chu, seconded by Ms. Mandel, the Committee unanimously approved and authorized for publication the proposed regulatory amendments. There is no operative date, and implementation will take place 30 days after approval by the Office of Administrative Law. Copies of the proposed amendments to Regulations 1506 and 1524 are attached.

Agenda Item No: 2

Title: Proposed regulatory changes regarding a franchisee’s relief from liability to pay tax based on erroneous advice provided to franchisor

Issue/Topic:

Should Regulation 1705, *Relief from Liability*, be revised to explain when a franchisee is relieved from the liability to pay tax based on erroneous written advice provided to its franchisor?

Committee Discussion:

Staff described the proposed revisions and explained that the revisions clarify the current application of tax.

Committee Action/Recommendation/Direction:

Upon motion by Dr. Chu, seconded by Ms. Mandel, the Committee unanimously approved and authorized for publication the proposed regulatory amendments. There is no operative date, and implementation will take place 30 days after approval by the Office of Administrative Law. A copy of the proposed amendments to Regulation 1705 is attached.

/s/ Betty T. Yee

Honorable Betty T. Yee, Committee Chair

/s/ Ramon J. Hirsig

Ramon J. Hirsig, Executive Director

BOARD APPROVED

at the September 17, 2008 Board Meeting

/s/ Diane Olson

Diane Olson, Chief
Board Proceedings Division

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

Regulation 1506. Miscellaneous Service Enterprises.

(a) LICENSED ARCHITECTS.

(1) IN GENERAL. Fees paid to licensed architects for their ability to design, conceive or communicate ideas, concepts, designs, and specifications are not subject to tax. Any plans, specifications, renderings or models or other instruments of service provided by a licensed architect under a licensed architect's contract or commission are integral to the licensed architect's services and are not subject to tax. The licensed architect is the consumer of any tangible personal property, including plans, specifications, renderings or models, used or transferred in the performance of professional services notwithstanding the fact that a fee may be added to the cost of the property and separately stated on a billing to the customer. If after the completion of the contract or commission the licensed architect provides additional copies of the original plans or specifications, or any models or renderings of an existing structure, the architect is regarded as making a sale of such copies, models or renderings.

(2) LICENSED ARCHITECT. A "licensed architect" is defined under the Business and Professions Code Chapter 3, Division 3, Section 5500 as follows:

"As used in this chapter, architect means a person who is licensed to practice architecture in this state under the authority of this chapter."

A licensed architect preparing or being in responsible control of plans, specifications, and instruments of service is required to affix to those plans, specifications, and instruments of service their stamp or seal which bears the licensee's name, his or her license number, the legend "Licensed Architect" and the legend "State of California," and which shall provide a means of indicating the renewal date of the license.

(3) ARCHITECTURAL PERSPECTIVISTS AND MODELERS. Architectural perspectivists do not act as "licensed architects." Architectural perspectivists are the retailers of renderings, prints and drawings they provide to architects or other consumers and tax applies to their entire charge for such items. Modelers do not act as "licensed architects." Modelers are the retailers of models they provide to architects or other consumers, and tax applies to their entire charge for such items.

(4) Licensed architects who produce renderings, prints, drawings or models pursuant to a contract that includes professional architectural services are not retailers of the renderings, prints, drawings or models they provide pursuant to that contract for architectural services. Tax does not apply to their charge for such items.

(b) BARBERS, BEAUTY SHOP OPERATORS, AND SHOE POLISHERS, Launderers and Cleaners. ~~(1) In General.~~ Barbers, beauty shop operators, and shoe polishers, ~~launderers and cleaners~~ are the consumers of the supplies and other property used in performing their services, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of the supplies and other property. They are retailers, however, of ~~any such supplies, or of~~ used articles, or other tangible personal property, which they sell to ~~consumers~~ customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

~~(2) Rentals. Launderers and cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.~~

(c) CLOTHES CLEANERS AND DYERS

(1) CLOTHES CLEANING – IN GENERAL. Persons who provide clothes-cleaning services are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in performing their cleaning services, and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for such services.

(2) RENTALS. Clothes cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.

(3) CLOTHES DYEING – IN GENERAL. Persons who provide dyeing services are retailers, not consumers, when their charges are for the dyeing of new fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to their gross receipts from such sales. Persons who dye new items are required to hold a seller's permit.

Dyers are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in dyeing used fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for their dyeing services.

(4) ALTERATION OF GARMENTS – IN GENERAL. For the purposes of this subdivision (c), alteration of garments means and includes any work performed upon new or used men's, women's and children's clothing to meet the requirements of the customer whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, removal of material, refitting, or repairing. Alteration of garments does not mean or include the process of dyeing garments. Alteration of garments also does not mean or include work performed upon new or used personal and household items such as handbags, stuffed animals, bedding, and draperies. The application of tax to a clothes cleaner's or a dyer's charges for the alteration of personal or household items is explained in Regulation 1524.

(A) Alteration of Garments by Clothes Cleaning or Dyeing Establishments. A clothes cleaning or dyeing establishment, including wet cleaners (e.g., launderers) and dry cleaners, means and includes a clothes cleaner or dyer who (1) operates a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning, or (2) provides spotting and pressing services on the premises, but not garment cleaning, or (3) operates a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

A clothes cleaner or dyeing establishment described above is the consumer of property used or furnished in the alteration of new or used garments provided that:

1. Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services, and

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

2. No more than twenty percent (20%) of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of garments.

If a clothes cleaner or dyer is not an establishment as described or does not meet the requirements of this paragraph (A), tax applies to the clothes cleaner's or the dyer's charges for the alteration of garments as explained in Regulation 1524.

(B) Alteration of Garments by a Third Party. When a clothes cleaner or dyer who meets the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A) contracts with a third party such as a tailor for the alteration of garments instead of performing such alterations itself, the clothes cleaner or dyer is a consumer, not a retailer, of the alterations provided by the third party and may not issue a resale certificate to the third party for such alterations. Tax applies to the third party's charges to the clothes cleaner or dyer for such alterations as explained in Regulation 1524.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS SALE OF ITEMS. Clothes cleaners and dyers, whether or not they meet the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A), are retailers of any supplies, used items, or other tangible personal property such as lint brushes, abandoned garments, wood hangers, or novelty items, which they sell to customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales. As retailers of tangible personal property, such persons are required to hold a seller's permit.

(ed) CIRCULATING LIBRARIES. When circulating libraries, which are engaged in the business of renting books to others, pay tax measured by the purchase price of such books either to the person from whom the books are purchased or to the board, tax does not apply to the amount charged for the rental of such books. Such libraries are retailers of new or used books, which they sell to consumers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

(de) DENTISTS AND DENTAL LABORATORIES. Dentists are consumers of the materials, supplies, dental laboratory products and other tangible personal property which they use in performing their services. Tax, accordingly, applies to the sale of the tangible personal property to them.

Dental laboratories are the retailers of the plates, inlays and other products which they manufacture for dentists or other consumers. Tax applies to their entire charges for such products regardless of whether a separate charge or billing is made for materials and manufacturing services.

(ef) GUN CLUBS. Gun clubs are consumers, not retailers, of clay pigeons or blue rocks furnished to members or patrons in connection with trapshooting or similar sports even though the charge for the service is measured by the number of clay pigeons or blue rocks used. The tax applies with respect to the sale of such property to the clubs.

(fg) LICENSED HEARING AID DISPENSERS. Persons licensed as hearing aid dispensers by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Hearing Aid Dispensers Examining Committee, are consumers of hearing aids furnished or sold by them. The term "hearing aid" includes any necessary accessory or component part of the hearing aid which is fully worn on the body of the user such as cords, connector tubing, ear molds, or batteries, whether the part is sold or furnished

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

separately or in conjunction with the hearing aid. The term also includes replacement and repair parts. Tax applies with respect to the sale of such products to licensed hearing aid dispensers.

Tax applies to the retail sale of such products by persons who are not licensed hearing aid dispensers.

(gh) SUMMER CAMPS. The tax applies to gross receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property at summer camps, whether operated by municipal or private corporations, or other parties. When a camp qualifies as a school or educational institution, tax, with respect to meals, applies in the same manner as to schools and educational institutions. To qualify as a school or educational institution for purposes of this regulation, the camp must conduct regularly scheduled classes, with required attendance, in charge of qualified instructors.

If a single charge is made for all of the privileges extended by the camp, a segregation must be made and the tax returned on that portion of the total charge representing taxable receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property. In the absence of such a segregation, the taxable receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property shall be determined by the board based on information available to it.

(hi) TAXIDERMISTS. Taxidermists are consumers of the materials used in repairing, stuffing and mounting skins, heads, etc., of animals, birds, fish, and the like furnished by their customers, and tax applies with respect to the sale of such property to them. If, however, a separate charge for such property is made on the invoices to the customers at the fair retail selling price, the taxidermist is the retailer of the property and tax applies to such separate charge.

Tax applies to retail sales by taxidermists of skins, heads, mountings or other tangible personal property.

(ij) LICENSED VETERINARIANS.

(1) DEFINITIONS. As used herein:

(A) The term “licensed veterinarian” means any person licensed as a veterinarian by the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine.

(B) The term “drugs and medicines” includes substances or preparations intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in animals and which is commonly recognized as a substance or preparation intended for this use. The term includes legend drugs, pills and capsules (other than vitamins), liquid medications, injected drugs, ointments, vaccines, intravenous fluids, and medicated soaps if those soaps are available only to veterinarians. The term does not include vitamins, shampoos, pet foods, prescription diet foods, artificial diets, flea powders, and flea sprays.

(C) The term “professional services” includes the diagnosis and treatment of disease or trauma in animal life. It also includes the administration of drugs and medicines by means of, for example, injection, intravenous solution, or oral or bodily application.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

(2) APPLICATION OF TAX.

(A) Licensed veterinarians are consumers of drugs and medicines which they use or furnish in the performance of their professional services. Accordingly, tax does not apply to a licensed veterinarian's charges to clients for such drugs and medicines, whether or not separately stated. Licensed veterinarians are also consumers of tangible personal property, other than drugs and medicines, which they use or which they furnish to clients without a separately stated charge. Tax applies to the sales of such drugs, medicines and other items to licensed veterinarians except:

1. Operative April 1, 1996, drugs or medicines which are purchased to be administered to animal life as an additive to feed or drinking water of food animals (as defined in Regulation 1587 (18 CCR 1587), "Animal Life, Feed, Drugs and Medicines") or of non-food animals which are being held for sale in the regular course of business, and the primary purpose of the drugs or medicines is the prevention and control of disease, or

2. Operative January 1, 1997, drugs or medicines which are purchased to be administered directly (e.g., orally, by injection, or by application to the body) to food animals and the primary purpose of the drugs or medicines is the prevention or control of disease of the food animals. Veterinarians remain consumers of drugs and medicines administered directly to non-food animals.

(B) Licensed veterinarians are retailers of drugs and medicines which they furnish for a consideration without performing specific related professional services. Licensed veterinarians are also retailers of tangible personal property, other than drugs and medicines, which they furnish to clients for a separately stated charge. Unless otherwise exempt, tax applies to charges made by licensed veterinarians to clients for such drugs, medicines and other items. See Regulation 1587(18 CCR 1587), "Animal Life, Feed, Drugs and Medicines" for exemption for sales of feed, drugs, or medicines for certain animals. Tax applies to separately stated charges made for X-rays if the X-rays are delivered to clients.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1524

Regulation 1524. Manufacturers of Personal Property.

(a) **IN GENERAL.** Tax applies to the gross receipts from retail sales (i.e., sales to consumers) by manufacturers, producers, processors, and fabricators of tangible personal property the sale of which is not otherwise exempted. The measure of the tax is the gross receipts of, or sales price charged by, the manufacturer, producer, processor, or fabricator, from which no deduction may be taken ~~by the manufacturer~~ on account of the cost of the raw materials or other components purchased, or labor or service costs to create or produce the tangible personal property, or of any step in the manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating, including work performed to fit the customer's specific requirements, whether or not performed at the customer's specific request, or any other services that are a part of the sale. In addition, no deduction may be taken on account of interest paid, losses, or any other expense.

(b) PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS.

~~(1) Alterations to New Clothing for Men, Women and Children.~~ ALTERATION OF NEW AND USED ITEMS.

~~(A) Definition of Alteration. "Alteration," as herein used, means and includes any work performed upon new clothing to meet the requirements of a customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, the removal of material from the garment, the rearranging or restyling of the garment, or any other change therein.~~

(A) Alteration of New Items means and includes any work performed upon new items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items to meet the requirements of the customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the item, the removal of material from the item, the rearranging or restyling of the item, or otherwise altering the item, when such alterations result in the creation or production of a new item or constitute a step in the creation or production of a new item for the customer.

Charges for the alteration of new items are subject to tax, except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, regardless of whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or included in the price of the item, or whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the item or by another person. Persons engaged in the producing, processing or fabricating of new items are retailers, not consumers, of the alterations provided to the customer and are required to hold a seller's permit.

(B) Alteration of Used Items means and includes the mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering used items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was created or produced.

Charges for the alteration of used items are not subject to tax. Generally, persons performing the alteration of used items are consumers, not retailers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations, and tax applies to the sale of the supplies and materials to such persons.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1524

Except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, persons performing the alteration of used items are retailers, not consumers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations when the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge for the alterations, or if the invoice to the customer includes a separate charge for such property. When such persons are retailers, not consumers, tax applies to the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials to the customer.

When the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge to the customer, the person performing the alterations must segregate on the invoice to the customer and in its records, the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials from the charge for the alterations. "Total charge" means the combined total of the retail value of the supplies and materials furnished or consumed as part of the alterations and the labor charges for the alterations.

~~-(B) Application of Tax.~~

~~—1. In General. Charges for alterations to new clothing are subject to tax. It is immaterial whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or are included in the price of the garment. It also is immaterial whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the garment or by another person.~~

~~—(2) Alterations by Clothes Cleaning or Clothes Dyeing Establishment. A person who operates a clothes cleaning or clothes dyeing establishment is the consumer of property used or furnished in altering new and used clothing, provided that~~

~~—(A) 75 percent or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services and~~

~~—(B) No more than 20 percent of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of new and used garments.~~

~~If both requirements are met, sales tax shall not apply to the operator's charges for alterations of new or used clothing. However, that person is a retailer of any other tangible personal property sold to consumers in the regular course of business, and sales tax shall apply to the gross receipts from those sales.~~

(32) PAINTING, POLISHING, FINISHING. Tax applies to charges for painting, polishing, and otherwise finishing tangible personal property in connection with the production of a finished product for consumers, whether the article to be finished is supplied by the customer or by the finisher. Tax does not apply to charges for painting or finishing real property.

Proposed amendments to Regulation 1705

Regulation 1705. RELIEF FROM LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL. A person may be relieved from the liability for the payment of sales and use taxes, including any penalties and interest added to those taxes, when that liability resulted from the failure to make a timely return or a payment and such failure was found by the Board to be due to reasonable reliance on:

(1) Written advice given by the Board under the conditions set forth in subdivision (b) below; or

(2) Written advice in the form of an annotation or legal ruling of counsel under the conditions set forth in subdivision (d) below; or

(3) Written advice given by the Board in a prior audit of that person under the conditions set forth in subdivision (c) below. As used in this regulation, the term “prior audit” means any audit conducted prior to the current examination where the issue in question was examined.

Written advice from the Board may only be relied upon by the person to whom it was originally issued or a legal or statutory successor to that person. Written advice from the Board which was received during a prior audit of the person under the conditions set forth in subdivision (c) below, may be relied upon by the person audited or by a legal or statutory successor to that person.

The term “written advice” includes advice that was incorrect at the time it was issued as well as advice that was correct at the time it was issued, but, subsequent to issuance, was invalidated by a change in statutory or constitutional law, by a change in Board regulations, or by a final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction. Prior written advice may not be relied upon subsequent to: (1) the effective date of a change in statutory or constitutional law and Board regulations or the date of a final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction regardless that the Board did not provide notice of such action; or (2) the person receiving a subsequent writing notifying the person that the advice was not valid at the time it was issued or was subsequently rendered invalid. As generally used in this regulation, the term “written advice” includes both written advice provided in a written communication under subdivision (b) below and written advice provided in a prior audit of the person under subdivision (c) below.

(b) ADVICE PROVIDED IN A WRITTEN COMMUNICATION.

(1) Advice from the Board provided to the person in a written communication must have been in response to a specific written inquiry from the person seeking relief from liability, or from his or her representative. To be considered a specific written inquiry for purposes of this regulation, representatives must identify the specific person for whom the advice is requested. Such inquiry must have set forth and fully described the facts and circumstances of the activity or transactions for which the advice was requested.

(2) A person may write to the Board and propose a use tax reporting methodology for qualified purchases subject to use tax. If the Board concludes that the reporting method reflects the person’s use tax liability for the defined population, then the Board may write to the person approving the use of the reporting method. The approval shall be subject to certain conditions. The following conditions shall be included in the approval:

(A) The defined population of the purchases that will be included in the reporting method;

Proposed amendments to Regulation 1705

(B) The percentage of purchases of the defined population that is subject to tax;

(C) The length of time the writing shall remain in effect;

(D) The definition of a significant or material change that will require rescinding the approved reporting method; and

(E) Other conditions as required.

The written approval of the use tax reporting methodology is void and shall not be relied upon for the purposes of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6596 if the taxpayer files a claim for refund for tax that had been reported based upon this reporting method.

(c) WRITTEN ADVICE PROVIDED IN A PRIOR AUDIT. Presentation of the person's books and records for examination by an auditor shall be deemed to be a written request for the audit report. If a prior audit report of the person requesting relief contains written evidence which demonstrates that the issue in question was examined, either in a sample or census (actual) review, such evidence will be considered "written advice from the Board" for purposes of this regulation. A census (actual) review, as opposed to a sample review, involves examination of 100% of the person's transactions pertaining to the issue in question. For written advice contained in a prior audit of the person to apply to the person's activity or transaction in question, the facts and conditions relating to the activity or transaction must not have changed from those which occurred during the period of operation in the prior audit. Audit comments, schedules, and other writings prepared by the Board that become part of the audit work papers which reflect that the activity or transaction in question was properly reported and no amount was due are sufficient for a finding for relief from liability, unless it can be shown that the person seeking relief knew such advice was erroneous.

(d) ANNOTATIONS AND LEGAL RULINGS OF COUNSEL. Advice from the Board provided to the person in the form of an annotation or legal ruling of counsel shall constitute written advice only if:

(1) The underlying legal ruling of counsel involving the fact pattern at issue is addressed to the person or to his or her representative under the conditions set forth in subdivision (b) above; or

(2) The annotation or legal ruling of counsel is provided to the person or his or her representative by the Board within the body of a written communication and involves the same fact pattern as that presented in the subject annotation or legal ruling of counsel.

(e) TRADE OR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS OR FRANCHISORS. A trade or industry association requesting advice on behalf of its member(s) must identify and include the specific member name(s) for whom the advice is requested for relief from liability under this regulation. A franchisor requesting advice on behalf of its franchisee(s) must identify and include the specific franchisee name(s) for whom the advice is requested for relief from liability under this regulation.

For an identified trade or industry member or franchisee to receive relief based on advice provided in the written communication to the trade or industry association or franchisor, the activity or transactions in question must involve the same facts and circumstances as those presented in the written inquiry by the association or franchisor.

REGULATION HISTORY

TYPE OF REGULATIONS: Sales and Use Tax

REGULATIONS: 1506
1524

TITLES: *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*
Manufacturers of Personal Property

PREPARATION: Lynda Cardwell/Cecilia Watkins

LEGAL CONTACT: Robert Tucker

Regulation 1506: Proposed amendments to Regulation 1506 to clarify that clothes cleaners and dyers are consumers and tax applies to the charges to them for the materials and supplies used in their garment alterations provided their alteration activities represent a small percentage of their business, as described in Regulation 1506 (c)(4)(A). Clothes cleaners and dyers are also consumers of the materials and supplies used in the dyeing of *used* items and the alteration of garments by a third party on their behalf, provided the requirements of Regulation 1506 (c)(4)(A) are met. Clothes cleaners and dyers are retailers and required to hold a seller's permit, when their charges are for the dyeing of *new* items, including garments; the sale of miscellaneous items; the alteration of *new* personal and household items, or the alteration of *new* garments *and* they do not meet the requirements of Regulation 1506 (c)(4)(A).

Regulation 1524: Proposed amendments to clarify that charges for the alteration of new items (e.g., garments, personal items, and household items) by persons who are in the business of providing alteration services (including clothes cleaners and dyers who do not meet the requirements of Regulation 1506) are subject to tax.

HISTORY OF AMENDMENTS:

09-16-08: Business Taxes Committee (BTC) Meeting

07-17-08: Second Interested Parties Meeting

04-29-08: First Interested Parties Meeting

03-06-08: Topic Placed on BTC Calendar

Sponsor: None

Support: None

Oppose: None



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Fourth District, Los Angeles

JOHN CHIANG
State Controller

RAMON J. HIRSIG
Executive Director

September 5, 2008

Dear Interested Party:

Enclosed are the Agenda, Issue Paper, and Revenue Estimate for the September 16, 2008 Business Taxes Committee meeting. This meeting will address the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*.

Action 1 on the Agenda concerns whether Regulations 1506 and 1524 should be amended to clarify the application of tax to charges by clothes cleaners and dyers for their alteration of new and used garments and when such persons are required to hold a seller's permit.

If you are interested in other topics to be considered by the Business Taxes Committee, you may refer to the "Business Taxes Committee" page on the Board's Internet web site (<http://www.boe.ca.gov/meetings/btcommittee.htm>) for copies of Committee discussion or issue papers, minutes, a procedures manual, and a materials preparation and review schedule arranged according to subject matter and meeting date.

Thank you for your input on these issues. I look forward to seeing you at the Business Taxes Committee meeting at **9:30 a.m. on September 16, 2008**, in Room 121 at the address shown above.

Sincerely,

Randie L. Henry, Deputy Director
Sales and Use Tax Department

RLH:lrc

Enclosures

cc: (all with enclosures)

Honorable Judy Chu, Ph.D., Chair, Fourth District
Honorable Betty T. Yee, Vice Chairwoman, First District (MIC 71)
Honorable Bill Leonard, Member, Second District (MIC 78)
Honorable Michelle Steel, Member, Third District
Honorable John Chiang, State Controller, c/o Ms. Marcy Jo Mandel (via e-mail)
Mr. Steve Shea, Board Member's Office, Fourth District (via e-mail)
Mr. Mark Ibele, Board Member's Office, Fourth District (via e-mail)
Mr. Alan LoFaso, Board Member's Office, First District (via e-mail)
Ms. Sabina Crocette, Board Member's Office, First District (via e-mail)
Mr. Gary Qualset, Board Member's Office, First District (via e-mail)
Ms. Mengjun He, Board Member's Office, First District (via e-mail)
Ms. Amber Kemp, Board Member's Office, First District (via e-mail)
Mr. Lee Williams, Board Member's Office, Second District (via e-mail)
Mr. Ken Maddox, Board Member's Office, Third District (via e-mail)
Mr. Neil Shah, Board Member's Office, Third District (via e-mail)
Ms. Elizabeth Maeng, Board Member's Office, Third District (via e-mail)
Ms. Christina Rueck, Board Member's Office, Third District (via e-mail)
Ms. Melanie Darling, State Controller's Office (via e-mail)
Mr. Ramon J. Hirsig (via e-mail)
Ms. Kristine Cazadd (via e-mail)
Ms. Randie L. Henry (via e-mail)
Mr. Jeff Vest (via e-mail)
Mr. Robert Lambert (via e-mail)
Mr. Randy Ferris (via e-mail)
Mr. David Levine (via e-mail)
Mr. Timothy Treichelt (via e-mail)
Mr. Robert Tucker (via e-mail)
Mr. Todd Gilman (via e-mail)
Ms. Laureen Simpson (via e-mail)
Mr. Bill Benson (via e-mail)
Ms. Freda Orendt (via e-mail)
Mr. Stephen Rudd (via e-mail)
Mr. Robert Buntjer (via e-mail)
Mr. Jeff McGuire (via e-mail)
Mr. James Kuhl (via e-mail)
Mr. Geoffrey E. Lyle (via e-mail)
Ms. Leila Hellmuth (via e-mail)
Ms. Lynda Cardwell (via e-mail)
Ms. Cecilia Watkins (via e-mail)

AGENDA — September 16, 2008 Business Taxes Committee Meeting
Proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524,
***Manufacturers or Personal Property*, to clarify the application of tax to alteration charges**

<p>Action 1 — Proposed amendments to Regulation 1506 (b) and (c)</p>	<p>Regulation 1506. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE ENTERPRISES</p> <p>(b) BARBERS, BEAUTY SHOP OPERATORS, AND SHOE POLISHERS, Launderers and Cleaners. (1) In General. Barbers, beauty shop operators, and shoe polishers, launderers and cleaners are the consumers of the supplies and other property used in performing their services, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of the supplies and other property. They are retailers, however, of any such supplies, or of used articles, or other tangible personal property, which they sell to consumers customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.</p> <p>(2) Rentals. Launderers and cleaners are consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust clothes, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.</p> <p><u>(c) CLOTHES CLEANERS AND DYERS</u></p> <p><u>(1) CLOTHES CLEANING – IN GENERAL.</u> Persons who provide clothes-cleaning services are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in performing their cleaning services, and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for such services.</p> <p><u>(2) RENTALS.</u> Clothes cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust clothes, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.</p> <p><u>(3) CLOTHES DYEING – IN GENERAL.</u> Persons who provide dyeing services are retailers, not consumers, when their charges are for the dyeing of new fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to their gross receipts from such sales. Persons who dye new items are required to hold a seller's permit.</p> <p><u>Dyers are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in dyeing used fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for their dyeing services.</u></p> <p><u>(4) ALTERATION OF GARMENTS – IN GENERAL.</u> For the purposes of this subdivision (c), alteration of garments means and includes any work performed upon new or used men's, women's and children's clothing to meet the requirements of the customer whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, removal of material, refitting, or repairing. Alteration of garments does not mean or include the process of dyeing garments. Alteration of garments also does not mean or include work performed upon new or used personal or household items such as handbags, stuffed animals, bedding, and draperies. The application of tax to a clothes cleaner's or a dyer's charges for the alteration of personal or household items is explained in Regulation 1524.</p>
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AGENDA — September 16, 2008 Business Taxes Committee Meeting
Proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524,
***Manufacturers or Personal Property*, to clarify the application of tax to alteration charges**

(A) Alteration of Garments by Clothes Cleaning or Dyeing Establishments. A clothes cleaning or dyeing establishment, including wet cleaners (e.g., launderers) and dry cleaners, means and includes a clothes cleaner or dyer who (1) operates a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning, or (2) provides spotting and pressing services on the premises, but not garment cleaning, or (3) operates a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

A clothes cleaner or dyeing establishment described above is the consumer of property used or furnished in the alteration of new or used garments provided that:

1. Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services, and
2. No more than twenty percent (20%) of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of garments.

If a clothes cleaner or dyer is not an establishment as described or does not meet the requirements of this paragraph (A), tax applies to the clothes cleaner's or the dyer's charges for the alteration of garments as explained in Regulation 1524.

(B) Alteration of Garments by a Third Party. When a clothes cleaner or dyer who meets the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A) contracts with a third party such as a tailor for the alteration of garments instead of performing such alterations itself, the clothes cleaner or dyer is a consumer, not a retailer, of the alterations provided by the third party and may not issue a resale certificate to the third party for such alterations. Tax applies to the third party's charges to the clothes cleaner or dyer for such alterations as explained in Regulation 1524.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS SALE OF ITEMS. Clothes cleaners and dyers, whether or not they meet the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A), are retailers of any supplies, used items, or other tangible personal property such as lint brushes, abandoned garments, wood hangers, or novelty items, which they sell to customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales. As retailers of tangible personal property, such persons are required to hold a seller's permit.

(ed) CIRCULATING LIBRARIES. When circulating libraries, which are engaged in the business of renting books to others, pay tax measured by the purchase price of such books either to the person from whom the books are purchased or to the board, tax does not apply to the amount charged for the rental of such books. Such libraries are retailers of new or used books, which they sell to consumers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

AGENDA — September 16, 2008 Business Taxes Committee Meeting
Proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524,
***Manufacturers or Personal Property*, to clarify the application of tax to alteration charges**

<p>Action 1 — Proposed amendments to Regulation 1524 (a) and (b)</p>	<p>Regulation 1524. <i>MANUFACTURERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY</i></p> <p>(a) IN GENERAL. Tax applies to the gross receipts from retail sales (i.e., sales to consumers) by <u>manufacturers, producers, processors, and fabricators</u> of tangible personal property the sale of which is not otherwise exempted. The measure of the tax is the gross receipts of, or sales price charged by, the <u>manufacturer, producer, processor, or fabricator</u>, from which no deduction may be taken <u>by the manufacturer</u> on account of the cost of the raw materials or other components purchased, or labor or service costs <u>to create or produce the tangible personal property, or</u> of any step in the <u>manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating</u>, including work performed to fit the customer's specific requirements, whether or not performed at the customer's specific request, or any other services that are a part of the sale. In addition, no deduction may be taken on account of interest paid, losses, or any other expense.</p> <p>(b) PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS.</p> <p>(l) Alterations to New Clothing for Men, Women and Children. <u>ALTERATION OF NEW AND USED ITEMS.</u></p> <p>(A) Definition of Alteration. "Alteration," as herein used, means and includes any work performed upon new clothing to meet the requirements of a customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, the removal of material from the garment, the rearranging or restyling of the garment, or any other change therein.</p> <p><u>(A) Alteration of New Items means and includes any work performed upon new items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items to meet the requirements of the customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the item, the removal of material from the item, the rearranging or restyling of the item, or otherwise altering the item, when such alterations result in the creation or production of a new item or constitute a step in the creation or production of a new item for the customer.</u></p> <p><u>Charges for the alteration of new items are subject to tax, except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, regardless of whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or included in the price of the item, or whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the item or by another person. Persons engaged in the producing, processing or fabricating of new items are retailers, not consumers, of the alterations provided to the customer and are required to hold a seller's permit.</u></p> <p><u>(B) Alteration of Used Items means and includes the mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering used items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was created or produced.</u></p> <p><u>Charges for the alteration of used items are not subject to tax. Generally, persons performing the alteration of used items are consumers, not retailers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations, and tax applies to the sale of the supplies and materials to such persons.</u></p> <p><u>Except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, persons performing the alteration of used items are retailers, not consumers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations when the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than</u></p>
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AGENDA — September 16, 2008 Business Taxes Committee Meeting
Proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524,
***Manufacturers or Personal Property*, to clarify the application of tax to alteration charges**

10 percent of the total charge for the alterations, or if the invoice to the customer includes a separate charge for such property. When such persons are retailers, not consumers, tax applies to the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials to the customer.

When the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge to the customer, the person performing the alterations must segregate on the invoice to the customer and in its records, the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials from the charge for the alterations. "Total charge" means the combined total of the retail value of the supplies and materials furnished or consumed as part of the alterations and the labor charges for the alterations.

~~(B) Application of Tax.~~

~~(1) In General. Charges for alterations to new clothing are subject to tax. It is immaterial whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or are included in the price of the garment. It also is immaterial whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the garment or by another person.~~

~~(2) Alterations by Clothes Cleaning or Clothes Dyeing Establishment. A person who operates a clothes cleaning or clothes dyeing establishment is the consumer of property used or furnished in altering new and used clothing, provided that~~

~~—(A) 75 percent or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services and~~

~~—(B) No more than 20 percent of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of new and used garments.~~

~~If both requirements are met, sales tax shall not apply to the operator's charges for alterations of new or used clothing. However, that person is a retailer of any other tangible personal property sold to consumers in the regular course of business, and sales tax shall apply to the gross receipts from those sales.~~

~~(32) PAINTING, POLISHING, FINISHING. Tax applies to charges for painting, polishing, and otherwise finishing tangible personal property in connection with the production of a finished product for consumers, whether the article to be finished is supplied by the customer or by the finisher. Tax does not apply to charges for painting or finishing real property.~~

Issue Paper Number 08-005

- Board Meeting
- Business Taxes Committee
- Customer Services and Administrative Efficiency Committee
- Legislative Committee
- Property Tax Committee
- Other



Proposed regulatory amendments to clarify the application of tax to alteration charges

I. Issue

Should Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*, be amended to clarify the application of tax to alteration charges by clothes cleaners and dyers?

II. Alternative 1 - Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends amending Regulation 1506 (see Exhibit 2) to clarify that:

- Unlike other garment-alteration establishments, clothes cleaners and dyers are consumers, not retailers, of their garment alterations (new and used alike) provided their alteration activities represent a small percentage of their business.
- Clothes cleaners are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in performing their cleaning services and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for their clothes-cleaning services.
- Persons who provide dyeing services are retailers, not consumers, when their charges are for the dyeing of *new* items, including garments, and tax applies to their gross receipts from such sales. They are consumers of the supplies and materials used in dyeing *used* items and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and materials and not to their charges for their dyeing services.
- When clothes cleaners and dyers who meet the requirements of Regulation 1506 contract with a third party such as a tailor for the alteration of garments instead of performing the alterations themselves, they are consumers, not retailers, of the alterations provided by the third party, and may not issue a resale certificate to the third party for such alterations.

Staff also recommends amending Regulation 1524 (see Exhibit 3) to clarify that tax applies to charges for the alteration of new items (e.g., garments, personal items, and household items) by persons who are in the business of providing alteration services, including clothes cleaners and dyers who do not meet the requirements of Regulation 1506. Labor charges for the alteration of used items are not taxable.

III. Alternative 2 – Other Alternative Considered

Do not amend Regulations 1506 or 1524.

Issue Paper Number 08-005

IV. Background

As part of the Board of Equalization's (Board) education outreach efforts, staff contacted operators of dry-cleaning establishments to verify that the operators held a California seller's permit when their clothes cleaning and alteration operations were such that a permit was required. In response, representatives from an organization representing various dry cleaners expressed their understanding that dry cleaners are not required to hold seller's permits because they provide services and are consumers of products they use in their clothes cleaning and alteration activities. They explained that the provisions in the current version of Regulation 1524 are unclear and guidance is lacking regarding a dry cleaner's permit requirements. As a result, the matter was sent to the interested parties process to discuss the restructuring and amendment of Regulations 1506 and 1524 to clarify when a dry cleaner is required to hold a seller's permit and, when required, what portion of its sales or services would be subject to tax.

Interested parties and staff met on April 29, 2008, and July 17, 2008, to discuss staff's proposed amendments to Regulations 1506 and 1524. It was suggested that the amendments clarify how tax applies to alteration charges when a clothes cleaner or dyer (hereafter, "cleaner") meets the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code (RTC) section 6018.6, as well as when they do not. It was also suggested that the amendments clarify how tax applies to charges by a tailor or other third party who alters garments on behalf of the cleaner. Staff and interested parties agreed that the amendment of Regulation 1506 to clarify the application of tax to a cleaner's alteration charges should be limited to clarifying how tax applies when the threshold requirements are met. If a cleaner does not meet the threshold requirements, the cleaner would be referred to Regulation 1524 for guidance regarding how tax applies to its alteration charges. Regulation 1524 would be amended to clarify how tax applies to alteration charges in general.

V. Discussion

Current statutory provisions regarding cleaners and alteration charges – RTC section 6018.6, *Alterations, cleaning, or dyeing of garments*, provides that cleaners are consumers of property used in their cleaning operations and are not required to hold seller's permits. Unlike other garment-alteration establishments, the law provides that cleaners who provide garment alterations to their customers (whether the alterations are to new or used garments) are providing nontaxable services and, therefore, are the consumers of items furnished or used in altering the garments as long as the alteration activities represent a small percentage, as specified by law, of their business. When meeting this condition, cleaners are generally not required to hold seller's permits.

RTC section 6018.6 defines cleaners as those who (1) operate a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning; or (2) provide spotting and pressing services on the premises but not garment cleaning; or (3) operate a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

Cleaners that meet *one* of the three provisions above must also satisfy *both* of the following conditions for the exclusion to apply.

- Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the cleaner's total gross receipts must come from their clothes cleaning or dyeing services.
- Twenty percent (20%) or less of the cleaner's total gross receipts during the prior calendar year came from the alteration of new and used garments.

FORMAL ISSUE PAPER

Issue Paper Number 08-005

For purposes of the calculation, *total gross receipts* include all charges made by cleaners, including the cleaner's charges for cleaning or dyeing customer items, charges for altering garments, charges for altering other personal and household items, charges for creating new items such as wearing apparel, *and* the cleaner's sales of miscellaneous products (e.g., lint brushes, abandoned clothing, or ties).

Alteration of garments by a third party – As explained, cleaners who fulfill the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6 are consumers, not retailers, of the property used or furnished in altering new and used garments alike. Therefore, when the cleaner contracts with a third party, such as a tailor, for the alteration of garments instead of performing the alterations themselves, the third party's charge to the cleaner for altering the garments is subject to tax as provided by Regulation 1524, proposed subdivision (b)(1). Even though the cleaner may hold a seller's permit due to its sales of miscellaneous items, since the cleaner is a consumer under RTC section 6018.6, it may not issue the third party a resale certificate for such alterations.

Charges for altering garments and other items – In general, whether tax applies to a person's charge for altering garments, personal items, or household items is dependent on whether the altered item is "new" or "used" at the time the alterations are performed. The Board has consistently held that the "processing" of "new" material furnished by a consumer is a sale as defined by RTC section 6006. This includes the altering of "new" garments, personal items, and household items. Altering "used" items has consistently been interpreted as repair or reconditioning labor and excluded from the definition of a sale under RTC section 6006.

Persons who alter "new" garments (except for cleaners who fulfill the requirements of RTC section 6018.6) or "new" personal and household items are regarded as manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating personal property. Accordingly, they are required to hold seller's permits and report the taxes due on charges to their customers for labor and materials.

Labor charges made for altering "used" garments, personal items, or household items are considered nontaxable repair or reconditioning labor. Except under certain circumstances (see Exhibit 2), the person altering the used item is the consumer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations.

What is "fabrication" or a "step in the process" – When changes are made to "new" garments or other personal and household items by cutting and re-sewing the item into a slightly different shape or length, the person making the change is performing a step in the process (fabrication) of producing a "new" product. Consequently, if changes are made to a "new" item to make it suitable for the customer to wear or use, those changes constitute a part of the process of fabrication. This is true even when an item is not remade into a different type of item (i.e., change a coat into a cape).

Historically, the Board has considered an item "new" when the item is brought in by the customer without hems or cuffs, or with store tags or labels still attached, or the item is clearly new and unworn/unused to the observer. In essence, an item is considered new until such time the customer has worn or used the item for its intended purpose.

On the other hand, labor charges for mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering "used" garments or other personal and household items are not taxable when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was originally produced. An item is considered "used" when it has been worn or used for its intended purpose.

Current provisions in Regulations 1506 and 1524 – Guidance regarding how tax applies to the gross receipts of launderers and cleaners is currently provided in Regulation 1506, subdivision (b)(1), which also provides guidance for “barbers,” “beauty shop operators,” and “shoe polishers.” Subdivision (b)(2) discusses the application of tax to the charges made by launderers and cleaners for the rental of linen supplies and similar items, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, and dust cloths rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning the items rented. Launderers and cleaners are consumers of the items rented.

Guidance regarding how tax applies to charges for altering new garments is provided in the current version of Regulation 1524, subdivision (b)(1). The subdivision discusses the application of tax to alteration charges in general. Subdivision (b)(2) provides guidance regarding the application of tax to a cleaner’s charges for altering garments and, essentially, restates the provisions of RTC section 6018.6.

VI. Alternative 1 - Staff Recommendation

A. Description of Alternative 1

Staff recommends that Regulation 1506 be amended to clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when such persons are required to hold a seller’s permit. The proposed amendments also clarify how tax applies to a cleaner’s alteration charges when the cleaner meets the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. Cleaners that do not meet the threshold requirements would rely on Regulation 1524 for guidance regarding their alteration charges. Staff also recommends amending Regulation 1524 to clarify how tax applies to charges for the alteration of new and used items in general.

Proposed Regulation 1506 – Staff recommends that a new subdivision (c) be added to Regulation 1506 and the current subdivision (c) be renumbered as subdivision (d). Proposed subdivisions (c)(1) and (c)(2) clarify how tax applies to a cleaner’s charges for its cleaning and rental services, and proposed subdivision (c)(3) clarifies how tax applies to charges for dyeing garments.

Staff also recommends that subdivision (b)(2) in Regulation 1524 (current version), which restates the requirements of RTC section 6018.6, be removed from the regulation and incorporated into proposed, renumbered subdivision (c)(4)(A) of Regulation 1506. A new paragraph (B) would also be added to subdivision (c)(4) to clarify how tax applies to the charges by a third party who alters the garments on behalf of the cleaner. Proposed subdivision (c)(5) would be added to Regulation 1506 to clarify how tax applies to a cleaner’s sales of miscellaneous items and the need for the cleaner to hold a seller’s permit when making such sales.

Proposed Regulation 1524 – Staff recommends that the provisions regarding the application of tax to alterations to “new” garments in the current version of Regulation 1524, subdivision (b)(1) be rewritten and expanded to clarify how tax applies to charges for altering “new” items in general, including garment alterations by cleaners who do not meet the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6. Proposed subdivision (b)(1)(B) clarifies how tax applies to the charges for altering “used” items and explains under what circumstances the person providing the alteration service would be a retailer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alteration of the “used” item.

The proposed amendments to Regulations 1506 and 1524 are reflected in Exhibits 2 and 3, respectively.

FORMAL ISSUE PAPER

Issue Paper Number 08-005

B. Pros of Alternative 1

The proposed amendments provide the clarification necessary for the cleaner to determine whether it is required to hold a seller's permit. When required, the proposed amendments assist the cleaner in properly reporting and remitting the taxes due on its alteration or dyeing charges, as well as its sales of miscellaneous items.

C. Cons of Alternative 1

None.

D. Statutory or Regulatory Change for Alternative 1

No statutory change is required. However, staff's recommendation does require the amendment of Regulations 1506 and 1524.

E. Operational Impact of Alternative 1

Staff will notify taxpayers of the amendments to Regulations 1506 and 1524 through an article in the Tax Information Bulletin (TIB). Staff will also publish a *Tax Fact* to provide additional clarification to cleaners.

F. Administrative Impact of Alternative 1

1. Cost Impact

The workload associated with publishing the regulations, TIB article, and *Tax Fact* is routine. Any corresponding cost would be absorbed within the Board's existing budget.

2. Revenue Impact

None. See Revenue Estimate (Exhibit 1)

G. Taxpayer/Customer Impact of Alternative 1

Overall taxpayer impact is minimal since the proposed amendments clarify rather than change the current application of tax.

H. Critical Time Frames of Alternative 1

Implementation will take place 30 days following approval of the regulations by the State Office of Administrative Law.

VII. Alternative 2 – Do Not Amend

A. Description of Alternative 2

Do not amend Regulation 1506 or Regulation 1524.

B. Pros of Alternative 2

None.

FORMAL ISSUE PAPER

Issue Paper Number 08-005

C. Cons of Alternative 2

Representatives from the California Cleaners Association and the Korean Dry Cleaners Association have expressed their concern regarding the lack of clarification in the current versions of Regulations 1506 and 1524. Retaining the status quo and not amending the regulations will not take care of those concerns or provide the necessary guidance to cleaners and persons who perform alterations on the cleaner's behalf.

D. Statutory or Regulatory Change for Alternative 2

None.

E. Operational Impact of Alternative 2

None.

F. Administrative Impact of Alternative 2

1. Cost Impact

None

2. Revenue Impact

None – See Revenue Estimate (Exhibit 1)

G. Taxpayer/Customer Impact of Alternative 2

Currently, there is some misunderstanding within the industry regarding when a cleaner is required to hold a seller's permit and, when required, what portion of its sales or services would be subject to tax. Without clarifying language in Regulations 1506 and 1524, there will continue to be confusion and misunderstanding within the industry.

H. Critical Time Frames of Alternative 2

None.

Preparer/Reviewer Information

Prepared by: Tax Policy Division

Current as of: 08/28/2008

REVENUE ESTIMATE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION



**Proposed regulatory amendments to clarify the application of
tax to alteration charges**

Alternative 1 – Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends amending Regulation 1506 to clarify that:

- Unlike other garment-alteration establishments, clothes cleaners and dyers are consumers, not retailers, of their garment alterations (new and used alike) provided their alteration activities represent a small percentage of their business.
- Clothes cleaners are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in performing their cleaning services and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for their clothes-cleaning services.
- Persons who provide dyeing services are retailers, not consumers, when their charges are for the dyeing of *new* items, including garments, and tax applies to their gross receipts from such sales. They are consumers of the supplies and materials used in dyeing *used* items and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and materials and not to their charges for their dyeing services.
- When clothes cleaners and dyers who meet the requirements of Regulation 1506 contract with a third party such as a tailor for the alteration of garments instead of performing the alterations themselves, they are consumers, not retailers, of the alterations provided by the third party, and may not issue a resale certificate to the third party for such alterations.

Staff also recommends amending Regulation 1524 to clarify that tax applies to charges for the alteration of new items (e.g., garments, personal items, and household items) by persons who are in the business of providing alteration services, including clothes cleaners and dyers who do not meet the requirements of Regulation 1506. Labor charges for the alteration of used items are not taxable.

Other Alternative Considered

Do not revise Regulation 1506 or 1524.

Revenue Estimate

Background, Methodology, and Assumptions

Alternative 1 – Staff Recommendation

There is nothing in staff recommendation regarding amendments to Regulation 1506 and Regulation 1524 that impact sales and use tax revenue. Proposed amendments to Regulation 1506 clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's charges for cleaning and rental services and clarify how tax applies to charges for dyeing garments. In addition, these proposed amendments clarify that clothes cleaners and dyers are consumers of their garment alterations (new and used alike) provided their alteration activities represent a small percentage of their business. The proposed amendments also clarify how tax applies to the charges by a third party who alters the garments on behalf of the cleaner. Further, these amendments clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's sales of miscellaneous items and the need for the cleaner to hold a seller's permit when making such sales.

Proposed amendments to Regulation 1524 rewrite and expand the provisions regarding the application of tax on alterations to "new" garments to clarify how tax applies to charges for altering "new" garments in general. This includes garment alterations by cleaners who do not meet the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. In addition, these amendments clarify how tax applies to charges for altering "used" items and explain under what circumstances the person providing the alteration service would be a retailer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alteration of the "used" item.

Alternative 2 - Other

There is nothing in the alternative 2 that would impact sales and use tax revenue.

Revenue Summary

Alternative 1 – staff recommendation does not have a revenue impact.

Alternative 2 – alternative 2 does not have a revenue impact.

Preparation

Mr. Bill Benson, Jr., Acting Manager, Research and Statistics Section, Legislative and Research Division, prepared this revenue estimate. Mr. Jeff McGuire, Tax Policy Manager, Sales and Use Tax Department, reviewed this revenue estimate. For additional information, please contact Mr. Benson at (916) 445-0840.

Current as of August 28, 2008.

(NOTE: only the relevant subdivisions of the regulation are included in this Exhibit. Other than renumbering, the other subdivisions are not being amended.)

Regulation 1506. Miscellaneous Service Enterprises.

References: Sections 6006, 6007, 6015, 6018.1, 6018.6, 6018.7, 6358, 6358.4, and 6363, Revenue and Taxation Code.

(b) BARBERS, BEAUTY SHOP OPERATORS, AND SHOE POLISHERS. ~~Launderers and Cleaners. (1) In General.~~ Barbers, beauty shop operators, and shoe polishers, ~~launderers and cleaners~~ are the consumers of the supplies and other property used in performing their services, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of the supplies and other property. They are retailers, however, of ~~any such supplies, or of~~ used articles, or other tangible personal property, which they sell to ~~consumers~~ customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

~~(2) Rentals.~~ ~~Launderers and cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.~~

(c) CLOTHES CLEANERS AND DYERS

(1) CLOTHES CLEANING – IN GENERAL. Persons who provide clothes-cleaning services are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in performing their cleaning services, and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for such services.

(2) RENTALS. Clothes cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.

(3) CLOTHES DYEING – IN GENERAL. Persons who provide dyeing services are retailers, not consumers, when their charges are for the dyeing of new fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to their gross receipts from such sales. Persons who dye new items are required to hold a seller's permit.

Dyers are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in dyeing used fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for their dyeing services.

(4) ALTERATION OF GARMENTS – IN GENERAL. For the purposes of this subdivision (c), alteration of garments means and includes any work performed upon new or used men's, women's and children's clothing to meet the requirements of the customer whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, removal of material, refitting, or repairing. Alteration of garments does not mean or include the process of dyeing garments. Alteration of garments also does not mean or include work performed upon new or used personal and household items such as

(NOTE: only the relevant subdivisions of the regulation are included in this Exhibit. Other than renumbering, the other subdivisions are not being amended.)

handbags, stuffed animals, bedding, and draperies. The application of tax to a clothes cleaner's or a dyer's charges for the alteration of personal or household items is explained in Regulation 1524.

(A) Alteration of Garments by Clothes Cleaning or Dyeing Establishments. A clothes cleaning or dyeing establishment, including wet cleaners (e.g., launderers) and dry cleaners, means and includes a clothes cleaner or dyer who (1) operates a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning, or (2) provides spotting and pressing services on the premises, but not garment cleaning, or (3) operates a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

A clothes cleaner or dyeing establishment described above is the consumer of property used or furnished in the alteration of new or used garments provided that:

1. Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services, and
2. No more than twenty percent (20%) of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of garments.

If a clothes cleaner or dyer is not an establishment as described or does not meet the requirements of this paragraph (A), tax applies to the clothes cleaner's or the dyer's charges for the alteration of garments as explained in Regulation 1524.

(B) Alteration of Garments by a Third Party. When a clothes cleaner or dyer who meets the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A) contracts with a third party such as a tailor for the alteration of garments instead of performing such alterations itself, the clothes cleaner or dyer is a consumer, not a retailer, of the alterations provided by the third party and may not issue a resale certificate to the third party for such alterations. Tax applies to the third party's charges to the clothes cleaner or dyer for such alterations as explained in Regulation 1524.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS SALE OF ITEMS. Clothes cleaners and dyers, whether or not they meet the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A), are retailers of any supplies, used items, or other tangible personal property such as lint brushes, abandoned garments, wood hangers, or novelty items, which they sell to customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales. As retailers of tangible personal property, such persons are required to hold a seller's permit.

(ed) CIRCULATING LIBRARIES. When circulating libraries, which are engaged in the business of renting books to others, pay tax measured by the purchase price of such books either to the person from whom the books are purchased or to the board, tax does not apply to the amount charged for the rental of such books. Such libraries are retailers of new or used books, which they sell to consumers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

Regulation 1524. Manufacturers of Personal Property.

Reference: Sections 6011, 6012, and 6018.6, Revenue and Taxation Code

(a) IN GENERAL. Tax applies to the gross receipts from retail sales (i.e., sales to consumers) by manufacturers, producers, processors, and fabricators of tangible personal property the sale of which is not otherwise exempted. The measure of the tax is the gross receipts of, or sales price charged by, the manufacturer, producer, processor, or fabricator, from which no deduction may be taken by the manufacturer on account of the cost of the raw materials or other components purchased, or labor or service costs to create or produce the tangible personal property, or of any step in the manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating, including work performed to fit the customer's specific requirements, whether or not performed at the customer's specific request, or any other services that are a part of the sale. In addition, no deduction may be taken on account of interest paid, losses, or any other expense.

(b) PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS.

~~(l) Alterations to New Clothing for Men, Women and Children.~~ ALTERATION OF NEW AND USED ITEMS.

~~(A) Definition of Alteration. "Alteration," as herein used, means and includes any work performed upon new clothing to meet the requirements of a customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, the removal of material from the garment, the rearranging or restyling of the garment, or any other change therein.~~

(A) Alteration of New Items means and includes any work performed upon new items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items to meet the requirements of the customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the item, the removal of material from the item, the rearranging or restyling of the item, or otherwise altering the item, when such alterations result in the creation or production of a new item or constitute a step in the creation or production of a new item for the customer.

Charges for the alteration of new items are subject to tax, except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, regardless of whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or included in the price of the item, or whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the item or by another person. Persons engaged in the producing, processing or fabricating of new items are retailers, not consumers, of the alterations provided to the customer and are required to hold a seller's permit.

(B) Alteration of Used Items means and includes the mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering used items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was created or produced.

Charges for the alteration of used items are not subject to tax. Generally, persons performing the alteration of used items are consumers, not retailers, of the supplies and materials furnished in

connection with the alterations, and tax applies to the sale of the supplies and materials to such persons.

Except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, persons performing the alteration of used items are retailers, not consumers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations when the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge for the alterations, or if the invoice to the customer includes a separate charge for such property. When such persons are retailers, not consumers, tax applies to the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials to the customer.

When the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge to the customer, the person performing the alterations must segregate on the invoice to the customer and in its records, the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials from the charge for the alterations. "Total charge" means the combined total of the retail value of the supplies and materials furnished or consumed as part of the alterations and the labor charges for the alterations.

~~—(B) Application of Tax.~~

~~—1. In General. Charges for alterations to new clothing are subject to tax. It is immaterial whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or are included in the price of the garment. It also is immaterial whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the garment or by another person.~~

~~—(2) Alterations by Clothes Cleaning or Clothes Dyeing Establishment. A person who operates a clothes cleaning or clothes dyeing establishment is the consumer of property used or furnished in altering new and used clothing, provided that~~

~~—(A) 75 percent or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services and~~

~~—(B) No more than 20 percent of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of new and used garments.~~

~~If both requirements are met, sales tax shall not apply to the operator's charges for alterations of new or used clothing. However, that person is a retailer of any other tangible personal property sold to consumers in the regular course of business, and sales tax shall apply to the gross receipts from those sales.~~

~~(3) PAINTING, POLISHING, FINISHING. Tax applies to charges for painting, polishing, and otherwise finishing tangible personal property in connection with the production of a finished product for consumers, whether the article to be finished is supplied by the customer or by the finisher. Tax does not apply to charges for painting or finishing real property.~~

BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

450 N STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

SEPTEMBER 16, 2008

BUSINESS TAXES COMMITTEE MEETING

Reported by: Juli Price Jackson

No. CSR 5214

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P R E S E N T

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For the Board
of Equalization:

Betty T. Yee
Chair

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Judy Chu
Member

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8

Bill Leonard
Member

9

Michelle Steel
Member

10

11

Marcy Jo Mandel
Appearing for John
Chiang, State Controller
(per Government Code
Section 7.9)

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Diane G. Olson
Chief, Board
Proceedings Division

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26
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INDEX OF ITEMS

ITEM NO.	PAGE
1	3
2	22

---o0o---

INDEX OF SPEAKERS

NAME	PAGE
PAUL CHOE	5
LAWRENCE LIM	9

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1 450 N STREET

2 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

3 SEPTEMBER 16, 2008

4 ---oOo---

5 DR. CHU: I'd like to call the meeting of the
6 Board of Equalization to order.

7 If we can start with your Business Taxes
8 Committee?

9 And Ms. Yee will conduct the meeting.

10 MS. YEE: Thank you very much, Madam
11 Chairwoman.

12 Could everyone please take a seat?

13 Thank you. Good morning, Members. We have two
14 items on the Business Committee -- Business Taxes
15 Committee agenda.

16 First item is proposed changes to
17 Regulations 1506 and 1524, clarifying the application of
18 tax to alteration charges.

19 Mr. McGuire?

20 MR. MC GUIRE: Good morning, I'm Jeff McGuire
21 with the Sales and Use Tax Department.

22 With me is Bob Tucker of our Legal Department.

23 As Ms. Yee mentioned, we have two agenda items
24 for your consideration today that are really just
25 involving clarifications and not any changes in our law
26 or existing practice.

27 The first item involves proposed revisions to
28 Regulation 1506, which is miscellaneous service

1 enterprises, and Regulation 1524, which is manufacturers
2 of personal property. Both of those are regarding the
3 application of tax to alterations of new and used
4 clothing.

5 Alternative 1, which is recommended by staff
6 and supported by industry, would modify the regulations
7 to better clarify the application of tax to clothes
8 cleaners and dyers as it relates to their cleaning,
9 dyeing and alteration activities.

10 Alternative 2 would make no changes to the
11 regulations.

12 So, we respectfully request your approval of
13 one of these alternatives and then your authorization to
14 publish any approved changes to the regulations.

15 And I believe we do have a some speakers.

16 MS. YEE: Great, thank you very much.

17 We do have two speakers.

18 Will Mr. Lawrence Lim and Mr. Paul Choe please
19 come forward?

20 Good morning.

21 MR. LIM: Good morning.

22 MR. CHOE: Good morning.

23 MS. YEE: If you will each introduce yourselves
24 for the record, you have two minutes each.

25 ----o0o----

26 PAUL CHOE

27 ----o0o----

28 MR. CHOE: Good morning, Madam Chairwoman and

1 Honorable Members. My name is Paul Choe and I represent
2 the Korean Dry Cleaners and Laundry Association.

3 Thank you for allowing me to speak to your
4 committee.

5 The EPA has been making changes to the
6 regulation for the dry cleaners. They can be burdensome
7 for small dry cleaners, especially in the tough economy.

8 So, when -- excuse me, when the Board of
9 Equalization proposed the change to the regulation
10 affecting dry cleaners, we were concerned. We attended
11 the interested parties meeting and your staff explained
12 that the changes were not new, but were clarification of
13 existing law.

14 However, the requirements in the law for dry
15 cleansers in order to be considered consumer of
16 alterations of new and used garments is just still
17 confusing.

18 I am referring the requirement that the dry
19 cleaner's total gross receipt has to be 75 percent or
20 more from the clothes cleaning and 20 percent or less of
21 the total gross received is from the alternation of new
22 and used garments.

23 Although most of the dry cleaners meet this
24 requirement it is just as confusing to most of our
25 members to understand this concept. Perhaps the Board
26 can conduct an educational outreach for our members.

27 The other concern we have is the requirement to
28 hold a seller's permit. If we make the a small number

1 of sales, I was informed that a seller's permit is
2 required if we make more than two sales of tangible
3 items a year.

4 Most of the sales made by dry cleaners are of
5 tangible personal property, like lint tapes or collar
6 stays.

7 MS. RICHMOND: Time has expired.

8 MS. MANDEL: Let him finish.

9 MR. CHOE: Are made for the convenience of the
10 customers. Most dry cleaners make very little money, if
11 any, from such sales. However, the time and expense to
12 file for returns for such small amounts adds extra
13 burden to our members.

14 We respectfully ask the Members of the Board to
15 provide a solution. Of course, we can ask our members
16 to stop selling these items. However, since these items
17 are sold as a convenience to the customers, a small
18 number of sales inevitable.

19 MS. YEE: Mr. Choe, your time has expired, but
20 it sounds like what you are requesting is for to us
21 acknowledge some diminimus de minimis level of activity?

22 MR. CHOE: Yes, I'd like to ask the Board to
23 provide low dollar exemption, like annual gross like
24 \$400.

25 MS. YEE: Okay. Ms. Mandel?

26 MS. MANDEL: It sounded like there was two
27 things. One was education to clarify the 75 percent/20
28 percent gross receipts tests that are in the statute and

1 repeated --

2 MR. CHOE: Yes.

3 MS. MANDEL: -- which I actually had had some
4 questions for staff on. So, that sounds like an
5 educational piece so that the cleaners understand how to
6 apply it and determine whether there are alterations.

7 The second piece is the need for a seller's
8 permit with respect to items that the cleaners sell,
9 like, you know, lint rollers and other items that they
10 sell that would be subject to holding a seller's permit
11 and concern about the time, expense and difficulty of
12 filing -- registering and filing sales tax returns for
13 what's a very small part of their business.

14 And they either, I guess, wouldn't carry things
15 that their customers might expect or are looking for
16 some type of assistance, if there is any, under the law,
17 or should be under the law to deal with what they view
18 as a de minimis -- a very de minimis part of their
19 business; is that correct?

20 MR. CHOE: Yes.

21 MS. YEE: Okay. Very good, thank you.

22 Let me have Mr. Lim address us for two minutes
23 and then I'll have the staff respond to your concerns.

24 MR. LIM: I need a little bit more than two
25 minutes.

26 MS. YEE: Okay.

27 MR. LIM: I will try to --

28 MS. YEE: Okay.

1 LAWRENCE LIM

2 ---o0o---

3 MR. LIM: Good morning to the Chairwoman and
4 Member of the Board. I'm Lawrence Lim, Chairman of the
5 Korean American Cleaners Association of California.

6 On behalf of our members, thanks for providing
7 this forum for discussion. I would like to thank the
8 Member -- I am sorry, the first I'd like to discuss
9 about the sale of garment-related cleaning supplies and
10 accessories. These are specialized merchandise, not
11 regularly available for sale at the mass marketing
12 except for neckties. While selling neckties can be
13 viewed as regular sales, sales of garment-related
14 cleaning supplies and accessories is to provide
15 additional values and service to our existing product.
16 This helps dry cleaners to stand out and provide further
17 convenience for the customers.

18 For example, a lint removal and collar stays
19 for a man's shirt are often given out as gift or
20 complimentary service, including a collar expander and
21 sweater comb as well.

22 I brought some of the products with me today
23 and if any of the Board Members would like to see them,
24 they can pass down.

25 The most of these items cost 1 to \$2 to
26 purchase but since they are not free, most cleaners may
27 sell them within 2 to \$3 and for limited customers.
28 Those items are provided as complimentary items. During

1 the course of the month, a number of the these items are
2 sold at most cleaners are minuscule and rarely
3 contribute significantly to the overall sales.

4 Even if sales from these items is not small,
5 the applying sales tax on them and producing related
6 forms and paperwork does not make sense because time and
7 manpower needed to produce those paperwork will cost far
8 more than profit from those sales.

9 Those -- it makes sense to simply prohibit the
10 sales of these items at the dry cleaners.

11 MS. RICHMOND: Time has expired.

12 MR. LIM: The only problem is that many
13 customer who may seek these items will not have easy
14 access or convenience to find them at mass markets.

15 It's also interesting to note why mass grocery
16 and convenience stores -- the markets do not carry these
17 specialized. It's possible that these items are not
18 highly sought after and do not produce the sales that
19 justify purchasing and stocking them in the first place.

20 When dry cleaners purchase them, these items,
21 they are purchased as wholesale, but regular sales. We
22 already pay sales tax on these items. The State
23 collects the sales tax when dry cleaners buy them. If
24 we're imposing and collecting additional sales tax on
25 needed to please consider setting off the point.

26 For example, annual sales of the \$600 or less,
27 they should exempt the cleaners from processing and
28 reporting sales tax and obtaining seller's permit.

1 Second, I'd like to discuss about the sales tax
2 for alteration services. For most of dry cleaners an
3 alteration and sales of garment-related accessories are
4 not main matter of the revenues, but additional way to
5 provide convenience and improving existing service for
6 our customers.

7 But distinction be made regarding alteration
8 service provided by the dry cleaners and the alteration
9 only shops. We only perform simple basic alteration
10 work, such as stitching button, hemming, shortening
11 pants, waist adjustment and patching.

12 Alteration only or tailor shop go far beyond
13 that rudimentary repair and stitching work. This is
14 because dry cleaners can not offer to dedicate too many
15 resources to alteration work since the main revenue
16 stream is to dry cleaning and launder.

17 Providing good customer service, keeping track
18 of the incoming clothes and packaging them back into
19 finished produce -- products are not easy task.
20 Alteration work is a small part of this overall process
21 and rarely contribute to more than 20 percent of gross
22 sales, but, realistically, our internal survey and
23 findings point to 4 percent of gross sales from the
24 alteration services.

25 Thank you for your time today and allowing me
26 to discuss my association's concern.

27 MS. YEE: Thank you very much, Mr. Lim.

28 Mr. McGuire and Mr. Tucker, do you want to

1 respond to the concerns that have been raised?

2 Maybe first the need for education relating to
3 the 7525?

4 MR. MC GUIRE: Yeah, we'd be happy to work with
5 their associations and provide either some specific
6 training classes, you know, through our field offices.
7 If we need to provide some written materials, we could
8 do that as well.

9 And we'd be happy to work with them, just as we
10 have through this process to help get the word out to
11 their members.

12 MS. YEE: Okay.

13 MR. MC GUIRE: And to help make it as simple as
14 it can be where it has some, you know, percentage
15 requirements that they to have calculate first to know
16 which category you fall in.

17 MS. YEE: Okay, very well.

18 And it seems to me that some resources
19 available in different languages would be helpful here.

20 This was --

21 MR. MC GUIRE: Absolutely.

22 MS. YEE: This was an issue that was identified
23 during the pilot project of the business license
24 inspection program. And I think it was a particular
25 problem in some of the emerging ethnic communities.

26 MR. MC GUIRE: Yeah, we have a number of staff
27 in our field offices that, you know, is bilingual in a
28 number of -- you know, all of the languages spoke in

1 California.

2 MS. YEE: Okay.

3 MR. MC GUIRE: So, we can provide those
4 services in whichever languages they need us to do that.

5 MS. YEE: Okay, very well.

6 The second issue about the sale of other
7 tangible personal property on these premises?

8 MR. TUCKER: In regards to -- Bob Tucker of the
9 Legal Department.

10 In regards to the de minimis sales, Revenue and
11 Taxation Code 6018.6 is -- provides the legal basis to
12 treat these alterations -- treat them as the consumer of
13 these alterations.

14 However, subdivision B of that statute says
15 that they're the retailer of all other tangible personal
16 property.

17 And we feel the best way to address this would
18 be a statutory change, a legislative change and that it
19 could be accomplished and then it would set a bright
20 line for these types of sellers.

21 MS. YEE: Let me ask you, is there anything
22 with respect to our rules on occasional sales that might
23 be appropriate?

24 MR. TUCKER: That would be another possibility.

25 Regulation 1595 defines what is an occasional
26 sale. And we could look to see how this might fit
27 within those confines.

28 MR. MC GUIRE: Yeah, if we did just occasional

1 sales in general, then we'd opening it up to all types
2 of -- small retailers that possibly would fall below,
3 you know, some threshold -- which from an administrative
4 standpoint eliminates a lot of small taxpayers and
5 actually makes administration easier.

6 But at the same time that typically does have
7 some revenue impact. So, just kind of both sides.

8 MS. STEEL: Ms. Yee?

9 MS. YEE: Ms. Steel?

10 MS. STEEL: You know how much is -- how much is
11 going to cost for the administrative cost?

12 Because what they're asking is gross amount of
13 under 400 is going to be exempt. So, that has -- the
14 first question is how much, you know, we suspend that,
15 you know, per each store? I mean, it's going to be
16 almost impossible to get out, but, you know, it's cost
17 effective.

18 And second one is we going to change the law
19 but it's going to be too much burden on each taxpayers,
20 that, you know, that they try to get the seller's permit
21 and on the top of it they have to report, you know,
22 every month -- especially those dry cleaners, that they
23 are doing as a service for selling these items.

24 And another question is that they already paid
25 the sales taxes on these items. Is that double taxation
26 that, you know, we try to collect another sales tax on
27 top of it to the -- from the customers?

28 MR. MC GUIRE: I can address several of those

1 questions.

2 Specifically related to the cost or
3 administrative cost of processing a tax return, most of
4 these taxpayers would be annual filers. So, they would
5 file once a year, unless they have over \$1200 in tax due
6 during the year.

7 So, they would file one return and the cost for
8 us at the administrative agency is about \$7 to process a
9 paper return. It's obviously much cheaper to process an
10 electronic return.

11 MS. STEEL: But the seller's permit costs \$100
12 per --

13 MR. MC GUIRE: Seller's permits do not cost
14 anything currently, they are no charge. But you do have
15 to still fill out an application and obtain a permit
16 from us and a lot of materials to assist you in how to
17 apply tax to your business.

18 MR. LEONARD: And perhaps a security deposit?

19 MS. STEEL: Right.

20 MR. MC GUIRE: Perhaps a security deposit.
21 Typically they wouldn't reach the threshold to require
22 one, due to the level their sales since we have a \$2,000
23 minimum threshold requirement for security deposits.

24 MR. TUCKER: Bob Tucker speaking.

25 In regards to paying the tax on the purchase of
26 these items, it sounded as if they gave away at least
27 some of these items.

28 And so, they're the consumer of those that they

1 give away. If they are actually reselling these items,
2 then they would issue a resale certificate to their
3 vendor. And they would purchase them without the
4 payment of tax reimbursement at that time.

5 But if they are giving these away, then they
6 should properly be paying tax reimbursement or use tax
7 when they purchase those items.

8 MR. MC GUIRE: Just to clarify too, there are
9 other alternatives.

10 If they're paying tax on everything because
11 they're not sure if they're going to give it away or
12 sell it, then they'd just take a tax paid purchase
13 resold credit.

14 So, in the example that they gave that they
15 bought an item for a dollar and that they paid tax on
16 it, but sold it for \$2, they would show \$2 as their
17 total sales, minus the dollar and they would only pay an
18 additional tax on the \$1 that they marked up the item.

19 MR. LIM: These dry cleaner not easy to
20 calculate those process. It's the -- for example, if we
21 purchase for \$1, we sell the \$2, make it \$1 profit.

22 And how we going to isolate those from the
23 other income source? It's not easy.

24 Also we don't sell this items many, maybe less
25 than five, some of -- some items you may already notice
26 that no one picked them up, the color fade. It's been
27 there -- a lot of dusties, and -- but still people
28 looking for it.

1 And also collar stays, we can't just put these
2 item as free. Because if we just put in free and
3 everyone takes, but the main proposal have this one for
4 complimentary service, that during the -- the cleaning
5 process, especially man's dress shirts, those collar
6 stays coming out from the during cleaning process
7 agitation.

8 So, that's why the customer complains or, you
9 know, they need the collar stays. We just gave to them
10 as complimentary and/or gift.

11 MS. YEE: Okay.

12 MR. LIM: And this is very common the
13 problem -- I mean common, gift item for the Christmas
14 time.

15 MS. YEE: Very well.

16 MS. Mandel, do you have anything?

17 MS. MANDEL: I don't have a question.

18 MS. YEE: Dr. Chu?

19 DR. CHU: Yes. Do we have a brochure that
20 explains all of the requirements for cleaners?

21 MR. MC GUIRE: I don't believe we have a
22 specific publication related to cleaners.

23 But we could create one.

24 DR. CHU: Seems like --

25 MR. MC GUIRE: No problem.

26 DR. CHU: -- we need a brochure that talks
27 about the overall sales tax obligations, as well as this
28 updated kind of situation.

1 Of course, I would imagine that we have the
2 database of cleaners in our -- within the BOE.

3 That's --

4 MR. MC GUIRE: I am giving you a funny look.

5 DR. CHU: -- looks like --

6 MR. MC GUIRE: Yes, we do identify all of our
7 businesses using the NAKES codes, business codes.

8 And, so, we can narrow it down pretty close.
9 We'd probably have some that aren't exactly fitting in
10 there, but, yeah, we can narrow down, at least
11 primarily, who this group is.

12 DR. CHU: Because it seems like it would be
13 good to send out to all cleaners and then there's the
14 necessity for having something that's translated in
15 Korean and then maybe your group can send it out to your
16 members.

17 MR. LIM: Uh-huh.

18 MS. STEEL: Ms. Yee?

19 MS. YEE: Ms. Steel, then Mr. Leonard.

20 MS. STEEL: If it's okay with you, I want staff
21 members to come back with how can -- what's the
22 procedure that, you know, we going to go through after
23 that under \$400 gross sales?

24 MS. YEE: Well, I was going to make the
25 suggestion that we proceed with the proposed changes
26 that are before us here today, because I'm concerned
27 about having this clarification distributed as we look
28 to launch the next iteration of the business license

1 inspection program throughout the state.

2 So, I think the clarification with respect to
3 the application of tax on the alteration charges ought
4 to be adopted by this Board today.

5 I then would want to initiate a separate
6 process to look at, perhaps, the rule relating to the
7 occasional sales to deal with the de minimis sales
8 activity.

9 MS. STEEL: Okay, thank you.

10 MS. YEE: Okay, Mr. Leonard?

11 MR. LEONARD: I support your suggestion and
12 want to follow-up with Ms. Steel's that perhaps we could
13 send out an observation team in cooperation with the
14 industry and actually just look at how they do it.

15 I'm hearing different things. It sounds to me
16 like -- like dry cleaners generally don't purchase the
17 cash register software of a retailer because they are
18 not retailers. And, so, they -- it's not keyed like a
19 retail sale might be -- taxable, tax exempt or
20 whatever -- it's all cleaning and laundry.

21 And if we could observe and -- well, how
22 many -- not only how many sales took place, but what the
23 markup might be, if any, just how they're organized,
24 that may help us in the publication and in describing a
25 threshold of work and business.

26 Because it seems to me like this is a -- the
27 model that these people bring to us is a service
28 industry model. And we all recognize that whatever

1 tangible personal property is involved in it is really a
2 sideline, may, in a broad definition, be self consumed
3 in that it's clearly -- to the extent they offer these
4 products for their customers, it's not as a profit
5 center. It's because the customer is right there
6 saying, "I need a collar stay. I need a button. I need
7 whatever. And I don't want to go to the drug store and
8 go sew it on or bring it back to you to sew on or
9 whatever."

10 If we could look at that, how they actually
11 operate, it might help us in both our publications and
12 legislation that we might recommend working with the
13 industry and doing -- to further define that, what
14 bright line there might be.

15 MS. YEE: Very well.

16 Other questions or comments, Members?

17 MR. CHOE: We have over 6,000 dry cleaners in
18 California, but I would say maybe about less than 10
19 percent carry those items.

20 MS. YEE: Less than 10 percent?

21 MR. CHOE: Yes, less than 10 percent of
22 cleaners carry those items.

23 And most dry cleaners --

24 MR. LEONARD: Don't even do that.

25 MR. CHOE: -- don't even carry it.

26 MR. LEONARD: Okay.

27 MS. YEE: All right, thank you.

28 No other questions or comments? Is there a

1 motion?

2 DR. CHU: Move to adopt the staff
3 recommendation.

4 MS. YEE: Okay. Motion by Dr. Chu to adopt the
5 staff recommendation, which includes authorization to
6 publish.

7 Is there a second?

8 MS. MANDEL: Second.

9 MS. YEE: Second by Ms. Mandel.

10 Without objection, such will be the order.

11 Thank you very much.

12 We are going to pursue a separate process to
13 talk about the sale of those tangible personal property
14 that is being conducted by 10 of the dry cleaners. So,
15 we will be in contact with you to get that process,
16 started.

17 MR. CHOE: Thank you very much.

18 MS. YEE: Thank you very much for coming.

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1 MS. YEE: Next item.

2 MR. McGUIRE: Okay. The second item today
3 involves proposed revisions to Regulation 1705, entitled
4 Relief from Liability.

5 Alternative 1, which is recommend by staff,
6 would clarify that the relief provisions provided under
7 Section 6596 would apply when an identified franchisee
8 relies on incorrect written advice to their franchisor.

9 Alternative 2 would make no changes to the
10 regulation.

11 And, again, we respectfully request your
12 approval to publish any -- approve and publish any
13 changes.

14 I don't believe we have any speakers for this
15 topic.

16 MS. YEE: We do not.

17 Questions or comments, Members?

18 Okay, hearing none, is there a motion?

19 DR. CHU: Move to approve.

20 MS. YEE: Okay. Motion by Dr. Chu to approve
21 the proposed changes and authorize publication.

22 Is there a second?

23 MS. MANDEL: Second.

24 MS. YEE: Second by Ms. Mandel.

25 Without objection, such will be the order.

26 Thank you very much.

27 MR. McGUIRE: Thanks. Thank you.

28 DR. CHU: Okay, that does it for the Business

1 Taxes Committee.

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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State of California)
) ss
County of Sacramento)

I, BEVERLY D. TOMS, Hearing Reporter for the California State Board of Equalization certify that on September 16, 2008 I recorded verbatim, in shorthand, to the best of my ability, the proceedings in the above-entitled hearing; that I transcribed the shorthand writing into typewriting; and that the preceding pages, pages 22 through 23 constitute a complete and accurate transcription of the shorthand writing.

Dated: October 16, 2008.

BEVERLY D. TOMS
Hearing Reporter

**ESTIMATE OF COST OR SAVINGS RESULTING
FROM PROPOSED REGULATORY ACTION**

Proposed Amendment of Sales and Use Tax Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Services Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*

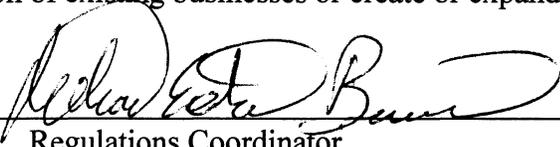
STATEMENT OF COST OR SAVINGS FOR NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

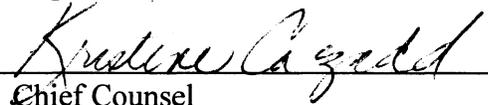
The State Board of Equalization has determined that the proposed action does not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts. Further, the Board has determined that the action will result in no direct or indirect cost or savings to any State agency, any local agency or school district that is required to be reimbursed under Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code or other non-discretionary cost or savings imposed on local agencies, or cost or savings in Federal funding to the State of California.

The cost impact on private persons or businesses will be insignificant. This proposal will not have a significant adverse economic impact on businesses.

This proposal will not be detrimental to California businesses in competing with businesses in other states.

This proposal will neither create nor eliminate jobs in the State of California nor result in the elimination of existing businesses or create or expand business in the State of California.

Statement
Prepared by  Date 9-30-2008
Regulations Coordinator

Approved by  Date 9/30/08
Chief Counsel

If Costs or Savings are Identified, Signatures of Chief, Fiscal Management Division, and Chief, Board Proceedings Division, are Required

Approved by _____ Date _____
Chief, Financial Management Division

Approved by _____ Date _____
Chief, Board Proceedings Division

NOTE: SAM Section 6660 requires that estimates resulting in cost or savings be submitted for Department of Finance concurrence before the notice of proposed regulatory action is released.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT
(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)

See SAM Sections 6600 - 6680 for Instructions and Code Citations

DEPARTMENT NAME State Board of Equalization	CONTACT PERSON Rick Bennion	TELEPHONE NUMBER 916-445-2130
DESCRIPTIVE TITLE FROM NOTICE REGISTER OR FORM 400 Title 18, Section 1506, Miscellaneous Service Enterprises		NOTICE FILE NUMBER Z

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. ESTIMATED PRIVATE SECTOR COST IMPACTS (Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.)

1. Check the appropriate box(es) below to indicate whether this regulation:

- a. Impacts businesses and/or employees
- b. Impacts small businesses
- c. Impacts jobs or occupations
- d. Impacts California competitiveness
- e. Imposes reporting requirements
- f. Imposes prescriptive instead of performance standards
- g. Impacts individuals
- h. None of the above (Explain below. Complete the Fiscal Impact Statement as appropriate.)

h. (cont.) No significant adverse economic impact on business or employees, small business, jobs or occupations.

(If any box in Items 1 a through g is checked, complete this Economic Impact Statement.)

2. Enter the total number of businesses impacted: _____ Describe the types of businesses (Include nonprofits): _____

Enter the number or percentage of total businesses impacted that are small businesses: _____

Enter the number of businesses that will be created: _____ eliminated: _____

Explain: _____

4. Indicate the geographic extent of impacts: Statewide Local or regional (list areas): _____

5. Enter the number of jobs created: _____ or eliminated: _____ Describe the types of jobs or occupations impacted: _____

6. Will the regulation affect the ability of California businesses to compete with other states by making it more costly to produce goods or services here?

Yes No If yes, explain briefly: _____

B. ESTIMATED COSTS (Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.)

1. What are the total statewide dollar costs that businesses and individuals may incur to comply with this regulation over its lifetime? \$ _____

a. Initial costs for a small business: \$ _____ Annual ongoing costs: \$ _____ Years: _____

b. Initial costs for a typical business: \$ _____ Annual ongoing costs: \$ _____ Years: _____

c. Initial costs for an individual: \$ _____ Annual ongoing costs: \$ _____ Years: _____

d. Describe other economic costs that may occur: _____

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT *cont.* (STD. 399, Rev. 2-98)

2. If multiple industries are impacted, enter the share of total costs for each industry: _____

3. If the regulation imposes reporting requirements, enter the annual costs a typical business may incur to comply with these requirements. *(Include the dollar costs to do programming, record keeping, reporting, and other paperwork, whether or not the paperwork must be submitted.):* \$ _____
4. Will this regulation directly impact housing costs? Yes No If yes, enter the annual dollar cost per housing unit: \$ _____ and the number of units: _____
5. Are there comparable Federal regulations? Yes No Explain the need for State regulation given the existence or absence of Federal regulations: _____
- Enter any additional costs to businesses and/or individuals that may be due to State - Federal differences: \$ _____

C. ESTIMATED BENEFITS *(Estimation of the dollar value of benefits is not specifically required by rulemaking law, but encouraged.)*

1. Briefly summarize the benefits that may result from this regulation and who will benefit: _____

2. Are the benefits the result of: specific statutory requirements, or goals developed by the agency based on broad statutory authority?
Explain: _____
3. What are the total statewide benefits from this regulation over its lifetime? \$ _____

D. ALTERNATIVES TO THE REGULATION *(Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record. Estimation of the dollar value of benefits is not specifically required by rulemaking law, but encouraged.)*

1. List alternatives considered and describe them below. If no alternatives were considered, explain why not: _____

2. Summarize the total statewide costs and benefits from this regulation and each alternative considered:
- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Regulation: | Benefit: \$ _____ | Cost: \$ _____ |
| Alternative 1: | Benefit: \$ _____ | Cost: \$ _____ |
| Alternative 2: | Benefit: \$ _____ | Cost: \$ _____ |

3. Briefly discuss any quantification issues that are relevant to a comparison of estimated costs and benefits for this regulation or alternatives: _____

4. Rulemaking law requires agencies to consider performance standards as an alternative, if a regulation mandates the use of specific technologies or equipment, or prescribes specific actions or procedures. Were performance standards considered to lower compliance costs? Yes No
Explain: _____

E. MAJOR REGULATIONS *(Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.)*
Cal/EPA boards, offices and departments are subject to the following additional requirements per Health and Safety Code section 57005.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT *cont.* (STD. 399, Rev. 2-98)

1. Will the estimated costs of this regulation to California business enterprises exceed \$10 million? Yes No *(If No, skip the rest of this section)*

Briefly describe each equally as effective alternative, or combination of alternatives, for which a cost-effectiveness analysis was performed:

Alternative 1: _____

Alternative 2: _____

3. For the regulation, and each alternative just described, enter the estimated total cost and overall cost-effectiveness ratio:

Regulation: \$ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: _____

Alternative 1: \$ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: _____

Alternative 2: \$ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: _____

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL EFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT *(Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 6 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years)*

1. Additional expenditures of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year which are reimbursable by the State pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution and Sections 17500 et seq. of the Government Code. Funding for this reimbursement:

a. is provided in (Item _____, Budget Act of _____) or (Chapter _____, Statutes of _____)

b. will be requested in the _____ Governor's Budget for appropriation in Budget Act of _____
(FISCAL YEAR)

2. Additional expenditures of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year which are not reimbursable by the State pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution and Sections 17500 et seq. of the Government Code because this regulation:

a. implements the Federal mandate contained in _____

b. implements the court mandate set forth by the _____
court in the case of _____ vs. _____

c. implements a mandate of the people of this State expressed in their approval of Proposition No. _____ at the _____
election; (DATE)

d. is issued only in response to a specific request from the _____
_____, which is/are the only local entity(s) affected;

e. will be fully financed from the _____ authorized by Section _____
(FEES, REVENUE, ETC.)
_____ of the _____ Code;

f. provides for savings to each affected unit of local government which will, at a minimum, offset any additional costs to each such unit.

3. Savings of approximately \$ _____ annually.

4. No additional costs or savings because this regulation makes only technical, non-substantive or clarifying changes to current law and regulations.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT cont. (STD. 399, Rev. 2-98)

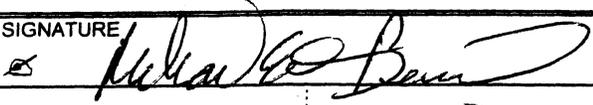
- 5. No fiscal impact exists because this regulation does not affect any local entity or program.
- 6. Other.

B. FISCAL EFFECT ON STATE GOVERNMENT (Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 4 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years.)

- 1. Additional expenditures of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year. It is anticipated that State agencies will:
 - a. be able to absorb these additional costs within their existing budgets and resources.
 - b. request an increase in the currently authorized budget level for the _____ fiscal year.
- 2. Savings of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year.
- 3. No fiscal impact exists because this regulation does not affect any State agency or program.
- 4. Other.

C. FISCAL EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF STATE PROGRAMS (Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 4 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years.)

- 1. Additional expenditures of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year.
- 2. Savings of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year.
- 3. No fiscal impact exists because this regulation does not affect any federally funded State agency or program.
- 4. Other.

SIGNATURE	TITLE
	Regulations Coordinator
AGENCY SECRETARY ¹	DATE
APPROVAL/CONCURRENCE  PROGRAM BUDGET MANAGER	10/3/08
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ²	DATE
APPROVAL/CONCURRENCE  Exempt under SAM section 6660	

1. The signature attests that the agency has completed the STD. 399 according to the instructions in SAM sections 6600-6680, and understands the impacts of the proposed rulemaking. State boards, offices, or departments not under an Agency Secretary must have the form signed by the highest ranking official in the organization.
2. Finance approval and signature is required when SAM sections 6600-6670 require completion of the Fiscal Impact Statement in the STD. 399.

**ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT
(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)**

STD. 399 (Rev. 2-98)

See SAM Sections 6600 - 6680 for Instructions and Code Citations

DEPARTMENT NAME State Board of Equalization	CONTACT PERSON Rick Bennion	TELEPHONE NUMBER 916-445-2130
DESCRIPTIVE TITLE FROM NOTICE REGISTER OR FORM 400 Title 18, Section 1524, Manufacturers of Personal Property		NOTICE FILE NUMBER Z

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**A. ESTIMATED PRIVATE SECTOR COST IMPACTS** (Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.)

1. Check the appropriate box(es) below to indicate whether this regulation:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. Impacts businesses and/or employees | <input type="checkbox"/> e. Imposes reporting requirements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Impacts small businesses | <input type="checkbox"/> f. Imposes prescriptive instead of performance standards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c. Impacts jobs or occupations | <input type="checkbox"/> g. Impacts individuals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d. Impacts California competitiveness | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> h. None of the above (Explain below. Complete the Fiscal Impact Statement as appropriate.) |

h. (cont.) No significant adverse economic impact on business or employees, small business, jobs or occupations.

(If any box in Items 1 a through g is checked, complete this Economic Impact Statement.)

2. Enter the total number of businesses impacted: _____ Describe the types of businesses (Include nonprofits): _____

Enter the number or percentage of total businesses impacted that are small businesses: _____

3. Enter the number of businesses that will be created: _____ eliminated: _____

Explain: _____

4. Indicate the geographic extent of impacts: Statewide Local or regional (list areas): _____

5. Enter the number of jobs created: _____ or eliminated: _____ Describe the types of jobs or occupations impacted: _____

6. Will the regulation affect the ability of California businesses to compete with other states by making it more costly to produce goods or services here?

 Yes No If yes, explain briefly: _____**B. ESTIMATED COSTS** (Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.)

1. What are the total statewide dollar costs that businesses and individuals may incur to comply with this regulation over its lifetime? \$ _____

a. Initial costs for a small business: \$ _____ Annual ongoing costs: \$ _____ Years: _____

b. Initial costs for a typical business: \$ _____ Annual ongoing costs: \$ _____ Years: _____

c. Initial costs for an individual: \$ _____ Annual ongoing costs: \$ _____ Years: _____

d. Describe other economic costs that may occur: _____

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT cont. (STD. 399, Rev. 2-98)

2. If multiple industries are impacted, enter the share of total costs for each industry: _____

3. If the regulation imposes reporting requirements, enter the annual costs a typical business may incur to comply with these requirements. (Include the dollar costs to do programming, record keeping, reporting, and other paperwork, whether or not the paperwork must be submitted.): \$ _____

4. Will this regulation directly impact housing costs? Yes No If yes, enter the annual dollar cost per housing unit: \$ _____ and the number of units: _____

5. Are there comparable Federal regulations? Yes No Explain the need for State regulation given the existence or absence of Federal regulations: _____

Enter any additional costs to businesses and/or individuals that may be due to State - Federal differences: \$ _____

C. ESTIMATED BENEFITS (Estimation of the dollar value of benefits is not specifically required by rulemaking law, but encouraged.)

1. Briefly summarize the benefits that may result from this regulation and who will benefit: _____

2. Are the benefits the result of: specific statutory requirements, or goals developed by the agency based on broad statutory authority?
Explain: _____

3. What are the total statewide benefits from this regulation over its lifetime? \$ _____

D. ALTERNATIVES TO THE REGULATION (Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record. Estimation of the dollar value of benefits is not specifically required by rulemaking law, but encouraged.)

1. List alternatives considered and describe them below. If no alternatives were considered, explain why not: _____

2. Summarize the total statewide costs and benefits from this regulation and each alternative considered:

Regulation:	Benefit: \$ _____	Cost: \$ _____
Alternative 1:	Benefit: \$ _____	Cost: \$ _____
Alternative 2:	Benefit: \$ _____	Cost: \$ _____

3. Briefly discuss any quantification issues that are relevant to a comparison of estimated costs and benefits for this regulation or alternatives: _____

4. Rulemaking law requires agencies to consider performance standards as an alternative, if a regulation mandates the use of specific technologies or equipment, or prescribes specific actions or procedures. Were performance standards considered to lower compliance costs? Yes No
Explain: _____

E. MAJOR REGULATIONS (Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.)
Cal/EPA boards, offices and departments are subject to the following additional requirements per Health and Safety Code section 57005.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT cont. (STD. 399, Rev. 2-98)

1. Will the estimated costs of this regulation to California business enterprises exceed \$10 million? Yes No (If No, skip the rest of this section)

Briefly describe each equally as effective alternative, or combination of alternatives, for which a cost-effectiveness analysis was performed:

Alternative 1: _____

Alternative 2: _____

3. For the regulation, and each alternative just described, enter the estimated total cost and overall cost-effectiveness ratio:

Regulation: \$ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: _____

Alternative 1: \$ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: _____

Alternative 2: \$ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: _____

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL EFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 6 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years)

1. Additional expenditures of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year which are reimbursable by the State pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution and Sections 17500 et seq. of the Government Code. Funding for this reimbursement:

a. is provided in (Item _____, Budget Act of _____) or (Chapter _____, Statutes of _____)

b. will be requested in the _____ (FISCAL YEAR) Governor's Budget for appropriation in Budget Act of _____.

2. Additional expenditures of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year which are not reimbursable by the State pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution and Sections 17500 et seq. of the Government Code because this regulation:

a. implements the Federal mandate contained in _____

b. implements the court mandate set forth by the _____ court in the case of _____ vs. _____

c. implements a mandate of the people of this State expressed in their approval of Proposition No. _____ at the _____ election; (DATE)

d. is issued only in response to a specific request from the _____, which is/are the only local entity(s) affected;

e. will be fully financed from the _____ (FEES, REVENUE, ETC.) authorized by Section _____ of the _____ Code;

f. provides for savings to each affected unit of local government which will, at a minimum, offset any additional costs to each such unit.

3. Savings of approximately \$ _____ annually.

4. No additional costs or savings because this regulation makes only technical, non-substantive or clarifying changes to current law and regulations.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT cont. (STD. 399, Rev. 2-98)

5. No fiscal impact exists because this regulation does not affect any local entity or program.

6. Other.

B. FISCAL EFFECT ON STATE GOVERNMENT (Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 4 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years.)

1. Additional expenditures of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year. It is anticipated that State agencies will:

a. be able to absorb these additional costs within their existing budgets and resources.

b. request an increase in the currently authorized budget level for the _____ fiscal year.

2. Savings of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year.

3. No fiscal impact exists because this regulation does not affect any State agency or program.

4. Other.

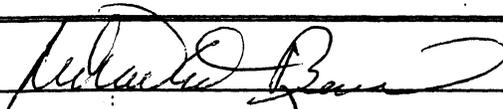
C. FISCAL EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF STATE PROGRAMS (Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 4 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years.)

1. Additional expenditures of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year.

2. Savings of approximately \$ _____ in the current State Fiscal Year.

3. No fiscal impact exists because this regulation does not affect any federally funded State agency or program.

4. Other.

SIGNATURE		TITLE	Regulations Coordinator
AGENCY SECRETARY ¹		DATE	
APPROVAL/CONCURRENCE		DATE	10/3/08
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ²	PROGRAM BUDGET MANAGER	DATE	
APPROVAL/CONCURRENCE	 Exempt under SAM section 6660		

1. The signature attests that the agency has completed the STD. 399 according to the instructions in SAM sections 6600-6680, and understands the impacts of the proposed rulemaking. State boards, offices, or departments not under an Agency Secretary must have the form signed by the highest ranking official in the organization.

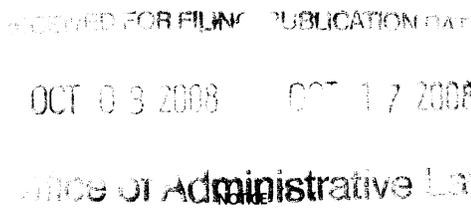
2. Finance approval and signature is required when SAM sections 6600-6670 require completion of the Fiscal Impact Statement in the STD. 399.

NOTICE PUBLICATION/REGULATIONS SUBMISSION

(See instructions on reverse)

For use by Secretary of State only

STD. 400 (REV. 01-08)

OAL FILE NUMBERS	NOTICE FILE NUMBER Z-2008-1003-02	REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER	EMERGENCY NUMBER
For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only			
		REGULATIONS	
AGENCY WITH RULEMAKING AUTHORITY State Board of Equalization			AGENCY FILE NUMBER (if any)

A. PUBLICATION OF NOTICE (Complete for publication in Notice Register)

1. SUBJECT OF NOTICE Miscellaneous Service Enterprises		TITLE(S) 18	FIRST SECTION AFFECTED 1506	2. REQUESTED PUBLICATION DATE October 17, 2008
3. NOTICE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Notice re Proposed Regulatory Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		4. AGENCY CONTACT PERSON Rick Bennion	TELEPHONE NUMBER (916) 445-2130	FAX NUMBER (Optional) (916) 324-3984
OAL USE ONLY	ACTION ON PROPOSED NOTICE <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Modified <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved/Withdrawn		NOTICE REGISTER NUMBER	PUBLICATION DATE

B. SUBMISSION OF REGULATIONS (Complete when submitting regulations)

1a. SUBJECT OF REGULATION(S)	1b. ALL PREVIOUS RELATED OAL REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER(S)
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*SPECIFY CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE(S) AND SECTION(S) (Including title 26, if toxics related)

SECTION(S) AFFECTED (List all section number(s) individually. Attach additional sheet if needed.)	ADOPT
	AMEND
	REPEAL
TITLE(S)	

3. TYPE OF FILING

<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Rulemaking (Gov. Code §11346)	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Compliance: The agency officer named below certifies that this agency complied with the provisions of Gov. Code §§11346.2-11347.3 either before the emergency regulation was adopted or within the time period required by statute.	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Readopt (Gov. Code, §11346.1(h))	<input type="checkbox"/> Changes Without Regulatory Effect (Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn nonemergency filing (Gov. Code §§11349.3, 11349.4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn emergency filing (Gov. Code, §11346.1)	<input type="checkbox"/> File & Print	<input type="checkbox"/> Print Only
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (Gov. Code, §11346.1(b))		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	

4. ALL BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED REGULATIONS AND/OR MATERIAL ADDED TO THE RULEMAKING FILE (Cal. Code Regs. title 1, §44 and Gov. Code §11347.1)

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGES (Gov. Code, §§ 11343.4, 11346.1(d); Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)

<input type="checkbox"/> Effective 30th day after filing with Secretary of State	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective on filing with Secretary of State	<input type="checkbox"/> §100 Changes Without Regulatory Effect	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective other (Specify) _____
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6. CHECK IF THESE REGULATIONS REQUIRE NOTICE TO, OR REVIEW, CONSULTATION, APPROVAL OR CONCURRENCE BY, ANOTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY

<input type="checkbox"/> Department of Finance (Form STD. 399) (SAM §6660)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair Political Practices Commission	<input type="checkbox"/> State Fire Marshal
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		

7. CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER (Optional)	E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional)
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8. **I certify that the attached copy of the regulation(s) is a true and correct copy of the regulation(s) identified on this form, that the information specified on this form is true and correct, and that I am the head of the agency taking this action, or a designee of the head of the agency, and am authorized to make this certification.**

SIGNATURE OF AGENCY HEAD OR DESIGNEE	DATE 10/03/2008
--------------------------------------	---------------------------

TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNATORY
Chief, Board Proceedings Division

Title 18. State Board of Equalization

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

The State Board of Equalization, pursuant to the authority vested in it by section 15606(a) of the Government Code, proposes amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property* in Title 18, Division 2, Chapter 4, of the California Code of Regulations, relating to sales and use tax. A public hearing on the proposed regulation will be held in Room 121, 450 N Street, Sacramento, at 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, on December 16, 2008. At the hearing, any person interested may present statements or arguments orally or in writing relevant to the proposed regulatory action. The Board will consider written statements or arguments if received by December 16, 2008.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

CURRENT LAW, REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE section 6018.6, *Alterations, cleaning, or dyeing of garments*, provides that cleaners are consumers of property used in their cleaning operations and are not required to hold seller's permits. Unlike other garment-alteration establishments, the law provides that cleaners who provide garment alterations to their customers (whether the alterations are to new or used garments) are providing nontaxable services and, therefore, are the consumers of items furnished or used in altering the garments as long as the alteration activities represent a small percentage, as specified by law, of their business. When meeting this condition, cleaners are generally not required to hold seller's permits.

RTC section 6018.6 defines cleaners as those who (1) operate a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning; or (2) provide spotting and pressing services on the premises but not garment cleaning; or (3) operate a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

Cleaners that meet *one* of the three provisions above must also satisfy *both* of the following conditions for the exclusion to apply.

Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the cleaner's total gross receipts must come from their clothes cleaning or dyeing services.

Twenty percent (20%) or less of the cleaner's total gross receipts during the prior calendar year came from the alteration of new and used garments.

For purposes of the calculation, *total gross receipts* include all charges made by cleaners, including the cleaner's charges for cleaning or dyeing customer items, charges for altering garments, charges for altering other personal and household items, charges for creating new items such as wearing apparel, *and* the cleaner's sales of miscellaneous products (e.g., lint brushes, abandoned clothing, or ties).

Alteration of garments by a third party – As explained, cleaners who fulfill the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6 are consumers, not retailers, of the property used or furnished in altering new and used garments alike. Therefore, when the cleaner contracts with a

third party, such as a tailor, for the alteration of garments instead of performing the alterations themselves, the third party's charge to the cleaner for altering the garments is subject to tax as provided by Regulation 1524, proposed subdivision (b)(1). Even though the cleaner may hold a seller's permit due to its sales of miscellaneous items, since the cleaner is a consumer under RTC section 6018.6, it may not issue the third party a resale certificate for such alterations.

Charges for altering garments and other items – In general, whether tax applies to a person's charge for altering garments, personal items, or household items is dependent on whether the altered item is "new" or "used" at the time the alterations are performed. The Board has consistently held that the "processing" of "new" material furnished by a consumer is a sale as defined by RTC section 6006. This includes the altering of "new" garments, personal items, and household items. Altering "used" items has consistently been interpreted as repair or reconditioning labor and excluded from the definition of a sale under RTC section 6006.

Persons who alter "new" garments (except for cleaners who fulfill the requirements of RTC section 6018.6) or "new" personal and household items are regarded as manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating personal property. Accordingly, they are required to hold seller's permits and report the taxes due on charges to their customers for labor and materials.

Labor charges made for altering "used" garments, personal items, or household items are considered nontaxable repair or reconditioning labor. Except under certain circumstances (see Exhibit 2), the person altering the used item is the consumer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations.

What is "fabrication" or a "step in the process" – When changes are made to "new" garments or other personal and household items by cutting and re-sewing the item into a slightly different shape or length, the person making the change is performing a step in the process (fabrication) of producing a "new" product. Consequently, if changes are made to a "new" item to make it suitable for the customer to wear or use, those changes constitute a part of the process of fabrication. This is true even when an item is not remade into a different type of item (i.e., change a coat into a cape).

Historically, the Board has considered an item "new" when the item is brought in by the customer without hems or cuffs, or with store tags or labels still attached, or the item is clearly new and unworn/unused to the observer. In essence, an item is considered new until such time the customer has worn or used the item for its intended purpose.

On the other hand, labor charges for mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering "used" garments or other personal and household items are not taxable when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was originally produced. An item is considered "used" when it has been worn or used for its intended purpose.

Current provisions in Regulations 1506 and 1524 – Guidance regarding how tax applies to the gross receipts of launderers and cleaners is currently provided in Regulation 1506, subdivision (b)(1), which also provides guidance for "barbers," "beauty shop operators," and "shoe polishers." Subdivision (b)(2) discusses the application of tax to the charges made by launderers and cleaners for the rental of linen supplies and similar items, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, and dust cloths rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract

is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning the items rented. Launderers and cleaners are consumers of the items rented.

Guidance regarding how tax applies to charges for altering new garments is provided in the current version of Regulation 1524, subdivision (b)(1). The subdivision discusses the application of tax to alteration charges in general. Subdivision (b)(2) provides guidance regarding the application of tax to a cleaner's charges for altering garments and, essentially, restates the provisions of RTC section 6018.6.

Proposed Regulations 1506 and 1524,

Regulation 1506 and 1524 are proposed to be amended to clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when such persons are required to hold a seller's permit. The proposed amendments also clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's alteration charges when the cleaner meets the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. Cleaners that do not meet the threshold requirements would rely on Regulation 1524 for guidance regarding their alteration charges. The proposed amendments to Regulation 1524 also clarify how tax applies to charges for the alteration of new and used items in general.

Proposed Regulation 1506 – The Board recommends that a new subdivision (c) be added to Regulation 1506 and the current subdivision (c) be renumbered as subdivision (d). Proposed subdivisions (c)(1) and (c)(2) clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's charges for its cleaning and rental services, and proposed subdivision (c)(3) clarifies how tax applies to charges for dyeing garments.

Staff also recommends that subdivision (b)(2) in Regulation 1524 (current version), which restates the requirements of RTC section 6018.6, be removed from the regulation and incorporated into proposed, renumbered subdivision (c)(4)(A) of Regulation 1506. A new paragraph (B) would also be added to subdivision (c)(4) to clarify how tax applies to the charges by a third party who alters the garments on behalf of the cleaner. Proposed subdivision (c)(5) would be added to Regulation 1506 to clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's sales of miscellaneous items and the need for the cleaner to hold a seller's permit when making such sales.

Proposed Regulation 1524 – The Board recommends that the provisions regarding the application of tax to alterations to “new” garments in the current version of Regulation 1524, subdivision (b)(1) be rewritten and expanded to clarify how tax applies to charges for altering “new” items in general, including garment alterations by cleaners who do not meet the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6. Proposed subdivision (b)(1)(B) clarifies how tax applies to the charges for altering “used” items and explains under what circumstances the person providing the alteration service would be a retailer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alteration of the “used” item.

COST TO LOCAL AGENCIES AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The State Board of Equalization has determined that the proposed regulation does not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts. Further, the Board has determined that the proposed regulation will result in no direct or indirect cost or savings to any State agency, any local agency or school district that is required to be reimbursed under Part 7 (commencing with section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code or other non-discretionary cost or savings imposed on local agencies, or cost or savings in Federal funding to the State of California.

EFFECT ON BUSINESS

Pursuant to Government Code section 11346.5(a)(7), the Board of Equalization makes an initial determination that the adoption of Proposed Regulations 1506 and 1524 will have no significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business.

The adoption of the proposed regulation will neither create nor eliminate jobs in the State of California nor result in the elimination of existing businesses nor create or expand business in the State of California.

The regulation as proposed will not be detrimental to California businesses in competing with businesses in other states.

The proposed regulation may affect small business.

COST IMPACT ON PRIVATE PERSON OR BUSINESSES

The Board is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON HOUSING COSTS

No significant effect.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Proposed Regulations 1506 and 1524 have no comparable federal regulations.

AUTHORITY

Section 6018.6 Revenue and Taxation Code.

REFERENCE

Section 6006 Revenue and Taxation Code.

CONTACT

Questions regarding the substance of the proposed regulation should be directed to Ms. Lisa Andrews (916) 322-5989, at 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, e-mail Lisa.Andrews@boe.ca.gov or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Lisa Andrews, MIC:50, P.O. Box 942879, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 94279-0050.

Written comments for the Board's consideration, notice of intent to present testimony or witnesses at the public hearing, and inquiries concerning the proposed administrative action should be directed to Mr. Rick Bennion, Regulations Coordinator, telephone (916) 445-2130, fax (916) 324-3984 , e-mail Richard.Bennion@boe.ca.gov or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Rick Bennion MIC:81, P.O. Box 942879, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 94279-0080.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The Board must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by it or that has been otherwise identified and brought to its attention would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which this action is proposed, or be as effective as and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action.

AVAILABILITY OF INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS AND TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATION

The Board has prepared an initial statement of reasons and an underscored version (express terms) of the proposed regulation. Both of these documents and all information on which the proposal is based are available to the public upon request. The Rulemaking file is available for public inspection at 450 N Street, Sacramento, California. The express terms of the proposed regulation are available on the Internet at the Board's web site <http://www.boe.ca.gov>.

AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

The final statement of reasons will be made available on the Internet at the Board's web site following its public hearing of the proposed regulation. It is also available for your inspection at 450 N Street, Sacramento, California.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Following the hearing, the State Board of Equalization may in accordance with law adopt the proposed regulation if the text remains substantially the same as described in the text originally made available to the public. If the State Board of Equalization makes modifications which are substantially related to the originally proposed text, the Board will make the modified text, with

the changes clearly indicated, available to the public for fifteen days before adoption of the regulation. The text of any modified regulation will be mailed to those interested parties who commented on the proposed regulatory action orally or in writing or who asked to be informed of such changes. The modified regulation will be available to the public from Ms. Olson. The State Board of Equalization will consider written comments on the modified regulation for fifteen days after the date on which the modified regulation is made available to the public.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

Regulation 1506. Miscellaneous Service Enterprises.

References: Sections 6006, 6007, 6015, 6018.1, 6018.7, 6358, 6358.4 and 6363, Revenue and Taxation Code.

(a) LICENSED ARCHITECTS.

(1) IN GENERAL. Fees paid to licensed architects for their ability to design, conceive or communicate ideas, concepts, designs, and specifications are not subject to tax. Any plans, specifications, renderings or models or other instruments of service provided by a licensed architect under a licensed architect's contract or commission are integral to the licensed architect's services and are not subject to tax. The licensed architect is the consumer of any tangible personal property, including plans, specifications, renderings or models, used or transferred in the performance of professional services notwithstanding the fact that a fee may be added to the cost of the property and separately stated on a billing to the customer. If after the completion of the contract or commission the licensed architect provides additional copies of the original plans or specifications, or any models or renderings of an existing structure, the architect is regarded as making a sale of such copies, models or renderings.

(2) LICENSED ARCHITECT. A "licensed architect" is defined under the Business and Professions Code Chapter 3, Division 3, Section 5500 as follows:

"As used in this chapter, architect means a person who is licensed to practice architecture in this state under the authority of this chapter."

A licensed architect preparing or being in responsible control of plans, specifications, and instruments of service is required to affix to those plans, specifications, and instruments of service their stamp or seal which bears the licensee's name, his or her license number, the legend "Licensed Architect" and the legend "State of California," and which shall provide a means of indicating the renewal date of the license.

(3) ARCHITECTURAL PERSPECTIVISTS AND MODELERS. Architectural perspectivists do not act as "licensed architects." Architectural perspectivists are the retailers of renderings, prints and drawings they provide to architects or other consumers and tax applies to their entire charge for such items. Modelers do not act as "licensed architects." Modelers are the retailers of models they provide to architects or other consumers, and tax applies to their entire charge for such items.

(4) Licensed architects who produce renderings, prints, drawings or models pursuant to a contract that includes professional architectural services are not retailers of the renderings, prints, drawings or models they provide pursuant to that contract for architectural services. Tax does not apply to their charge for such items.

(b) BARBERS, BEAUTY SHOP OPERATORS, AND SHOE POLISHERS, ~~Launderers and Cleaners.~~ ~~—(1) In General.—~~Barbers, beauty shop operators, and shoe polishers, ~~launderers and cleaners~~ are the consumers of the supplies and other property used in performing their services, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of the supplies and other property. They are retailers, however, of ~~any such supplies, or of~~ used articles, or other tangible personal property, which they sell to ~~consumers~~ customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

~~—(2) Rentals.—Launderers and cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.~~

(c) CLOTHES CLEANERS AND DYERS

(1) CLOTHES CLEANING – IN GENERAL. Persons who provide clothes-cleaning services are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in performing their cleaning services, and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for such services.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

(2) RENTALS. Clothes cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.

(3) CLOTHES DYEING – IN GENERAL. Persons who provide dyeing services are retailers, not consumers, when their charges are for the dyeing of new fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to their gross receipts from such sales. Persons who dye new items are required to hold a seller's permit.

Dyers are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in dyeing used fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for their dyeing services.

(4) ALTERATION OF GARMENTS – IN GENERAL. For the purposes of this subdivision (c), alteration of garments means and includes any work performed upon new or used men's, women's and children's clothing to meet the requirements of the customer whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, removal of material, refitting, or repairing. Alteration of garments does not mean or include the process of dyeing garments. Alteration of garments also does not mean or include work performed upon new or used personal and household items such as handbags, stuffed animals, bedding, and draperies. The application of tax to a clothes cleaner's or a dyer's charges for the alteration of personal or household items is explained in Regulation 1524.

(A) Alteration of Garments by Clothes Cleaning or Dyeing Establishments. A clothes cleaning or dyeing establishment, including wet cleaners (e.g., laundrers) and dry cleaners, means and includes a clothes cleaner or dyer who (1) operates a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning, or (2) provides spotting and pressing services on the premises, but not garment cleaning, or (3) operates a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

A clothes cleaner or dyeing establishment described above is the consumer of property used or furnished in the alteration of new or used garments provided that:

1. Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services, and

2. No more than twenty percent (20%) of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of garments.

If a clothes cleaner or dyer is not an establishment as described or does not meet the requirements of this paragraph (A), tax applies to the clothes cleaner's or the dyer's charges for the alteration of garments as explained in Regulation 1524.

(B) Alteration of Garments by a Third Party. When a clothes cleaner or dyer who meets the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A) contracts with a third party such as a tailor for the alteration of garments instead of performing such alterations itself, the clothes cleaner or dyer is a consumer, not a retailer, of the alterations provided by the third party and may not issue a resale certificate to the third party for such alterations. Tax applies to the third party's charges to the clothes cleaner or dyer for such alterations as explained in Regulation 1524.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS SALE OF ITEMS. Clothes cleaners and dyers, whether or not they meet the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A), are retailers of any supplies, used items, or other tangible personal property such as lint brushes, abandoned garments, wood hangers, or novelty items, which they sell to customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales. As retailers of tangible personal property, such persons are required to hold a seller's permit.

(ed) CIRCULATING LIBRARIES. When circulating libraries, which are engaged in the business of renting books to others, pay tax measured by the purchase price of such books either to the person from whom the books are purchased or to the board, tax does not apply to the amount charged for the rental of such books. Such libraries are retailers of new or used books, which they sell to consumers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

(de) DENTISTS AND DENTAL LABORATORIES. Dentists are consumers of the materials, supplies, dental laboratory products and other tangible personal property which they use in performing their services. Tax, accordingly, applies to the sale of the tangible personal property to them.

Dental laboratories are the retailers of the plates, inlays and other products which they manufacture for dentists or other consumers. Tax applies to their entire charges for such products regardless of whether a separate charge or billing is made for materials and manufacturing services.

(ef) GUN CLUBS. Gun clubs are consumers, not retailers, of clay pigeons or blue rocks furnished to members or patrons in connection with trapshooting or similar sports even though the charge for the service is measured by the number of clay pigeons or blue rocks used. The tax applies with respect to the sale of such property to the clubs.

(fg) LICENSED HEARING AID DISPENSERS. Persons licensed as hearing aid dispensers by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Hearing Aid Dispensers Examining Committee, are consumers of hearing aids furnished or sold by them. The term "hearing aid" includes any necessary accessory or component part of the hearing aid which is fully worn on the body of the user such as cords, connector tubing, ear molds, or batteries, whether the part is sold or furnished separately or in conjunction with the hearing aid. The term also includes replacement and repair parts. Tax applies with respect to the sale of such products to licensed hearing aid dispensers.

Tax applies to the retail sale of such products by persons who are not licensed hearing aid dispensers.

(gh) SUMMER CAMPS. The tax applies to gross receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property at summer camps, whether operated by municipal or private corporations, or other parties. When a camp qualifies as a school or educational institution, tax, with respect to meals, applies in the same manner as to schools and educational institutions. To qualify as a school or educational institution for purposes of this regulation, the camp must conduct regularly scheduled classes, with required attendance, in charge of qualified instructors.

If a single charge is made for all of the privileges extended by the camp, a segregation must be made and the tax returned on that portion of the total charge representing taxable receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property. In the absence of such a segregation, the taxable receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property shall be determined by the board based on information available to it.

(hi) TAXIDERMISTS. Taxidermists are consumers of the materials used in repairing, stuffing and mounting skins, heads, etc., of animals, birds, fish, and the like furnished by their customers, and tax applies with respect to the sale of such property to them. If, however, a separate charge for such property is made on the invoices to the customers at the fair retail selling price, the taxidermist is the retailer of the property and tax applies to such separate charge.

Tax applies to retail sales by taxidermists of skins, heads, mountings or other tangible personal property.

(ij) LICENSED VETERINARIANS.

(1) DEFINITIONS. As used herein:

(A) The term "licensed veterinarian" means any person licensed as a veterinarian by the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine.

(B) The term "drugs and medicines" includes substances or preparations intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in animals and which is commonly recognized as a substance or preparation intended for this use. The term includes legend drugs, pills and capsules (other than vitamins), liquid medications, injected drugs, ointments, vaccines, intravenous fluids, and medicated soaps if those soaps are available only to veterinarians. The term does not include vitamins, shampoos, pet foods, prescription diet foods, artificial diets, flea powders, and flea sprays.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

(C) The term "professional services" includes the diagnosis and treatment of disease or trauma in animal life. It also includes the administration of drugs and medicines by means of, for example, injection, intravenous solution, or oral or bodily application.

(2) APPLICATION OF TAX.

(A) Licensed veterinarians are consumers of drugs and medicines which they use or furnish in the performance of their professional services. Accordingly, tax does not apply to a licensed veterinarian's charges to clients for such drugs and medicines, whether or not separately stated. Licensed veterinarians are also consumers of tangible personal property, other than drugs and medicines, which they use or which they furnish to clients without a separately stated charge. Tax applies to the sales of such drugs, medicines and other items to licensed veterinarians except:

1. Operative April 1, 1996, drugs or medicines which are purchased to be administered to animal life as an additive to feed or drinking water of food animals (as defined in Regulation 1587 (18 CCR 1587), "Animal Life, Feed, Drugs and Medicines") or of non-food animals which are being held for sale in the regular course of business, and the primary purpose of the drugs or medicines is the prevention and control of disease, or

2. Operative January 1, 1997, drugs or medicines which are purchased to be administered directly (e.g., orally, by injection, or by application to the body) to food animals and the primary purpose of the drugs or medicines is the prevention or control of disease of the food animals. Veterinarians remain consumers of drugs and medicines administered directly to non-food animals.

(B) Licensed veterinarians are retailers of drugs and medicines which they furnish for a consideration without performing specific related professional services. Licensed veterinarians are also retailers of tangible personal property, other than drugs and medicines, which they furnish to clients for a separately stated charge. Unless otherwise exempt, tax applies to charges made by licensed veterinarians to clients for such drugs, medicines and other items. See Regulation 1587(18 CCR 1587), "Animal Life, Feed, Drugs and Medicines" for exemption for sales of feed, drugs, or medicines for certain animals. Tax applies to separately stated charges made for X-rays if the X-rays are delivered to clients.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1524

Regulation 1524. Manufacturers of Personal Property.

Reference: Sections 6011, 6012, and 6018.6, Revenue and Taxation Code.

(a) IN GENERAL. Tax applies to the gross receipts from retail sales (i.e., sales to consumers) by manufacturers, producers, processors, and fabricators of tangible personal property the sale of which is not otherwise exempted. The measure of the tax is the gross receipts of, or sales price charged by, the manufacturer, producer, processor, or fabricator, from which no deduction may be taken ~~by the manufacturer~~ on account of the cost of the raw materials or other components purchased, or labor or service costs to create or produce the tangible personal property, or of any step in the manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating, including work performed to fit the customer's specific requirements, whether or not performed at the customer's specific request, or any other services that are a part of the sale. In addition, no deduction may be taken on account of interest paid, losses, or any other expense.

(b) PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS.

~~(l) ALTERATIONS TO NEW CLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ALTERATION OF NEW AND USED ITEMS.~~

~~(A) Definition of Alteration.~~ "Alteration," as herein used, means and includes any work performed upon ~~new clothing to meet the requirements of a customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, the removal of material from the garment, the rearranging or restyling of the garment, or any other change therein.~~

(A) Alteration of New Items means and includes any work performed upon new items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items to meet the requirements of the customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the item, the removal of material from the item, the rearranging or restyling of the item, or otherwise altering the item, when such alterations result in the creation or production of a new item or constitute a step in the creation or production of a new item for the customer.

Charges for the alteration of new items are subject to tax, except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, regardless of whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or included in the price of the item, or whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the item or by another person. Persons engaged in the producing, processing or fabricating of new items are retailers, not consumers, of the alterations provided to the customer and are required to hold a seller's permit.

(B) Alteration of Used Items means and includes the mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering used items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was created or produced.

Charges for the alteration of used items are not subject to tax. Generally, persons performing the alteration of used items are consumers, not retailers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations, and tax applies to the sale of the supplies and materials to such persons.

Except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, persons performing the alteration of used items are retailers, not consumers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations when the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge for the alterations, or if the invoice to the customer includes a separate charge for such property. When such persons are retailers, not consumers, tax applies to the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials to the customer.

When the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge to the customer, the person performing the alterations must segregate on the invoice to the customer and in its records, the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials from the charge for the alterations. "Total charge" means the combined total of the retail value of the supplies and materials furnished or consumed as part of the alterations and the labor charges for the alterations.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1524

~~(B) Application of Tax.~~

~~1. In General. Charges for alterations to new clothing are subject to tax. It is immaterial whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or are included in the price of the garment. It also is immaterial whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the garment or by another person.~~

~~(2) ALTERATIONS BY CLOTHES CLEANING OR CLOTHES DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. A person who operates a clothes cleaning or clothes dyeing establishment is the consumer of property used or furnished in altering new and used clothing, provided that~~

~~(A) 75 percent or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services and~~

~~(B) No more than 20 percent of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of new and used garments.~~

~~If both requirements are met, sales tax shall not apply to the operator's charges for alterations of new or used clothing. However, that person is a retailer of any other tangible personal property sold to consumers in the regular course of business, and sales tax shall apply to the gross receipts from those sales.~~

~~(3) PAINTING, POLISHING, FINISHING. Tax applies to charges for painting, polishing, and otherwise finishing tangible personal property in connection with the production of a finished product for consumers, whether the article to be finished is supplied by the customer or by the finisher. Tax does not apply to charges for painting or finishing real property.~~

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Bennion, Richard

From: Forman, Amber M [Amber.M.Forman@BOE.CA.GOV]
Sent: Friday, October 17, 2008 9:04 AM
To: BOE_REGULATIONS@LISTSERV.CAHWNET.GOV
Subject: State Board of Equalization - Announcement of Regulatory Change 1506 and 1524

The State Board of Equalization will hold a public hearing regard to amending sections 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*. The amendments are proposed to be adopted to clarify the application of tax to charges by clothes cleaners and dyers for their alterations of new and used garments. The public hearing on the proposed regulations will be held in Room 121, 450 N Street, Sacramento, at 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, on Wednesday, December 16, 2008.

To view the notice of hearing, initial statement of reasons, proposed text, and history click on the following link:
http://www.boe.ca.gov/regs/reg1506_1524.htm

Questions regarding the substance of the proposed amendments to Regulations 1506 and 1524 should be directed to: Ms. Lisa Andrews (916) 322-5989, at 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, e-mail Lisa.Andrews@boe.ca.gov or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Lisa Andrews, MIC:50, P.O. Box 942879, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 94279-0050.

Written comments for the Board's consideration, notices of intent to present testimony or witnesses at the public hearing, and inquiries concerning the proposed regulatory action should be directed to Rick Bennion, Regulations Coordinator, telephone (916) 445-2130, fax (916) 324-3984, e-mail Richard.Bennion@boe.ca.gov or by mail to: State Board of Equalization, Attn: Rick Bennion, MIC: 80, P.O. Box 942879-0080, Sacramento, CA 94279-0080.

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Technical Problems: If you cannot view the link included in the body of this message, please contact the Board's webmaster at webmaster@boe.ca.gov

Small Business Determination

The Department has determined that the proposed regulatory action may affect small businesses, but will have no economic impact.

CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

In accordance with Government Code Section 11346.5, subdivision (a)(13), the Department must determine that no reasonable alternative it considered or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the Department would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action.

The Department invites interested persons to present statements or arguments with respect to alternatives to the proposed regulatory action at the scheduled hearing or during the written comment period.

CONTACT PERSON

Inquiries concerning the proposed regulatory action may be directed to:

James Arbis
Office of Outdoor Advertising
California Department of Transportation
1120 N Street, MS-36
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 653-3042

Or

Kenneth Parmelee
Office of Outdoor Advertising
California Department of Transportation
1120 N Street, MS-36
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 651-9327

Questions on the substance of the proposed regulatory action may be directed to James Arbis.

Please direct requests for copies of the proposed text (the "express terms") of the regulatory action, the initial statement of reasons, the modified text of the regulatory action, if any, or other information upon which the rulemaking is based to James Arbis at the above address.

AVAILABILITY OF STATEMENT OF REASONS AND TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS

The Department will have the entire rulemaking file available for inspection and copying throughout the rulemaking process at its office at the above address during regular business hours. As of the date this notice is

published in the Notice Register, the rulemaking file consists of this notice, the proposed text of the regulations and the initial statement of reasons. Copies may be obtained by contacting James Arbis at the address or phone number listed above.

AVAILABILITY OF CHANGED OR MODIFIED TEXT

After holding the public hearing and considering all timely and relevant comments received, the Department may adopt the proposed regulations substantially as described in this notice. If the Department makes modifications that are sufficiently related to the originally proposed text, it will make the modified text (with the changes clearly indicated) available to the public for at least 15 days before the Department adopts the regulations as revised. Please send requests for copies of any modified regulations to James Arbis at the address indicated above. The Department will accept written comments on the modified regulations for 15 days after the date on which they are made available.

AVAILABILITY OF THE FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

Upon its completion, copies of the Final Statement of Reasons may be obtained by contacting James Arbis at the above address.

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS ON THE INTERNET

Copies of the Notice of Proposed Action, the Initial Statement of Reasons and the text of the regulations in underline and strikeout can be accessed through the Department's website at www.dot.ca.gov/oda.

TITLE 18. STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

The State Board of Equalization, pursuant to the authority vested in it by section 15606(a) of the Government Code, proposes amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property* in Title 18, Division 2, Chapter 4, of the California Code of Regulations, relating to sales and use tax. A public hearing on the proposed regulation will be held in Room 121, 450 N Street, Sacramento, at 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, on December 16, 2008. At

the hearing, any person interested may present statements or arguments orally or in writing relevant to the proposed regulatory action. The Board will consider written statements or arguments if received by December 16, 2008.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT
OVERVIEW

CURRENT LAW, REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE section 6018.6, *Alterations, cleaning, or dyeing of garments*, provides that cleaners are consumers of property used in their cleaning operations and are not required to hold seller's permits. Unlike other garment-alteration establishments, the law provides that cleaners who provide garment alterations to their customers (whether the alterations are to new or used garments) are providing nontaxable services and, therefore, are the consumers of items furnished or used in altering the garments as long as the alteration activities represent a small percentage, as specified by law, of their business. When meeting this condition, cleaners are generally not required to hold seller's permits.

RTC section 6018.6 defines cleaners as those who (1) operate a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning; or (2) provide spotting and pressing services on the premises but not garment cleaning; or (3) operate a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

Cleaners that meet *one* of the three provisions above must also satisfy *both* of the following conditions for the exclusion to apply.

Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the cleaner's total gross receipts must come from their clothes cleaning or dyeing services.

Twenty percent (20%) or less of the cleaner's total gross receipts during the prior calendar year came from the alteration of new and used garments.

For purposes of the calculation, *total gross receipts* include all charges made by cleaners, including the cleaner's charges for cleaning or dyeing customer items, charges for altering garments, charges for altering other personal and household items, charges for creating new items such as wearing apparel, *and* the cleaner's sales of miscellaneous products (e.g., lint brushes, abandoned clothing, or ties).

Alteration of garments by a third party — As explained, cleaners who fulfill the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6 are consumers, not retailers, of the property used or furnished in altering new and used garments alike. Therefore, when the cleaner contracts with a third party, such as a tailor, for the alteration of garments instead of performing the alterations themselves, the third party's charge to the cleaner for altering

the garments is subject to tax as provided by Regulation 1524, proposed subdivision (b)(1). Even though the cleaner may hold a seller's permit due to its sales of miscellaneous items, since the cleaner is a consumer under RTC section 6018.6, it may not issue the third party a resale certificate for such alterations.

Charges for altering garments and other items — In general, whether tax applies to a person's charge for altering garments, personal items, or household items is dependent on whether the altered item is "new" or "used" at the time the alterations are performed. The Board has consistently held that the "processing" of "new" material furnished by a consumer is a sale as defined by RTC section 6006. This includes the altering of "new" garments, personal items, and household items. Altering "used" items has consistently been interpreted as repair or reconditioning labor and excluded from the definition of a sale under RTC section 6006.

Persons who alter "new" garments (except for cleaners who fulfill the requirements of RTC section 6018.6) or "new" personal and household items are regarded as manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating personal property. Accordingly, they are required to hold seller's permits and report the taxes due on charges to their customers for labor and materials.

Labor charges made for altering "used" garments, personal items, or household items are considered nontaxable repair or reconditioning labor. Except under certain circumstances (see Exhibit 2), the person altering the used item is the consumer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations.

What is "fabrication" or a "step in the process" — When changes are made to "new" garments or other personal and household items by cutting and re-sewing the item into a slightly different shape or length, the person making the change is performing a step in the process (fabrication) of producing a "new" product. Consequently, if changes are made to a "new" item to make it suitable for the customer to wear or use, those changes constitute a part of the process of fabrication. This is true even when an item is not remade into a different type of item (i.e., change a coat into a cape).

Historically, the Board has considered an item "new" when the item is brought in by the customer without hems or cuffs, or with store tags or labels still attached, or the item is clearly new and unworn/unused to the observer. In essence, an item is considered new until such time the customer has worn or used the item for its intended purpose.

On the other hand, labor charges for mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering "used" garments or other personal and household items are not taxable when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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Fourth District, Los Angeles

JOHN CHIANG
State Controller

RAMON J. HIRSIG
Executive Director

October 17, 2008

To Interested Parties:

**Notice of Proposed Regulatory Action
by the
State Board of Equalization**

**Proposed to Adopt Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Services Enterprises and
Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property****

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

The State Board of Equalization, pursuant to the authority vested in it by section 15606(a) of the Government Code, proposes amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property* in Title 18, Division 2, Chapter 4, of the California Code of Regulations, relating to sales and use tax. A public hearing on the proposed regulation will be held in Room 121, 450 N Street, Sacramento, at 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, on December 16, 2008. At the hearing, any person interested may present statements or arguments orally or in writing relevant to the proposed regulatory action. The Board will consider written statements or arguments if received by December 16, 2008.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

CURRENT LAW, REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE section 6018.6, *Alterations, cleaning, or dyeing of garments*, provides that cleaners are consumers of property used in their cleaning operations and are not required to hold seller's permits. Unlike other garment-alteration establishments, the law provides that cleaners who provide garment alterations to their customers (whether the alterations are to new or used garments) are providing nontaxable services and, therefore, are the consumers of items furnished or used in altering the garments as long as the alteration activities represent a small percentage, as specified by law, of their business. When meeting this condition, cleaners are generally not required to hold seller's permits.

RTC section 6018.6 defines cleaners as those who (1) operate a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning; or (2) provide spotting and pressing services on the premises but not garment cleaning; or (3) operate a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

Cleaners that meet *one* of the three provisions above must also satisfy *both* of the following conditions for the exclusion to apply.

. Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the cleaner's total gross receipts must come from their clothes cleaning or dyeing services.

. Twenty percent (20%) or less of the cleaner's total gross receipts during the prior calendar year came from the alteration of new and used garments.

For purposes of the calculation, *total gross receipts* include all charges made by cleaners, including the cleaner's charges for cleaning or dyeing customer items, charges for altering garments, charges for altering other personal and household items, charges for creating new items such as wearing apparel, *and* the cleaner's sales of miscellaneous products (e.g., lint brushes, abandoned clothing, or ties).

Alteration of garments by a third party – As explained, cleaners who fulfill the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6 are consumers, not retailers, of the property used or furnished in altering new and used garments alike. Therefore, when the cleaner contracts with a third party, such as a tailor, for the alteration of garments instead of performing the alterations themselves, the third party's charge to the cleaner for altering the garments is subject to tax as provided by Regulation 1524, proposed subdivision (b)(1). Even though the cleaner may hold a seller's permit due to its sales of miscellaneous items, since the cleaner is a consumer under RTC section 6018.6, it may not issue the third party a resale certificate for such alterations.

Charges for altering garments and other items – In general, whether tax applies to a person's charge for altering garments, personal items, or household items is dependent on whether the altered item is "new" or "used" at the time the alterations are performed. The Board has consistently held that the "processing" of "new" material furnished by a consumer is a sale as defined by RTC section 6006. This includes the altering of "new" garments, personal items, and household items. Altering "used" items has consistently been interpreted as repair or reconditioning labor and excluded from the definition of a sale under RTC section 6006.

Persons who alter "new" garments (except for cleaners who fulfill the requirements of RTC section 6018.6) or "new" personal and household items are regarded as manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating personal property. Accordingly, they are required to hold seller's permits and report the taxes due on charges to their customers for labor and materials.

Labor charges made for altering "used" garments, personal items, or household items are considered nontaxable repair or reconditioning labor. Except under certain circumstances (see Exhibit 2), the person altering the used item is the consumer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations.

What is "fabrication" or a "step in the process" – When changes are made to "new" garments or other personal and household items by cutting and re-sewing the item into a slightly different shape or length, the person making the change is performing a step in the process (fabrication) of producing a "new" product. Consequently, if changes are made to a "new" item to make it suitable for the customer to wear or use, those changes constitute a part of the process of fabrication. This is true even when an item is not remade into a different type of item (i.e., change a coat into a cape).

Historically, the Board has considered an item “new” when the item is brought in by the customer without hems or cuffs, or with store tags or labels still attached, or the item is clearly new and unworn/unused to the observer. In essence, an item is considered new until such time the customer has worn or used the item for its intended purpose.

On the other hand, labor charges for mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering “used” garments or other personal and household items are not taxable when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was originally produced. An item is considered “used” when it has been worn or used for its intended purpose.

Current provisions in Regulations 1506 and 1524 – Guidance regarding how tax applies to the gross receipts of launderers and cleaners is currently provided in Regulation 1506, subdivision (b)(1), which also provides guidance for “barbers,” “beauty shop operators,” and “shoe polishers.” Subdivision (b)(2) discusses the application of tax to the charges made by launderers and cleaners for the rental of linen supplies and similar items, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, and dust cloths rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning the items rented. Launderers and cleaners are consumers of the items rented.

Guidance regarding how tax applies to charges for altering new garments is provided in the current version of Regulation 1524, subdivision (b)(1). The subdivision discusses the application of tax to alteration charges in general. Subdivision (b)(2) provides guidance regarding the application of tax to a cleaner’s charges for altering garments and, essentially, restates the provisions of RTC section 6018.6.

Proposed Regulations 1506 and 1524,

Regulation 1506 and 1524 are proposed to be amended to clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when such persons are required to hold a seller’s permit. The proposed amendments also clarify how tax applies to a cleaner’s alteration charges when the cleaner meets the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. Cleaners that do not meet the threshold requirements would rely on Regulation 1524 for guidance regarding their alteration charges. The proposed amendments to Regulation 1524 also clarify how tax applies to charges for the alteration of new and used items in general.

Proposed Regulation 1506 – The Board recommends that a new subdivision (c) be added to Regulation 1506 and the current subdivision (c) be renumbered as subdivision (d). Proposed subdivisions (c)(1) and (c)(2) clarify how tax applies to a cleaner’s charges for its cleaning and rental services, and proposed subdivision (c)(3) clarifies how tax applies to charges for dyeing garments.

Staff also recommends that subdivision (b)(2) in Regulation 1524 (current version), which restates the requirements of RTC section 6018.6, be removed from the regulation and incorporated into proposed, renumbered subdivision (c)(4)(A) of Regulation 1506. A new paragraph (B) would also be added to subdivision (c)(4) to clarify how tax applies to the charges by a third party who alters the garments on behalf of the cleaner. Proposed subdivision (c)(5) would be added to Regulation 1506 to clarify how tax applies to a cleaner’s sales of

miscellaneous items and the need for the cleaner to hold a seller's permit when making such sales.

Proposed Regulation 1524 – The Board recommends that the provisions regarding the application of tax to alterations to “new” garments in the current version of Regulation 1524, subdivision (b)(1) be rewritten and expanded to clarify how tax applies to charges for altering “new” items in general, including garment alterations by cleaners who do not meet the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6. Proposed subdivision (b)(1)(B) clarifies how tax applies to the charges for altering “used” items and explains under what circumstances the person providing the alteration service would be a retailer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alteration of the “used” item.

COST TO LOCAL AGENCIES AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The State Board of Equalization has determined that the proposed regulation does not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts. Further, the Board has determined that the proposed regulation will result in no direct or indirect cost or savings to any State agency, any local agency or school district that is required to be reimbursed under Part 7 (commencing with section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code or other non-discretionary cost or savings imposed on local agencies, or cost or savings in Federal funding to the State of California.

EFFECT ON BUSINESS

Pursuant to Government Code section 11346.5(a)(7), the Board of Equalization makes an initial determination that the adoption of Proposed Regulations 1506 and 1524 will have no significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business.

The adoption of the proposed regulation will neither create nor eliminate jobs in the State of California nor result in the elimination of existing businesses nor create or expand business in the State of California.

The regulation as proposed will not be detrimental to California businesses in competing with businesses in other states.

The proposed regulation may affect small business.

COST IMPACT ON PRIVATE PERSON OR BUSINESSES

The Board is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON HOUSING COSTS

No significant effect.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Proposed Regulations 1506 and 1524 have no comparable federal regulations.

AUTHORITY

Section 6018.6 Revenue and Taxation Code.

REFERENCE

Section 6006 Revenue and Taxation Code.

CONTACT

Questions regarding the substance of the proposed regulation should be directed to Ms. Lisa Andrews (916) 322-5989, at 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, e-mail Lisa.Andrews@boe.ca.gov or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Lisa Andrews, MIC:50, P.O. Box 942879, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 94279-0050.

Written comments for the Board's consideration, notice of intent to present testimony or witnesses at the public hearing, and inquiries concerning the proposed administrative action should be directed to Mr. Rick Bennion, Regulations Coordinator, telephone (916) 445-2130, fax (916) 324-3984, e-mail Richard.Bennion@boe.ca.gov or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Rick Bennion MIC:81, P.O. Box 942879, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 94279-0080.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The Board must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by it or that has been otherwise identified and brought to its attention would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which this action is proposed, or be as effective as and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action.

AVAILABILITY OF INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS AND TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATION

The Board has prepared an initial statement of reasons and an underscored version (express terms) of the proposed regulation. Both of these documents and all information on which the proposal is based are available to the public upon request. The Rulemaking file is available for public inspection at 450 N Street, Sacramento, California. The express terms of the proposed regulation are available on the Internet at the Board's web site <http://www.boe.ca.gov>.

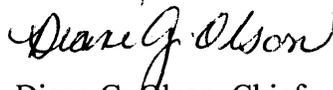
AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

The final statement of reasons will be made available on the Internet at the Board's web site following its public hearing of the proposed regulation. It is also available for your inspection at 450 N Street, Sacramento, California.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Following the hearing, the State Board of Equalization may in accordance with law adopt the proposed regulation if the text remains substantially the same as described in the text originally made available to the public. If the State Board of Equalization makes modifications which are substantially related to the originally proposed text, the Board will make the modified text, with the changes clearly indicated, available to the public for fifteen days before adoption of the regulation. The text of any modified regulation will be mailed to those interested parties who commented on the proposed regulatory action orally or in writing or who asked to be informed of such changes. The modified regulation will be available to the public from Ms. Olson. The State Board of Equalization will consider written comments on the modified regulation for fifteen days after the date on which the modified regulation is made available to the public.

Sincerely,



Diane G. Olson, Chief
Board Proceedings Division

DGO:reb

Enclosures

**Initial Statement of Reasons
Overview/Non-Controlling Summary**

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*

Regulation 1506 and 1524 are proposed to be amended to clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when such persons are required to hold a seller's permit. The proposed amendments clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's alteration charges when the cleaner meets the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. Cleaners that do not meet the threshold requirements would rely on Regulation 1524 for guidance regarding their alteration charges. The proposed amendments to Regulation 1524 also clarify how tax applies to charges for the alteration of new and used items in general.

Specific Purpose

The purpose of the proposed regulation amendments is to interpret, implement, and make specific Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. These proposed amendments are necessary to provide guidance to taxpayers affected by this statute.

Factual Basis

Regulation 1506 and 1524 are proposed to be amended to clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when such persons are required to hold a seller's permit. The proposed amendments also clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's alteration charges when the cleaner meets the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. Cleaners that do not meet the threshold requirements would rely on Regulation 1524 for guidance regarding their alteration charges. The proposed amendments to Regulation 1524 also clarify how tax applies to charges for the alteration of new and used items in general.

Proposed Regulation 1506 – The Board recommends that a new subdivision (c) be added to Regulation 1506 and the current subdivision (c) be renumbered as subdivision (d). Proposed subdivisions (c)(1) and (c)(2) clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's charges for its cleaning and rental services, and proposed subdivision (c)(3) clarifies how tax applies to charges for dyeing garments. Staff also recommends that subdivision (b)(2) in Regulation 1524 (current version), which restates the requirements of RTC section 6018.6, be removed from the regulation and incorporated into proposed, renumbered subdivision (c)(4)(A) of Regulation 1506. A new paragraph (B) would also be added to subdivision (c)(4) to clarify how tax applies to the charges by a third party who alters the garments on behalf of the cleaner. Proposed subdivision (c)(5) would be added to Regulation 1506 to clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's sales of miscellaneous items and the need for the cleaner to hold a seller's permit when making such sales.

Proposed Regulation 1524 – The Board recommends that the provisions regarding the application of tax to alterations to “new” garments in the current version of Regulation 1524,

subdivision (b)(1) be rewritten and expanded to clarify how tax applies to charges for altering “new” items in general, including garment alterations by cleaners who do not meet the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6. Proposed subdivision (b)(1)(B) clarifies how tax applies to the charges for altering “used” items and explains under what circumstances the person providing the alteration service would be a retailer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alteration of the “used” item.

Pursuant to Government Code section 11346.5(a)(8), the Board of Equalization finds that the adoption of the proposed regulation will not have a significant adverse economic impact on private businesses or persons. The regulation is proposed to interpret, implement, and make specific the authorizing statutes. These changes will clarify the interpretation or administration of the sales and use tax laws. Therefore, the Board has determined that these changes will not have a significant adverse economic impact on private businesses or persons.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

Regulation 1506. Miscellaneous Service Enterprises.

References: Sections 6006, 6007, 6015, 6018.1, 6018.7, 6358, 6358.4 and 6363, Revenue and Taxation Code.

(a) LICENSED ARCHITECTS.

(1) IN GENERAL. Fees paid to licensed architects for their ability to design, conceive or communicate ideas, concepts, designs, and specifications are not subject to tax. Any plans, specifications, renderings or models or other instruments of service provided by a licensed architect under a licensed architect’s contract or commission are integral to the licensed architect’s services and are not subject to tax. The licensed architect is the consumer of any tangible personal property, including plans, specifications, renderings or models, used or transferred in the performance of professional services notwithstanding the fact that a fee may be added to the cost of the property and separately stated on a billing to the customer. If after the completion of the contract or commission the licensed architect provides additional copies of the original plans or specifications, or any models or renderings of an existing structure, the architect is regarded as making a sale of such copies, models or renderings.

(2) LICENSED ARCHITECT. A “licensed architect” is defined under the Business and Professions Code Chapter 3, Division 3, Section 5500 as follows:

“As used in this chapter, architect means a person who is licensed to practice architecture in this state under the authority of this chapter.”

A licensed architect preparing or being in responsible control of plans, specifications, and instruments of service is required to affix to those plans, specifications, and instruments of service their stamp or seal which bears the licensee’s name, his or her license number, the legend “Licensed Architect” and the legend “State of California,” and which shall provide a means of indicating the renewal date of the license.

(3) ARCHITECTURAL PERSPECTIVISTS AND MODELERS. Architectural perspectivists do not act as “licensed architects.” Architectural perspectivists are the retailers of renderings, prints and drawings they provide to architects or other consumers and tax applies to their entire charge for such items. Modelers do not act as “licensed architects.” Modelers are the retailers of models they provide to architects or other consumers, and tax applies to their entire charge for such items.

(4) Licensed architects who produce renderings, prints, drawings or models pursuant to a contract that includes professional architectural services are not retailers of the renderings, prints, drawings or models they provide pursuant to that contract for architectural services. Tax does not apply to their charge for such items.

(b) BARBERS, BEAUTY SHOP OPERATORS, AND SHOE POLISHERS, ~~Launderers and Cleaners.~~ ~~—(1) In General.—~~Barbers, beauty shop operators, and shoe polishers, ~~launderers and cleaners~~ are the consumers of the supplies and other property used in performing their services, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of the supplies and other property. They are retailers, however, of ~~any such supplies, or of used articles,~~ or other tangible personal property, which they sell to ~~consumers~~ customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

~~—(2) Rentals.—Launderers and cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.~~

(c) CLOTHES CLEANERS AND DYERS

(1) CLOTHES CLEANING – IN GENERAL. Persons who provide clothes-cleaning services are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in performing their cleaning services, and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for such services.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

(2) RENTALS. Clothes cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.

(3) CLOTHES DYEING – IN GENERAL. Persons who provide dyeing services are retailers, not consumers, when their charges are for the dyeing of new fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to their gross receipts from such sales. Persons who dye new items are required to hold a seller's permit.

Dyers are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in dyeing used fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for their dyeing services.

(4) ALTERATION OF GARMENTS – IN GENERAL. For the purposes of this subdivision (c), alteration of garments means and includes any work performed upon new or used men's, women's and children's clothing to meet the requirements of the customer whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, removal of material, refitting, or repairing. Alteration of garments does not mean or include the process of dyeing garments. Alteration of garments also does not mean or include work performed upon new or used personal and household items such as handbags, stuffed animals, bedding, and draperies. The application of tax to a clothes cleaner's or a dyer's charges for the alteration of personal or household items is explained in Regulation 1524.

(A) Alteration of Garments by Clothes Cleaning or Dyeing Establishments. A clothes cleaning or dyeing establishment, including wet cleaners (e.g., launderers) and dry cleaners, means and includes a clothes cleaner or dyer who (1) operates a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning, or (2) provides spotting and pressing services on the premises, but not garment cleaning, or (3) operates a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

A clothes cleaner or dyeing establishment described above is the consumer of property used or furnished in the alteration of new or used garments provided that:

1. Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services, and

2. No more than twenty percent (20%) of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of garments.

If a clothes cleaner or dyer is not an establishment as described or does not meet the requirements of this paragraph (A), tax applies to the clothes cleaner's or the dyer's charges for the alteration of garments as explained in Regulation 1524.

(B) Alteration of Garments by a Third Party. When a clothes cleaner or dyer who meets the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A) contracts with a third party such as a tailor for the alteration of garments instead of performing such alterations itself, the clothes cleaner or dyer is a consumer, not a retailer, of the alterations provided by the third party and may not issue a resale certificate to the third party for such alterations. Tax applies to the third party's charges to the clothes cleaner or dyer for such alterations as explained in Regulation 1524.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS SALE OF ITEMS. Clothes cleaners and dyers, whether or not they meet the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A), are retailers of any supplies, used items, or other tangible personal property such as lint brushes, abandoned garments, wood hangers, or novelty items, which they sell to customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales. As retailers of tangible personal property, such persons are required to hold a seller's permit.

(ed) CIRCULATING LIBRARIES. When circulating libraries, which are engaged in the business of renting books to others, pay tax measured by the purchase price of such books either to the person from whom the books are purchased or to the board, tax does not apply to the amount charged for the rental of such books. Such libraries are retailers of new or used books, which they sell to consumers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

(de) DENTISTS AND DENTAL LABORATORIES. Dentists are consumers of the materials, supplies, dental laboratory products and other tangible personal property which they use in performing their services. Tax, accordingly, applies to the sale of the tangible personal property to them.

Dental laboratories are the retailers of the plates, inlays and other products which they manufacture for dentists or other consumers. Tax applies to their entire charges for such products regardless of whether a separate charge or billing is made for materials and manufacturing services.

(ef) GUN CLUBS. Gun clubs are consumers, not retailers, of clay pigeons or blue rocks furnished to members or patrons in connection with trapshooting or similar sports even though the charge for the service is measured by the number of clay pigeons or blue rocks used. The tax applies with respect to the sale of such property to the clubs.

(fg) LICENSED HEARING AID DISPENSERS. Persons licensed as hearing aid dispensers by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Hearing Aid Dispensers Examining Committee, are consumers of hearing aids furnished or sold by them. The term "hearing aid" includes any necessary accessory or component part of the hearing aid which is fully worn on the body of the user such as cords, connector tubing, ear molds, or batteries, whether the part is sold or furnished separately or in conjunction with the hearing aid. The term also includes replacement and repair parts. Tax applies with respect to the sale of such products to licensed hearing aid dispensers.

Tax applies to the retail sale of such products by persons who are not licensed hearing aid dispensers.

(gh) SUMMER CAMPS. The tax applies to gross receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property at summer camps, whether operated by municipal or private corporations, or other parties. When a camp qualifies as a school or educational institution, tax, with respect to meals, applies in the same manner as to schools and educational institutions. To qualify as a school or educational institution for purposes of this regulation, the camp must conduct regularly scheduled classes, with required attendance, in charge of qualified instructors.

If a single charge is made for all of the privileges extended by the camp, a segregation must be made and the tax returned on that portion of the total charge representing taxable receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property. In the absence of such a segregation, the taxable receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property shall be determined by the board based on information available to it.

(hi) TAXIDERMISTS. Taxidermists are consumers of the materials used in repairing, stuffing and mounting skins, heads, etc., of animals, birds, fish, and the like furnished by their customers, and tax applies with respect to the sale of such property to them. If, however, a separate charge for such property is made on the invoices to the customers at the fair retail selling price, the taxidermist is the retailer of the property and tax applies to such separate charge.

Tax applies to retail sales by taxidermists of skins, heads, mountings or other tangible personal property.

(ij) LICENSED VETERINARIANS.

(1) DEFINITIONS. As used herein:

(A) The term "licensed veterinarian" means any person licensed as a veterinarian by the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine.

(B) The term "drugs and medicines" includes substances or preparations intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in animals and which is commonly recognized as a substance or preparation intended for this use. The term includes legend drugs, pills and capsules (other than vitamins), liquid medications, injected drugs, ointments, vaccines, intravenous fluids, and medicated soaps if those soaps are available only to veterinarians. The term does not include vitamins, shampoos, pet foods, prescription diet foods, artificial diets, flea powders, and flea sprays.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

(C) The term "professional services" includes the diagnosis and treatment of disease or trauma in animal life. It also includes the administration of drugs and medicines by means of, for example, injection, intravenous solution, or oral or bodily application.

(2) APPLICATION OF TAX.

(A) Licensed veterinarians are consumers of drugs and medicines which they use or furnish in the performance of their professional services. Accordingly, tax does not apply to a licensed veterinarian's charges to clients for such drugs and medicines, whether or not separately stated. Licensed veterinarians are also consumers of tangible personal property, other than drugs and medicines, which they use or which they furnish to clients without a separately stated charge. Tax applies to the sales of such drugs, medicines and other items to licensed veterinarians except:

1. Operative April 1, 1996, drugs or medicines which are purchased to be administered to animal life as an additive to feed or drinking water of food animals (as defined in Regulation 1587 (18 CCR 1587), "Animal Life, Feed, Drugs and Medicines") or of non-food animals which are being held for sale in the regular course of business, and the primary purpose of the drugs or medicines is the prevention and control of disease, or

2. Operative January 1, 1997, drugs or medicines which are purchased to be administered directly (e.g., orally, by injection, or by application to the body) to food animals and the primary purpose of the drugs or medicines is the prevention or control of disease of the food animals. Veterinarians remain consumers of drugs and medicines administered directly to non-food animals.

(B) Licensed veterinarians are retailers of drugs and medicines which they furnish for a consideration without performing specific related professional services. Licensed veterinarians are also retailers of tangible personal property, other than drugs and medicines, which they furnish to clients for a separately stated charge. Unless otherwise exempt, tax applies to charges made by licensed veterinarians to clients for such drugs, medicines and other items. See Regulation 1587(18 CCR 1587), "Animal Life, Feed, Drugs and Medicines" for exemption for sales of feed, drugs, or medicines for certain animals. Tax applies to separately stated charges made for X-rays if the X-rays are delivered to clients.

Regulation 1524. Manufacturers of Personal Property.

Reference: Sections 6011, 6012, and 6018.6, Revenue and Taxation Code.

(a) IN GENERAL. Tax applies to the gross receipts from retail sales (i.e., sales to consumers) by manufacturers, ~~producers, processors, and fabricators~~ of tangible personal property the sale of which is not otherwise exempted. The measure of the tax is the gross receipts of, or sales price charged by, the manufacturer, ~~producer, processor, or fabricator~~, from which no deduction may be taken by the manufacturer on account of the cost of the raw materials or other components purchased, or labor or service costs to create or produce the tangible personal property, or of any step in the manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating, including work performed to fit the customer's specific requirements, whether or not performed at the customer's specific request, or any other services that are a part of the sale. In addition, no deduction may be taken on account of interest paid, losses, or any other expense.

(b) PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS.

~~(l) ALTERATIONS TO NEW CLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ALTERATION OF NEW AND USED ITEMS.~~

~~(A) Definition of Alteration.~~ "Alteration," as herein used, means and includes any work performed upon new clothing to meet the requirements of a customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, the removal of material from the garment, the rearranging or restyling of the garment, or any other change therein.

(A) Alteration of New Items means and includes any work performed upon new items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items to meet the requirements of the customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the item, the removal of material from the item, the rearranging or restyling of the item, or otherwise altering the item, when such alterations result in the creation or production of a new item or constitute a step in the creation or production of a new item for the customer.

Charges for the alteration of new items are subject to tax, except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, regardless of whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or included in the price of the item, or whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the item or by another person. Persons engaged in the producing, processing or fabricating of new items are retailers, not consumers, of the alterations provided to the customer and are required to hold a seller's permit.

(B) Alteration of Used Items means and includes the mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering used items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was created or produced.

Charges for the alteration of used items are not subject to tax. Generally, persons performing the alteration of used items are consumers, not retailers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations, and tax applies to the sale of the supplies and materials to such persons.

Except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, persons performing the alteration of used items are retailers, not consumers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations when the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge for the alterations, or if the invoice to the customer includes a separate charge for such property. When such persons are retailers, not consumers, tax applies to the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials to the customer.

When the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge to the customer, the person performing the alterations must segregate on the invoice to the customer and in its records, the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials from the charge for the alterations. "Total charge" means the combined total of the retail value of the supplies and materials furnished or consumed as part of the alterations and the labor charges for the alterations.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1524

~~(B) Application of Tax.~~

~~1. In General. Charges for alterations to new clothing are subject to tax. It is immaterial whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or are included in the price of the garment. It also is immaterial whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the garment or by another person.~~

~~(2) ALTERATIONS BY CLOTHES CLEANING OR CLOTHES DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. A person who operates a clothes cleaning or clothes dyeing establishment is the consumer of property used or furnished in altering new and used clothing, provided that~~

~~(A) 75 percent or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services and~~

~~(B) No more than 20 percent of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of new and used garments.~~

~~If both requirements are met, sales tax shall not apply to the operator's charges for alterations of new or used clothing. However, that person is a retailer of any other tangible personal property sold to consumers in the regular course of business, and sales tax shall apply to the gross receipts from those sales.~~

~~(32) PAINTING, POLISHING, FINISHING. Tax applies to charges for painting, polishing, and otherwise finishing tangible personal property in connection with the production of a finished product for consumers, whether the article to be finished is supplied by the customer or by the finisher. Tax does not apply to charges for painting or finishing real property.~~

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Regulation History

Type of Regulation: Sales and Use Tax

Regulation: 1506 & 1524

Title: 1506, Miscellaneous Services Enterprises, and Regulation 1524, Manufacturers of Personal Property Estimated Schedule

Preparation: Lynda Cardwell

Legal Contact: Robert Tucker

Amendments are proposed to be adopted to clarify the application of tax to charges by clothes cleaners and dyers for their alterations of new and used garments.

History of Proposed Regulation:

September 16, 2008 BTC, Board Authorized Publication (Vote 5-0)
July 17, 2008 Second IP meeting
May 16, 2008 Last day for IP to respond to Initial Discussion Paper
April 29, 2008 First Interested Parties (IP) meeting

Sponsor: NA
Support: NA
Oppose: NA



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

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JOHN CHIANG
State Controller, Sacramento

RAMON J. HIRSIG
Executive Director

November 28, 2008

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
NOTICE OF RESCHEDULED PUBLIC HEARING

Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Services Enterprises and*
Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*

BY NOTICE dated October 17, 2008, and published in the October 17, 2008, California Regulatory Notice Register 2008, Number 42-Z, the State Board of Equalization, announced that it would conduct a public hearing on December 16, 2008, to consider proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Services Enterprises* and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property* in Title 18, Division 2, Chapter 4 of the California Code of Regulations relating to sales and use tax. A decision was made to rescheduled the public hearing on the proposed regulation to be held on **December 17, 2008**, in Room 121, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA at 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard.

Questions regarding the substance of the proposed regulatory action should be directed to Mr. Robert Tucker, (916) 322-2976, email Robert.Tucker@boe.ca.gov, or by mail to: State Board of Equalization, Attn: Robert Tucker, MIC:82, P.O. Box 942879, Sacramento, CA 94279-0082.

Written comments for the Board's consideration, notice of intent to present testimony or witnesses at the public hearing, and inquiries concerning the proposed administrative action should be directed to Mr. Richard Bennion, Regulations Coordinator, telephone (916) 445-2130, fax (916) 324-3984, e-mail Richard.Bennion@boe.ca.gov or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Richard Bennion, MIC:80, P.O. Box 942879, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 94279-0080 by December 17, 2008.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Diane G. Olson, Chief
Board Proceedings Division

NOTICE PUBLICATION/REGULATIONS SUBMISSION

(See instructions on reverse)

For use by Secretary of State only

STD. 400 (REV. 01-08)

OAL FILE NUMBERS	NOTICE FILE NUMBER Z-2008-1117-04	REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER	EMERGENCY NUMBER
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For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only

<p>FOR FILE</p> <p>NOV 17 2008</p> <p>Office of Administrative Law</p> <p>NOTICE</p>	<p>NOV 28 2008</p> <p>REGULATIONS</p>
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AGENCY WITH RULEMAKING AUTHORITY State Board of Equalization	AGENCY FILE NUMBER (If any)
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A. PUBLICATION OF NOTICE (Complete for publication in Notice Register)

1. SUBJECT OF NOTICE Miscellaneous Service Enterprises		TITLE(S) 18	FIRST SECTION AFFECTED 1506	2. REQUESTED PUBLICATION DATE November 28, 2008
3. NOTICE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Notice re Proposed Regulatory Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		4. AGENCY CONTACT PERSON Rick Bennion		TELEPHONE NUMBER (916) 445-2130
OAL USE ONLY		ACTION ON PROPOSED NOTICE <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Modified <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved/Withdrawn		FAX NUMBER (Optional) (916) 324-3984
			NOTICE REGISTER NUMBER	PUBLICATION DATE

B. SUBMISSION OF REGULATIONS (Complete when submitting regulations)

1a. SUBJECT OF REGULATION(S)	1b. ALL PREVIOUS RELATED OAL REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER(S)
------------------------------	--

SPECIFY CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE(S) AND SECTION(S) (Including title 26, if toxics related)

SECTION(S) AFFECTED (List all section number(s) individually. Attach additional sheet if needed.)	ADOPT
	AMEND
	REPEAL
TITLE(S)	

3. TYPE OF FILING

<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Rulemaking (Gov. Code §11346)	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Compliance: The agency officer named below certifies that this agency complied with the provisions of Gov. Code §§11346.2-11347.3 either before the emergency regulation was adopted or within the time period required by statute.	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Readopt (Gov. Code, §11346.1(h))	<input type="checkbox"/> Changes Without Regulatory Effect (Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn nonemergency filing (Gov. Code §§11349.3, 11349.4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn emergency filing (Gov. Code, §11346.1)	<input type="checkbox"/> File & Print	<input type="checkbox"/> Print Only
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (Gov. Code, §11346.1(b))		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	

4. ALL BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED REGULATIONS AND/OR MATERIAL ADDED TO THE RULEMAKING FILE (Cal. Code Regs. title 1, §44 and Gov. Code §11347.1)

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGES (Gov. Code, §§ 11343.4, 11346.1(d); Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)

<input type="checkbox"/> Effective 30th day after filing with Secretary of State	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective on filing with Secretary of State	<input type="checkbox"/> §100 Changes Without Regulatory Effect	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective other (Specify) _____
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6. CHECK IF THESE REGULATIONS REQUIRE NOTICE TO, OR REVIEW, CONSULTATION, APPROVAL OR CONCURRENCE BY, ANOTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY

<input type="checkbox"/> Department of Finance (Form STD. 399) (SAM §6660)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair Political Practices Commission	<input type="checkbox"/> State Fire Marshal
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		

7. CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER (Optional)	E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional)
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8. **I certify that the attached copy of the regulation(s) is a true and correct copy of the regulation(s) identified on this form, that the information specified on this form is true and correct, and that I am the head of the agency taking this action, or a designee of the head of the agency, and am authorized to make this certification.**

SIGNATURE OF AGENCY HEAD OR DESIGNEE	DATE
--------------------------------------	------

TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNATORY

BY NOTICE dated October 17, 2008, and published in the October 17, 2008, California Regulatory Notice Register 2008, Number 42-Z, the State Board of Equalization, announced that it would conduct a public hearing on December 16, 2008, to consider proposed amendments to Regulation 1705, *Relief of Liability* in Title 18, Division 2, Chapter 4 of the California Code of Regulations relating to sales and use tax. A decision was made to rescheduled the public hearing on the proposed regulation to be held on December 17, 2008, in Room 121, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA at 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard.

Questions regarding the substance of the proposed regulatory action should be directed to Ms. Christine Bisauta, (916) 323-2549, email Christine.Bisauta@boe.ca.gov, or by mail to: State Board of Equalization, Attn: Christine Bisauta, MIC:82, P.O. Box 942879, Sacramento, CA 94279-0082.

Written comments for the Board's consideration, notice of intent to present testimony or witnesses at the public hearing, and inquiries concerning the proposed administrative action should be directed to Mr. Richard Bennion, Regulations Coordinator, telephone (916) 445-2130, fax (916) 324-3984, e-mail Richard.Bennion@boe.ca.gov or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Richard Bennion, MIC:80, P.O. Box 942879, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 94279-0080 by December 17, 2008.

stantive or the resulting regulations are sufficiently related to the text made available to the public so that the public was adequately placed on notice that the regulations as modified could result from those originally proposed. The text of the regulations as modified will be made available to the public at least 15 days prior to the date on which the amendments to the regulations are adopted. Requests for copies of any modified regulations should be sent to the attention of the agency officer named below.

AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

When the final statement of reasons is available, it can be obtained by contacting the agency officer named below, or by accessing the Franchise Tax Board's website at <http://www.ftb.ca.gov>.

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS ON THE INTERNET

This notice, the initial statement of reasons, and the express terms of the proposed regulations are also available at the Franchise Tax Board's website at <http://www.ftb.ca.gov/>.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

If you plan on attending or making an oral presentation at the regulation hearing, please contact the agency officer named below. The hearing room will be accessible to persons with physical disabilities. Any person who is in need of a language interpreter, including sign language, should contact the officer named below at least two weeks prior to any scheduled hearing so that the services of an interpreter may be arranged.

CONTACT

All inquires concerning this notice or any request for a public hearing should be directed to Colleen Berwick at the Franchise Tax Board, Legal Department, P.O. Box 1720, Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-1720; Tel.: (916) 845-3306; Fax: (916) 845-3648; E-Mail: colleen.berwick@ftb.ca.gov. In addition, all questions on the substance of the proposed amendments to the regulations can be directed to Adam Susz, Tax Counsel, at the Franchise Tax Board, Legal Department, P.O. Box 1720, Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-1720; Tel.: (916) 845-7066; Fax: (916) 855-5753; E-Mail: Adam.Susz@ftb.ca.gov.

GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

BY NOTICE dated October 17, 2008, and published in the October 17, 2008, California Regulatory Notice Register 2008, Number 42-Z, the State Board of Equalization announced that it would conduct a public hearing on December 16, 2008, to consider proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Services Enterprises* and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property* in Title 18, Division 2, Chapter 4 of the California Code of Regulations relating to sales and use tax. A decision was made to reschedule the public hearing on the proposed regulation to be held on December 17, 2008, in Room 121, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA at 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard.

Questions regarding the substance of the proposed regulatory action should be directed to Mr. Robert Tucker, (916) 322-2976, email Robert.Tucker@boe.ca.gov, or by mail to: State Board of Equalization, Attn: Robert Tucker, MIC:82, P.O. Box 942879, Sacramento, CA 94279-0082.

Written comments for the Board's consideration, notice of intent to present testimony or witnesses at the public hearing, and inquiries concerning the proposed administrative action should be directed to Mr. Richard Bennion, Regulations Coordinator, telephone (916) 445-2130, fax (916) 324-3984, e-mail Richard.Bennion@boe.ca.gov or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Richard Bennion, MIC:80, P.O. Box 942879, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 94279-0080 by December 17, 2008.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

BY NOTICE dated October 17, 2008, and published in the October 17, 2008, California Regulatory Notice Register 2008, Number 42-Z, the State Board of Equalization announced that it would conduct a public hearing on December 16, 2008, to consider proposed amendments to Regulation 1705, *Relief of Liability* in Title 18, Division 2, Chapter 4 of the California Code of Regulations relating to sales and use tax. A decision was made to reschedule the public hearing on the proposed regulation to be held on December 17, 2008, in Room 121, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA at 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard.

Questions regarding the substance of the proposed regulatory action should be directed to Ms. Christine Bisauta, (916) 323-2549, email Christine.Bisauta@boe.ca.gov or by mail to State Board of Equalization, Attn: Christine Bisauta, MIC:82, P.O. Box 942879, Sacramento, CA 94279-0082.

NOTICE PUBLICATION/REGULATIONS SUBMISSION

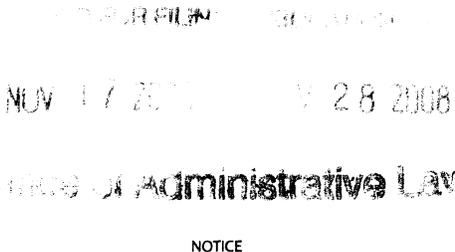
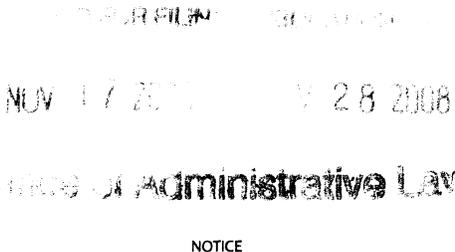
(See instructions on reverse)

For use by Secretary of State only

STD. 400 (REV. 01-08)

OAL FILE NUMBERS	NOTICE FILE NUMBER Z-2008-1117-04	REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER	EMERGENCY NUMBER
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For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only

	
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AGENCY WITH RULEMAKING AUTHORITY State Board of Equalization	AGENCY FILE NUMBER (if any)
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A. PUBLICATION OF NOTICE (Complete for publication in Notice Register)

1. SUBJECT OF NOTICE Miscellaneous Service Enterprises		TITLE(S) 18	FIRST SECTION AFFECTED 1506	2. REQUESTED PUBLICATION DATE November 28, 2008
3. NOTICE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Notice re Proposed Regulatory Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		4. AGENCY CONTACT PERSON Rick Bennion	TELEPHONE NUMBER (916) 445-2130	FAX NUMBER (Optional) (916) 324-3984
OAL USE ONLY	ACTION ON PROPOSED NOTICE <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> Approved as Modified <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved/Withdrawn		NOTICE REGISTER NUMBER	PUBLICATION DATE

B. SUBMISSION OF REGULATIONS (Complete when submitting regulations)

1a. SUBJECT OF REGULATION(S)	1b. ALL PREVIOUS RELATED OAL REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER(S)
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SPECIFY CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE(S) AND SECTION(S) (Including title 26, if toxics related)

SECTION(S) AFFECTED (List all section number(s) individually. Attach additional sheet if needed.)	ADOPT
	AMEND
	REPEAL
TITLE(S)	

3. TYPE OF FILING

<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Rulemaking (Gov. Code §11346)	<input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Compliance: The agency officer named below certifies that this agency complied with the provisions of Gov. Code §§11346.2-11347.3 either before the emergency regulation was adopted or within the time period required by statute.	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Readopt (Gov. Code, §11346.1(h))	<input type="checkbox"/> Changes Without Regulatory Effect (Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn nonemergency filing (Gov. Code §§11349.3, 11349.4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn emergency filing (Gov. Code, §11346.1)	<input type="checkbox"/> File & Print	<input type="checkbox"/> Print Only
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (Gov. Code, §11346.1(b))		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	

4. ALL BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED REGULATIONS AND/OR MATERIAL ADDED TO THE RULEMAKING FILE (Cal. Code Regs. title 1, §44 and Gov. Code §11347.1)

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGES (Gov. Code, §§ 11343.4, 11346.1(d); Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)

<input type="checkbox"/> Effective 30th day after filing with Secretary of State	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective on filing with Secretary of State	<input type="checkbox"/> §100 Changes Without Regulatory Effect	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective other (Specify) _____
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6. CHECK IF THESE REGULATIONS REQUIRE NOTICE TO, OR REVIEW, CONSULTATION, APPROVAL OR CONCURRENCE BY, ANOTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY

<input type="checkbox"/> Department of Finance (Form STD. 399) (SAM §6660)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair Political Practices Commission	<input type="checkbox"/> State Fire Marshal
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		

7. CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER (Optional)	E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional)
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8. **I certify that the attached copy of the regulation(s) is a true and correct copy of the regulation(s) identified on this form, that the information specified on this form is true and correct, and that I am the head of the agency taking this action, or a designee of the head of the agency, and am authorized to make this certification.**

SIGNATURE OF AGENCY HEAD OR DESIGNEE	DATE
--------------------------------------	------

TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNATORY

Statement of Compliance

The State Board of Equalization, in process of adopting Sales and Use Tax Regulations 1506 and 1524, Reporting Methods for Grocers, did comply with the provision of Government Code section 11346.4(a)(1) through (4). A notice to interested parties was mailed on October 17, 2008, 60 days prior to the public hearing.

January 12, 2008

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Bennion", written over a horizontal line.

Richard Bennion
Regulations Coordinator
State Board of Equalization

BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

450 N Street, Room 121

Sacramento, California

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

DECEMBER 17, 2008

ITEM F3

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SALES AND USE TAX

REGULATIONS 1506 AND 1524

Reported by: Beverly D. Toms

No. CSR 1662

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P R E S E N T

For the Board
of Equalization:

Judy Chu
Chairwoman

Betty Yee
Vice-Chair

Bill Leonard
Member

Michelle Steel
Member

Marcy Jo Mandel
Appearing for John
Chiang, State Controller
(per Government Code
Section 7.9)

Diane Olson
Chief, Board
Proceedings Division

Board of Equalization
Staff:

Robert Tucker

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2008 MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**Wednesday, December 17, 2008****■ Proposed Amendments to Sales and Use Tax Regulations 1506, *Miscellaneous Services Enterprises* and 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property***

Robert Tucker, Tax Counsel, Tax and Fee Programs Division, Legal Department, made introductory remarks regarding the adoption of proposed amendments to clarify the application of tax to alteration charges (Exhibit 12.8).

Speakers were invited to address the Board, but there were none.

Action: Upon motion of Ms. Yee, seconded by Ms. Steel and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board adopted the proposed amendments.

■ Proposed Amendments to Sales and Use Tax Regulation 1705, *Relief from Liability*

Christine Bisauta, Tax Counsel, Tax and Fee Programs Division, Legal Department, made introductory remarks regarding the adoption of proposed amendments to provide a franchisee relief from liability to pay tax based on erroneous advice provided to a franchisor under certain conditions (Exhibit 12.9).

Speakers: Lindsay Craine, Executive Assistant, Color Me Mine

Action: Upon motion of Mr. Leonard, seconded by Ms. Yee and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board adopted the proposed amendments.

CHIEF COUNSEL MATTERS ■**■ RULEMAKING****■ Petition to Adopt a Regulation to Designate Qualified Veteran Itinerant Vendors as Consumers of Tangible Personal Property**

Carla Caruso, Senior Tax Counsel, Tax and Fee Programs Division, Legal Department, made introductory remarks regarding the taxpayer's petition to adopt a new regulation providing that an itinerant vendor, who is a qualified United States veteran, is the consumer, not the retailer, of goods that the veteran sells (Exhibit 12.10).

Speakers: William M. Connell, Owner, All American Surf Dog

2008 MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**Wednesday, December 17, 2008**

Action: Upon motion of Ms. Yee, seconded by Dr. Chu and duly carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, Mr. Leonard voting no, the Board directed staff, under the signature of Mr. Hirsig or Ms. Cazadd, to submit an opinion request to the Attorney Generals office asking who has rule making authority over matters such as this; citing the Brooks decision, history and intent of the current veterans statue, the 1872 & 1893 acts and any representations that have been made by the Department of Veterans Affairs as it relates to tax exemptions. Once a response is received staff will report back to the Board with the opinion of the Attorney Generals office. Should the Attorney Generals office state that the Board has rulemaking authority the Board would like staff to present a draft regulation. If the Attorney Generals office denies that the Board has authority then this petition would be deemed denied.

■ Proposed Amendment to Conflict of Interest Code, Regulation 6001, *General Provisions*

Blanca Breeze, Senior Tax Counsel, Settlement Division, Legal Department, made introductory remarks regarding the proposed amendment to Title 18 California Code of Regulations Section 6001, which represents the Board's Conflict of Interest Code. The proposed changes reflect the classification and organization changes that have taken place at the Board since the Conflict of Interest Code was last amended (Exhibit 12.11).

Action: Upon motion of Ms. Yee, seconded by Ms. Mandel and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board approved the proposed amendment.

Ms. Yee congratulated Ms. Breeze on her retirement and wished her the best.

■ Proposed Amendments to Sales and Use Tax Regulation 1620, *Interstate and Foreign Commerce*

Tim Treichelt, Tax Counsel, Settlement Division, Legal Department, made introductory remarks regarding the section 100 amendments proposed to reinstate provisions for a 12-month test to demonstrate that a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft was purchased for use out of state (Exhibit 12.12).

Action: Upon motion of Ms. Yee, seconded by Ms. Steel and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board approved the proposed amendments.

Ms. Steel requested that staff plan an outreach to educate taxpayers on the changed regulation.

2008 MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**Wednesday, December 17, 2008****■ Proposed Amendments to Sales and Use Tax Regulation 1502, Computers, Programs, and Data Processing**

Robert Lambert, Assistant Chief Counsel, Legal Affairs Division, Legal Department, made introductory remarks regarding the authorization to publish a proposed amendment to Regulation 1502, *Computers, Programs, and Data Processing* (Exhibit ■.■).

Action: Upon motion of Ms. Yee, seconded by Ms. Steel and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board approved the proposed amendments.

■ OTHER CHIEF COUNSEL MATTERS**■ Proposed Amendments to the Rules of Order**

Bradley Heller, Tax Counsel, Tax and Fee Programs Division, Legal Department, made introductory remarks regarding the approval of the proposed amendments to the Parliamentary Rules of Order (Exhibit ■.■).

Action: Upon motion of Ms. Yee, seconded by Ms. Mandel and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board approved the proposed amendments.

■ Retired Annuitant - Hiring Delegation

Kristine Cazadd, Chief Counsel, Legal Department, made introductory remarks regarding the clarification of Resolution Conferring Powers on Executive Director – Hiring Authority over Retired Annuitants (Exhibit ■.■).

Action: Upon motion of Ms. Steel, seconded by Ms. Yee and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board approved the hiring delegation.

ADMINISTRATIVE SESSION**■ ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS, CONSENT**

With respect to the Administrative Matters, Consent Agenda, upon a single motion of Ms. Steel, seconded by Ms. Yee and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board made the following orders:

■ Action: Adopt the following resolutions extending its best wishes on their respective retirements and its appreciation for their service to the State Board of Equalization and the State of California (Exhibit ■.■).

2008 MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**Wednesday, December 17, 2008**

Gary L. Evans, Business Taxes Specialist I, Internal Security and Audit Division,
Headquarters
Wolfgang Liebelt, Business Taxes Administrator III, San Francisco District
Office
Hue T. Nguyen, Office Technician, Special Procedures Section, Headquarters
Robert Wils, Supervising Tax Auditor II, Audit Determination and Refund
Section, Headquarters

- Action: Approve the Board Meeting Minutes of October 28-29, 2008.
- Action: Approve the proposed revisions to Compliance Policy and Procedures Manual Chapter 4, Security (Exhibit ■.■).
- Action: Approve the adjustment of sales tax prepayment rate on motor vehicle fuel, diesel fuel and jet fuel (Exhibit ■.■).

■ ADOPTION OF BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS AND APPROVAL OF COMMITTEE ACTIONS**■ Legislative Committee**

Action: Upon motion of Dr. Chu, seconded by Ms. Yee and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board approved the Legislative Committee report and the actions therein (Exhibit ■.■).

Committee votes were as follows: SEE NOV 15, 2007 FOR EXAMPLE

A recommendation of support for ■.■ duly passed with Ms. Yee, Dr. Chu and Ms. Mandel voting yes, Mr. Leonard and Ms. Steel voting no.

A recommendation of support for ■.■ duly passed with Ms. Yee, Dr. Chu, Mr. Leonard and Ms. Mandel voting yes, Ms. Steel voting no.

■ OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS**■ Deputy Directors Reports**

■ Randie Henry, Deputy Director, Sales and Use Tax Department, provided an update on the activities and accomplishments for the Enhancing Collections Task Force including responses to SEIU's May 2008 report titled *SEIU Local 1000 Findings and Recommendations on Methods to Enhance Tax Collections* and an updated Task Force Action Plan (Exhibit ■.■).

Speakers: Leora Hill, SEIU Local 1000, Enhancement Collections Task Force
... SEIU Local 1000, Enhancement Collections Task Force

2008 MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**Wednesday, December 17, 2008**

The Board recessed at 2:20 p.m. and reconvened immediately in open session with Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel present.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS**Deputy Directors Reports**

Elizabeth Houser, Deputy Director, Administration Department, made introductory remarks regarding the request for approval of contracts over \$1 million (Exhibit ■■■).

Action: Upon motion of Mr. Leonard, seconded by Ms. Yee and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board approved the contracts (Exhibit ■■■).

Mr. Leonard directed staff that an additional notice be sent to vendors who have contracts over \$1 million notifying them of possible fiscal cuts that the Board may be directed to make.

Elizabeth Houser, Deputy Director, Administration Department, provided a facilities update regarding the New York office relocation, the status of the on-going projects at headquarters and the building repair costs provided by the Department of General Services (Exhibit ■■■).

Elizabeth Houser, Deputy Director, Administration Department, provided a fiscal update regarding the budget update for 2008/09, 2009/10, the 2010/11 budget preparation tentative schedule and the governor's special session for the 2008/09 budget (Exhibit ■■■).

The Board directed staff to present its findings on potential furloughs and lay offs to the Legislature and the Department of Finance.

**FINAL ACTION ON SALES AND USE TAX APPEALS HEARINGS HELD
DECEMBER 17, 2008****R. Nuri Otus, 308720 (BH)**

Final Action: Upon motion of Ms. Yee, seconded by Ms. Mandel and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board ordered that the petition be redetermined as recommended by the Appeals Division.

Mr. Leonard directed staff to notify the taxpayer if his intentions are to petition for a rehearing, then he needs to present his case in front of the Board.

2008 MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Wednesday, December 17, 2008

■ R.C.P. Block & Brick, Inc., 283573, 283514 (FH)

Final Action: Upon motion of Ms. Yee, seconded by Ms. Mandel and unanimously carried, Dr. Chu, Ms. Yee, Mr. Leonard, Ms. Steel and Ms. Mandel voting yes, the Board ordered that the petition be redetermined as recommended by the Appeals Division.

The Board adjourned at 2:55 p.m.

The foregoing minutes are adopted by the Board on ■, 2008.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

450 N STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
PO BOX 942879, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 94279-80
916-445-2130 • FAX 916-324-3984
www.boe.ca.gov

BETTY T. YEE
First District, San Francisco

BILL LEONARD
Second District, Ontario/Sacramento

MICHELLE STEEL
Third District, Rolling Hills Estates

JUDY CHU, Ph.D.
Fourth District, Los Angeles

JOHN CHIANG
State Controller

RAMON J. HIRSIG
Executive Director

October 17, 2008

To Interested Parties:

**Notice of Proposed Regulatory Action
by the
State Board of Equalization**

**Proposed to Adopt Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Services Enterprises and
Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property****

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

The State Board of Equalization, pursuant to the authority vested in it by section 15606(a) of the Government Code, proposes amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property* in Title 18, Division 2, Chapter 4, of the California Code of Regulations, relating to sales and use tax. A public hearing on the proposed regulation will be held in Room 121, 450 N Street, Sacramento, at 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, on December 16, 2008. At the hearing, any person interested may present statements or arguments orally or in writing relevant to the proposed regulatory action. The Board will consider written statements or arguments if received by December 16, 2008.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

CURRENT LAW, REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE section 6018.6, *Alterations, cleaning, or dyeing of garments*, provides that cleaners are consumers of property used in their cleaning operations and are not required to hold seller's permits. Unlike other garment-alteration establishments, the law provides that cleaners who provide garment alterations to their customers (whether the alterations are to new or used garments) are providing nontaxable services and, therefore, are the consumers of items furnished or used in altering the garments as long as the alteration activities represent a small percentage, as specified by law, of their business. When meeting this condition, cleaners are generally not required to hold seller's permits.

RTC section 6018.6 defines cleaners as those who (1) operate a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning; or (2) provide spotting and pressing services on the premises but not garment cleaning; or (3) operate a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

Cleaners that meet *one* of the three provisions above must also satisfy *both* of the following conditions for the exclusion to apply.

. Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the cleaner's total gross receipts must come from their clothes cleaning or dyeing services.

. Twenty percent (20%) or less of the cleaner's total gross receipts during the prior calendar year came from the alteration of new and used garments.

For purposes of the calculation, *total gross receipts* include all charges made by cleaners, including the cleaner's charges for cleaning or dyeing customer items, charges for altering garments, charges for altering other personal and household items, charges for creating new items such as wearing apparel, *and* the cleaner's sales of miscellaneous products (e.g., lint brushes, abandoned clothing, or ties).

Alteration of garments by a third party – As explained, cleaners who fulfill the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6 are consumers, not retailers, of the property used or furnished in altering new and used garments alike. Therefore, when the cleaner contracts with a third party, such as a tailor, for the alteration of garments instead of performing the alterations themselves, the third party's charge to the cleaner for altering the garments is subject to tax as provided by Regulation 1524, proposed subdivision (b)(1). Even though the cleaner may hold a seller's permit due to its sales of miscellaneous items, since the cleaner is a consumer under RTC section 6018.6, it may not issue the third party a resale certificate for such alterations.

Charges for altering garments and other items – In general, whether tax applies to a person's charge for altering garments, personal items, or household items is dependent on whether the altered item is "new" or "used" at the time the alterations are performed. The Board has consistently held that the "processing" of "new" material furnished by a consumer is a sale as defined by RTC section 6006. This includes the altering of "new" garments, personal items, and household items. Altering "used" items has consistently been interpreted as repair or reconditioning labor and excluded from the definition of a sale under RTC section 6006.

Persons who alter "new" garments (except for cleaners who fulfill the requirements of RTC section 6018.6) or "new" personal and household items are regarded as manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating personal property. Accordingly, they are required to hold seller's permits and report the taxes due on charges to their customers for labor and materials.

Labor charges made for altering "used" garments, personal items, or household items are considered nontaxable repair or reconditioning labor. Except under certain circumstances (see Exhibit 2), the person altering the used item is the consumer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations.

What is "fabrication" or a "step in the process" – When changes are made to "new" garments or other personal and household items by cutting and re-sewing the item into a slightly different shape or length, the person making the change is performing a step in the process (fabrication) of producing a "new" product. Consequently, if changes are made to a "new" item to make it suitable for the customer to wear or use, those changes constitute a part of the process of fabrication. This is true even when an item is not remade into a different type of item (i.e., change a coat into a cape).

Historically, the Board has considered an item “new” when the item is brought in by the customer without hems or cuffs, or with store tags or labels still attached, or the item is clearly new and unworn/unused to the observer. In essence, an item is considered new until such time the customer has worn or used the item for its intended purpose.

On the other hand, labor charges for mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering “used” garments or other personal and household items are not taxable when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was originally produced. An item is considered “used” when it has been worn or used for its intended purpose.

Current provisions in Regulations 1506 and 1524 – Guidance regarding how tax applies to the gross receipts of launderers and cleaners is currently provided in Regulation 1506, subdivision (b)(1), which also provides guidance for “barbers,” “beauty shop operators,” and “shoe polishers.” Subdivision (b)(2) discusses the application of tax to the charges made by launderers and cleaners for the rental of linen supplies and similar items, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, and dust cloths rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning the items rented. Launderers and cleaners are consumers of the items rented.

Guidance regarding how tax applies to charges for altering new garments is provided in the current version of Regulation 1524, subdivision (b)(1). The subdivision discusses the application of tax to alteration charges in general. Subdivision (b)(2) provides guidance regarding the application of tax to a cleaner’s charges for altering garments and, essentially, restates the provisions of RTC section 6018.6.

Proposed Regulations 1506 and 1524,

Regulation 1506 and 1524 are proposed to be amended to clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when such persons are required to hold a seller’s permit. The proposed amendments also clarify how tax applies to a cleaner’s alteration charges when the cleaner meets the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. Cleaners that do not meet the threshold requirements would rely on Regulation 1524 for guidance regarding their alteration charges. The proposed amendments to Regulation 1524 also clarify how tax applies to charges for the alteration of new and used items in general.

Proposed Regulation 1506 – The Board recommends that a new subdivision (c) be added to Regulation 1506 and the current subdivision (c) be renumbered as subdivision (d). Proposed subdivisions (c)(1) and (c)(2) clarify how tax applies to a cleaner’s charges for its cleaning and rental services, and proposed subdivision (c)(3) clarifies how tax applies to charges for dyeing garments.

Staff also recommends that subdivision (b)(2) in Regulation 1524 (current version), which restates the requirements of RTC section 6018.6, be removed from the regulation and incorporated into proposed, renumbered subdivision (c)(4)(A) of Regulation 1506. A new paragraph (B) would also be added to subdivision (c)(4) to clarify how tax applies to the charges by a third party who alters the garments on behalf of the cleaner. Proposed subdivision (c)(5) would be added to Regulation 1506 to clarify how tax applies to a cleaner’s sales of

miscellaneous items and the need for the cleaner to hold a seller's permit when making such sales.

Proposed Regulation 1524 – The Board recommends that the provisions regarding the application of tax to alterations to “new” garments in the current version of Regulation 1524, subdivision (b)(1) be rewritten and expanded to clarify how tax applies to charges for altering “new” items in general, including garment alterations by cleaners who do not meet the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6. Proposed subdivision (b)(1)(B) clarifies how tax applies to the charges for altering “used” items and explains under what circumstances the person providing the alteration service would be a retailer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alteration of the “used” item.

COST TO LOCAL AGENCIES AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The State Board of Equalization has determined that the proposed regulation does not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts. Further, the Board has determined that the proposed regulation will result in no direct or indirect cost or savings to any State agency, any local agency or school district that is required to be reimbursed under Part 7 (commencing with section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code or other non-discretionary cost or savings imposed on local agencies, or cost or savings in Federal funding to the State of California.

EFFECT ON BUSINESS

Pursuant to Government Code section 11346.5(a)(7), the Board of Equalization makes an initial determination that the adoption of Proposed Regulations 1506 and 1524 will have no significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business.

The adoption of the proposed regulation will neither create nor eliminate jobs in the State of California nor result in the elimination of existing businesses nor create or expand business in the State of California.

The regulation as proposed will not be detrimental to California businesses in competing with businesses in other states.

The proposed regulation may affect small business.

COST IMPACT ON PRIVATE PERSON OR BUSINESSES

The Board is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON HOUSING COSTS

No significant effect.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Proposed Regulations 1506 and 1524 have no comparable federal regulations.

AUTHORITY

Section 6018.6 Revenue and Taxation Code.

REFERENCE

Section 6006 Revenue and Taxation Code.

CONTACT

Questions regarding the substance of the proposed regulation should be directed to Ms. Lisa Andrews (916) 322-5989, at 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, e-mail Lisa.Andrews@boe.ca.gov or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Lisa Andrews, MIC:50, P.O. Box 942879, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 94279-0050.

Written comments for the Board's consideration, notice of intent to present testimony or witnesses at the public hearing, and inquiries concerning the proposed administrative action should be directed to Mr. Rick Bennion, Regulations Coordinator, telephone (916) 445-2130, fax (916) 324-3984, e-mail Richard.Bennion@boe.ca.gov or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Rick Bennion MIC:81, P.O. Box 942879, 450 N Street, Sacramento, CA 94279-0080.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The Board must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by it or that has been otherwise identified and brought to its attention would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which this action is proposed, or be as effective as and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action.

AVAILABILITY OF INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS AND TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATION

The Board has prepared an initial statement of reasons and an underscored version (express terms) of the proposed regulation. Both of these documents and all information on which the proposal is based are available to the public upon request. The Rulemaking file is available for public inspection at 450 N Street, Sacramento, California. The express terms of the proposed regulation are available on the Internet at the Board's web site <http://www.boe.ca.gov>.

AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

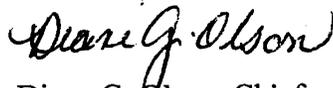
The final statement of reasons will be made available on the Internet at the Board's web site following its public hearing of the proposed regulation. It is also available for your inspection at 450 N Street, Sacramento, California.

October 17, 2008

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Following the hearing, the State Board of Equalization may in accordance with law adopt the proposed regulation if the text remains substantially the same as described in the text originally made available to the public. If the State Board of Equalization makes modifications which are substantially related to the originally proposed text, the Board will make the modified text, with the changes clearly indicated, available to the public for fifteen days before adoption of the regulation. The text of any modified regulation will be mailed to those interested parties who commented on the proposed regulatory action orally or in writing or who asked to be informed of such changes. The modified regulation will be available to the public from Ms. Olson. The State Board of Equalization will consider written comments on the modified regulation for fifteen days after the date on which the modified regulation is made available to the public.

Sincerely,



Diane G. Olson, Chief
Board Proceedings Division

DGO:reb

Enclosures

**Initial Statement of Reasons
Overview/Non-Controlling Summary**

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, and Regulation 1524, *Manufacturers of Personal Property*

Regulation 1506 and 1524 are proposed to be amended to clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when such persons are required to hold a seller's permit. The proposed amendments clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's alteration charges when the cleaner meets the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. Cleaners that do not meet the threshold requirements would rely on Regulation 1524 for guidance regarding their alteration charges. The proposed amendments to Regulation 1524 also clarify how tax applies to charges for the alteration of new and used items in general.

Specific Purpose

The purpose of the proposed regulation amendments is to interpret, implement, and make specific Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. These proposed amendments are necessary to provide guidance to taxpayers affected by this statute.

Factual Basis

Regulation 1506 and 1524 are proposed to be amended to clarify how tax applies to charges made by cleaners for their cleaning and dyeing services and when such persons are required to hold a seller's permit. The proposed amendments also clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's alteration charges when the cleaner meets the threshold requirements of Revenue and Taxation Code section 6018.6. Cleaners that do not meet the threshold requirements would rely on Regulation 1524 for guidance regarding their alteration charges. The proposed amendments to Regulation 1524 also clarify how tax applies to charges for the alteration of new and used items in general.

Proposed Regulation 1506 – The Board recommends that a new subdivision (c) be added to Regulation 1506 and the current subdivision (c) be renumbered as subdivision (d). Proposed subdivisions (c)(1) and (c)(2) clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's charges for its cleaning and rental services, and proposed subdivision (c)(3) clarifies how tax applies to charges for dyeing garments. Staff also recommends that subdivision (b)(2) in Regulation 1524 (current version), which restates the requirements of RTC section 6018.6, be removed from the regulation and incorporated into proposed, renumbered subdivision (c)(4)(A) of Regulation 1506. A new paragraph (B) would also be added to subdivision (c)(4) to clarify how tax applies to the charges by a third party who alters the garments on behalf of the cleaner. Proposed subdivision (c)(5) would be added to Regulation 1506 to clarify how tax applies to a cleaner's sales of miscellaneous items and the need for the cleaner to hold a seller's permit when making such sales.

Proposed Regulation 1524 – The Board recommends that the provisions regarding the application of tax to alterations to "new" garments in the current version of Regulation 1524,

subdivision (b)(1) be rewritten and expanded to clarify how tax applies to charges for altering “new” items in general, including garment alterations by cleaners who do not meet the threshold requirements of RTC section 6018.6. Proposed subdivision (b)(1)(B) clarifies how tax applies to the charges for altering “used” items and explains under what circumstances the person providing the alteration service would be a retailer of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alteration of the “used” item.

Pursuant to Government Code section 11346.5(a)(8), the Board of Equalization finds that the adoption of the proposed regulation will not have a significant adverse economic impact on private businesses or persons. The regulation is proposed to interpret, implement, and make specific the authorizing statutes. These changes will clarify the interpretation or administration of the sales and use tax laws. Therefore, the Board has determined that these changes will not have a significant adverse economic impact on private businesses or persons.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

Regulation 1506. Miscellaneous Service Enterprises.

References: Sections 6006, 6007, 6015, 6018.1, 6018.7, 6358, 6358.4 and 6363, Revenue and Taxation Code.

(a) LICENSED ARCHITECTS.

(1) IN GENERAL. Fees paid to licensed architects for their ability to design, conceive or communicate ideas, concepts, designs, and specifications are not subject to tax. Any plans, specifications, renderings or models or other instruments of service provided by a licensed architect under a licensed architect's contract or commission are integral to the licensed architect's services and are not subject to tax. The licensed architect is the consumer of any tangible personal property, including plans, specifications, renderings or models, used or transferred in the performance of professional services notwithstanding the fact that a fee may be added to the cost of the property and separately stated on a billing to the customer. If after the completion of the contract or commission the licensed architect provides additional copies of the original plans or specifications, or any models or renderings of an existing structure, the architect is regarded as making a sale of such copies, models or renderings.

(2) LICENSED ARCHITECT. A "licensed architect" is defined under the Business and Professions Code Chapter 3, Division 3, Section 5500 as follows:

"As used in this chapter, architect means a person who is licensed to practice architecture in this state under the authority of this chapter."

A licensed architect preparing or being in responsible control of plans, specifications, and instruments of service is required to affix to those plans, specifications, and instruments of service their stamp or seal which bears the licensee's name, his or her license number, the legend "Licensed Architect" and the legend "State of California," and which shall provide a means of indicating the renewal date of the license.

(3) ARCHITECTURAL PERSPECTIVISTS AND MODELERS. Architectural perspectivists do not act as "licensed architects." Architectural perspectivists are the retailers of renderings, prints and drawings they provide to architects or other consumers and tax applies to their entire charge for such items. Modelers do not act as "licensed architects." Modelers are the retailers of models they provide to architects or other consumers, and tax applies to their entire charge for such items.

(4) Licensed architects who produce renderings, prints, drawings or models pursuant to a contract that includes professional architectural services are not retailers of the renderings, prints, drawings or models they provide pursuant to that contract for architectural services. Tax does not apply to their charge for such items.

~~(b) BARBERS, BEAUTY SHOP OPERATORS, AND SHOE POLISHERS, Launderers and Cleaners. (1) In General. Barbers, beauty shop operators, and shoe polishers, launderers and cleaners are the consumers of the supplies and other property used in performing their services, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of the supplies and other property. They are retailers, however, of any such supplies, or of used articles, or other tangible personal property, which they sell to consumers customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.~~

~~(2) Rentals. Launderers and cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.~~

(c) CLOTHES CLEANERS AND DYERS

(1) CLOTHES CLEANING – IN GENERAL. Persons who provide clothes-cleaning services are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in performing their cleaning services, and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for such services.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

(2) RENTALS. Clothes cleaners are the consumers of linen supplies and similar articles, including towels, uniforms, coveralls, shop coats, dust cloths, and similar items, rented to others when an essential part of the rental contract is the furnishing of the recurring service of laundering or cleaning of the articles rented, and tax applies with respect to the sale to them of such articles.

(3) CLOTHES DYEING – IN GENERAL. Persons who provide dyeing services are retailers, not consumers, when their charges are for the dyeing of new fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to their gross receipts from such sales. Persons who dye new items are required to hold a seller's permit.

Dyers are consumers of the supplies and other materials used in dyeing used fabrics, garments, or other such items and tax applies to the sale to them of the supplies and other materials and not to their charges for their dyeing services.

(4) ALTERATION OF GARMENTS – IN GENERAL. For the purposes of this subdivision (c), alteration of garments means and includes any work performed upon new or used men's, women's and children's clothing to meet the requirements of the customer whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, removal of material, refitting, or repairing. Alteration of garments does not mean or include the process of dyeing garments. Alteration of garments also does not mean or include work performed upon new or used personal and household items such as handbags, stuffed animals, bedding, and draperies. The application of tax to a clothes cleaner's or a dyer's charges for the alteration of personal or household items is explained in Regulation 1524.

(A) Alteration of Garments by Clothes Cleaning or Dyeing Establishments. A clothes cleaning or dyeing establishment, including wet cleaners (e.g., launderers) and dry cleaners, means and includes a clothes cleaner or dyer who (1) operates a location or locations as a pickup and delivery point for garment cleaning, or (2) provides spotting and pressing services on the premises, but not garment cleaning, or (3) operates a garment cleaning or dyeing plant on the premises.

A clothes cleaner or dyeing establishment described above is the consumer of property used or furnished in the alteration of new or used garments provided that:

1. Seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services, and
2. No more than twenty percent (20%) of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of garments.

If a clothes cleaner or dyer is not an establishment as described or does not meet the requirements of this paragraph (A), tax applies to the clothes cleaner's or the dyer's charges for the alteration of garments as explained in Regulation 1524.

(B) Alteration of Garments by a Third Party. When a clothes cleaner or dyer who meets the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A) contracts with a third party such as a tailor for the alteration of garments instead of performing such alterations itself, the clothes cleaner or dyer is a consumer, not a retailer, of the alterations provided by the third party and may not issue a resale certificate to the third party for such alterations. Tax applies to the third party's charges to the clothes cleaner or dyer for such alterations as explained in Regulation 1524.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS SALE OF ITEMS. Clothes cleaners and dyers, whether or not they meet the requirements of subdivision (c)(4)(A), are retailers of any supplies, used items, or other tangible personal property such as lint brushes, abandoned garments, wood hangers, or novelty items, which they sell to customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales. As retailers of tangible personal property, such persons are required to hold a seller's permit.

(ed) CIRCULATING LIBRARIES. When circulating libraries, which are engaged in the business of renting books to others, pay tax measured by the purchase price of such books either to the person from whom the books are purchased or to the board, tax does not apply to the amount charged for the rental of such books. Such libraries are retailers of new or used books, which they sell to consumers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

(de) DENTISTS AND DENTAL LABORATORIES. Dentists are consumers of the materials, supplies, dental laboratory products and other tangible personal property which they use in performing their services. Tax, accordingly, applies to the sale of the tangible personal property to them.

Dental laboratories are the retailers of the plates, inlays and other products which they manufacture for dentists or other consumers. Tax applies to their entire charges for such products regardless of whether a separate charge or billing is made for materials and manufacturing services.

(ef) GUN CLUBS. Gun clubs are consumers, not retailers, of clay pigeons or blue rocks furnished to members or patrons in connection with trapshooting or similar sports even though the charge for the service is measured by the number of clay pigeons or blue rocks used. The tax applies with respect to the sale of such property to the clubs.

(fg) LICENSED HEARING AID DISPENSERS. Persons licensed as hearing aid dispensers by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Hearing Aid Dispensers Examining Committee, are consumers of hearing aids furnished or sold by them. The term "hearing aid" includes any necessary accessory or component part of the hearing aid which is fully worn on the body of the user such as cords, connector tubing, ear molds, or batteries, whether the part is sold or furnished separately or in conjunction with the hearing aid. The term also includes replacement and repair parts. Tax applies with respect to the sale of such products to licensed hearing aid dispensers.

Tax applies to the retail sale of such products by persons who are not licensed hearing aid dispensers.

(gh) SUMMER CAMPS. The tax applies to gross receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property at summer camps, whether operated by municipal or private corporations, or other parties. When a camp qualifies as a school or educational institution, tax, with respect to meals, applies in the same manner as to schools and educational institutions. To qualify as a school or educational institution for purposes of this regulation, the camp must conduct regularly scheduled classes, with required attendance, in charge of qualified instructors.

If a single charge is made for all of the privileges extended by the camp, a segregation must be made and the tax returned on that portion of the total charge representing taxable receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property. In the absence of such a segregation, the taxable receipts from the sale of meals or other tangible personal property shall be determined by the board based on information available to it.

(hi) TAXIDERMISTS. Taxidermists are consumers of the materials used in repairing, stuffing and mounting skins, heads, etc., of animals, birds, fish, and the like furnished by their customers, and tax applies with respect to the sale of such property to them. If, however, a separate charge for such property is made on the invoices to the customers at the fair retail selling price, the taxidermist is the retailer of the property and tax applies to such separate charge.

Tax applies to retail sales by taxidermists of skins, heads, mountings or other tangible personal property.

(ij) LICENSED VETERINARIANS.

(1) DEFINITIONS. As used herein:

(A) The term "licensed veterinarian" means any person licensed as a veterinarian by the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine.

(B) The term "drugs and medicines" includes substances or preparations intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in animals and which is commonly recognized as a substance or preparation intended for this use. The term includes legend drugs, pills and capsules (other than vitamins), liquid medications, injected drugs, ointments, vaccines, intravenous fluids, and medicated soaps if those soaps are available only to veterinarians. The term does not include vitamins, shampoos, pet foods, prescription diet foods, artificial diets, flea powders, and flea sprays.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1506

(C) The term "professional services" includes the diagnosis and treatment of disease or trauma in animal life. It also includes the administration of drugs and medicines by means of, for example, injection, intravenous solution, or oral or bodily application.

(2) APPLICATION OF TAX.

(A) Licensed veterinarians are consumers of drugs and medicines which they use or furnish in the performance of their professional services. Accordingly, tax does not apply to a licensed veterinarian's charges to clients for such drugs and medicines, whether or not separately stated. Licensed veterinarians are also consumers of tangible personal property, other than drugs and medicines, which they use or which they furnish to clients without a separately stated charge. Tax applies to the sales of such drugs, medicines and other items to licensed veterinarians except:

1. Operative April 1, 1996, drugs or medicines which are purchased to be administered to animal life as an additive to feed or drinking water of food animals (as defined in Regulation 1587 (18 CCR 1587), "Animal Life, Feed, Drugs and Medicines") or of non-food animals which are being held for sale in the regular course of business, and the primary purpose of the drugs or medicines is the prevention and control of disease, or

2. Operative January 1, 1997, drugs or medicines which are purchased to be administered directly (e.g., orally, by injection, or by application to the body) to food animals and the primary purpose of the drugs or medicines is the prevention or control of disease of the food animals. Veterinarians remain consumers of drugs and medicines administered directly to non-food animals.

(B) Licensed veterinarians are retailers of drugs and medicines which they furnish for a consideration without performing specific related professional services. Licensed veterinarians are also retailers of tangible personal property, other than drugs and medicines, which they furnish to clients for a separately stated charge. Unless otherwise exempt, tax applies to charges made by licensed veterinarians to clients for such drugs, medicines and other items. See Regulation 1587(18 CCR 1587); "Animal Life, Feed, Drugs and Medicines" for exemption for sales of feed, drugs, or medicines for certain animals. Tax applies to separately stated charges made for X-rays if the X-rays are delivered to clients.

Regulation 1524. Manufacturers of Personal Property.

Reference: Sections 6011, 6012, and 6018.6, Revenue and Taxation Code.

(a) IN GENERAL. Tax applies to the gross receipts from retail sales (i.e., sales to consumers) by manufacturers, ~~producers, processors, and fabricators~~ of tangible personal property the sale of which is not otherwise exempted. The measure of the tax is the gross receipts of, or sales price charged by, the manufacturer, ~~producer, processor, or fabricator~~, from which no deduction may be taken ~~by the manufacturer~~ on account of the cost of the raw materials or other components purchased, or labor or service costs to create or produce the tangible personal property, or of any step in the manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating, including work performed to fit the customer's specific requirements, whether or not performed at the customer's specific request, or any other services that are a part of the sale. In addition, no deduction may be taken on account of interest paid, losses, or any other expense.

(b) PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS.

(i) ALTERATIONS TO NEW CLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN: ALTERATION OF NEW AND USED ITEMS.

~~**(A) Definition of Alteration.** "Alteration," as herein used, means and includes any work performed upon new clothing to meet the requirements of a customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, the removal of material from the garment, the rearranging or restyling of the garment, or any other change therein.~~

(A) Alteration of New Items means and includes any work performed upon new items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items to meet the requirements of the customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the item, the removal of material from the item, the rearranging or restyling of the item, or otherwise altering the item, when such alterations result in the creation or production of a new item or constitute a step in the creation or production of a new item for the customer.

Charges for the alteration of new items are subject to tax, except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, regardless of whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or included in the price of the item, or whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the item or by another person. Persons engaged in the producing, processing or fabricating of new items are retailers, not consumers, of the alterations provided to the customer and are required to hold a seller's permit.

(B) Alteration of Used Items means and includes the mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering used items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was created or produced.

Charges for the alteration of used items are not subject to tax. Generally, persons performing the alteration of used items are consumers, not retailers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations, and tax applies to the sale of the supplies and materials to such persons.

Except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, persons performing the alteration of used items are retailers, not consumers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations when the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge for the alterations, or if the invoice to the customer includes a separate charge for such property. When such persons are retailers, not consumers, tax applies to the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials to the customer.

When the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge to the customer, the person performing the alterations must segregate on the invoice to the customer and in its records, the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials from the charge for the alterations. "Total charge" means the combined total of the retail value of the supplies and materials furnished or consumed as part of the alterations and the labor charges for the alterations.

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1524

~~(B) Application of Tax.~~

~~1. In General. Charges for alterations to new clothing are subject to tax. It is immaterial whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or are included in the price of the garment. It also is immaterial whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the garment or by another person.~~

~~(2) ALTERATIONS BY CLOTHES CLEANING OR CLOTHES DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. A person who operates a clothes cleaning or clothes dyeing establishment is the consumer of property used or furnished in altering new and used clothing, provided that~~

~~(A) 75 percent or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services and~~

~~(B) No more than 20 percent of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of new and used garments.~~

~~If both requirements are met, sales tax shall not apply to the operator's charges for alterations of new or used clothing. However, that person is a retailer of any other tangible personal property sold to consumers in the regular course of business, and sales tax shall apply to the gross receipts from those sales.~~

~~(3) PAINTING, POLISHING, FINISHING. Tax applies to charges for painting, polishing, and otherwise finishing tangible personal property in connection with the production of a finished product for consumers, whether the article to be finished is supplied by the customer or by the finisher. Tax does not apply to charges for painting or finishing real property.~~

Regulation History

Type of Regulation: Sales and Use Tax

Regulation: 1506 & 1524

Title: 1506, Miscellaneous Services Enterprises, and Regulation 1524, Manufacturers of Personal Property Estimated Schedule

Preparation: Lynda Cardwell

Legal Contact: Robert Tucker

Amendments are proposed to be adopted to clarify the application of tax to charges by clothes cleaners and dyers for their alterations of new and used garments.

History of Proposed Regulation:

September 16, 2008 BTC, Board Authorized Publication (Vote 5-0)
July 17, 2008 Second IP meeting
May 16, 2008 Last day for IP to respond to Initial Discussion Paper
April 29, 2008 First Interested Parties (IP) meeting

Sponsor: NA
Support: NA
Oppose: NA

Sacramento, California

December 17, 2008

---o00---

DR. CHU: Okay. F3, Proposed Amendments to Sales and Use Tax Regulation 1506, Miscellaneous Services Enterprises, and 1524, Manufacturers of Personal Property.

MR. TUCKER: Good morning, Madam Chairwoman and Members.

This issue was before the Board on the September 16, 2008 Business Taxes Committee and we are requesting adoption of the proposed amendments to clarify the application of tax to alteration charges.

MS. YEE: I'll will move adoption.

MR. LEONARD: Second.

MS. STEEL: Second.

DR CHU: Okay. Motion by Ms. Yee, second by Ms. Steel to approve the amendments to the Sales and Use Tax regulations.

And without objection that is adopted.

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The following items are exhibited:

- Notice of Proposed Regulatory Action
- Initial Statement of Reasons
- Proposed Text of Regulation 1705
- Regulation History

VERIFICATION

I, Richard E. Bennion, Regulations Coordinator of the State Board of Equalization, state that the rulemaking file of which the contents as listed in the index is complete, and that the record was closed on January 15, 2008 and that the attached copy is complete.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

January 15, 2009

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard E. Bennion", written over a horizontal line.

Richard E. Bennion
Regulations Coordinator
State Board of Equalization