

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF SERVICE STATIONS & REPAIR SHOPS, INC.

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Right To Repair Reintroduced In Massachusetts Legislature

The Motor Vehicle Owners' Right to Repair Act was introduced in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on Jan. 8 in the House by Rep. Garrett Bradley, and in the Senate on Jan. 14 by Senator Stephen Buoniconti. The bill would require manufacturers to provide the same access to service information and tools that they provide their new car dealer franchises. Vehicle owners or repairers would be permitted under the newly-filed bill to seek legal redress if they have been denied equal access to information by filing a complaint with the state attorney general's office. The legislation would also permit the attorney general to bring civil action to enforce the law.

The newly-introduced legislation builds on the momentum gained last year when the Joint Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure Committee passed the bill. While the bill was placed on the House agenda, it failed to obtain any vote due to budget issues that dominated the final days of the session.

The bill is backed this year by a broad coalition of aftermarket and business groups, which includes the New England Service Station Automotive Repair Association; the Massachusetts Auto Body Association; the Massachusetts Independent Automobile Dealers Association; and the New England Tire & Service Association, The National Federation of Independent Business; the Massachusetts Retailers Association; the Consumer Electronics Association; and the Coalition for Auto Repair Equality.

Senate Introduces Cash For Clunkers Legislation

Senator Diane Feinstein, D-Calif., on Jan. 15

introduced the Accelerated Retirement of Inefficient Vehicles Act (S. 247) that would pay Americans to trade in cars and trucks with high gas mileage, and replace them with more fuel-efficient vehicles. The bill is co-sponsored by Senator Schumer, D-N.Y. and Senator Collins, R-Maine. A companion bill will be introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Inslee, D-Wash.; Rep. Israel, D-N.Y.; Rep. Lee, D-Calif.; and Rep. Moore, D-Kan. Senate supporters plan to try to have the bill added as an amendment to the stimulus package that will be considered by Congress in the next couple of weeks.

The legislation would create a four-year program that offers a voucher to drivers who turn in a car or truck that gets 18 miles per gallon or less to be scrapped. The vouchers could then be used toward the purchase of a new or used vehicle that exceeds the corporate average fuel economy (CAFÉ) standards for its class by at least 25 percent. The value of the vouchers would range from \$2,500 to \$4,500 depending on the model years of the trade-in vehicles, with newer vehicles receiving more funds. The credits can only be used toward the purchase of a vehicle from 2004 or later that is priced less than \$45,000.

The industry, in the past, has opposed any "Cash for Clunkers" programs based on the fact that they have been generally rejected by the states, since they are not a cost-effective means to improve fuel mileage, reduce emissions or spur new car sales. In addition, "Cash for Clunkers" programs threaten jobs in the automotive aftermarket since they remove the opportunity to repair and upgrade existing cars, and raise the price of used cars and parts.

In order to prevent a "Cash for Clunkers" bill from being passed or included in stimulus legislation, the association encourages you to send letters to the House

and Senate leadership, as well as your elected representatives in Congress, to express your opposition to these programs.

Small Business Tax Breaks Featured In Draft House Stimulus Package

The House Ways and Means Committee recently released a draft of the portion of the stimulus package addressing tax issues. The package proposes several provisions directed at helping small businesses. These measures include:

- A five-year carry back of net operating losses, intended to get cash flowing immediately to businesses during the current credit crunch by allowing businesses to write off current losses against past profits for up to five years (instead of just two). This benefit is not available to companies that have benefited under the Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP).
- An extension of bonus depreciation put in place by Congress last year that would provide immediate tax relief for businesses by continuing to permit small business to elect to write off the cost of certain capital expenses in the year of acquisition in lieu of recovering the costs over time through depreciation.
- Extending small business expensing, also put in place last year, that is intended to help small businesses quickly recover the cost of capital expenses by permitting the doubling of the amount companies can immediately write off on their taxes for capital investments and for purchase of new equipment.
- The bill also would provide incentives to hire unemployed veterans and disconnected youth by extending the targeted groups for which businesses are allowed to claim a work opportunity tax credit equal to 40 percent of the first

\$6,000 of wages paid to the employees.

National Motor Vehicle Title Information System To Be Made Available To Public

The Department of Justice (DOJ) announced that the new National Motor Vehicle Title Information System will be implemented by Jan. 30. This will provide a national database of vehicles from state, salvage and insurer reporting. It will require insurance companies and salvage yards to report vehicles that are severely damaged or totaled, and consumers will have access to such information as odometer readings and theft records. Supporters of this program believe that the data available therefore will be more comprehensive, up-to-date and less expensive than private sector reports.

The implementation of this system is a result of a 2008 court case, Public Citizen Inc., Consumers for Reliability and Safety, and Consumer Action vs. Michael Mukasey, Attorney General of the United States. Public Citizen filed the suit to fight for a used car database that was established by Congress in 1992 in the Anti-Car Theft Act, but was never implemented by DOJ until now.

EPA Removes Two VOCs From Regulatory Definition

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has decided to revise its definition of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by deleting from the definition propylene carbonate and dimethyl carbonate at 40 C.F.R. 51.100(s). VOCs react with other substances in the presence of sunlight to create ozone, a significant source of heart and lung disease, among other health problems.

The EPA decision to exclude these two compounds stems from their policy of excluding VOCs with a negligible level of reactivity from the regulatory definition. Both compounds exhibit lower reactivity than ethane, which EPA uses as their baseline for measuring reactivity. Dimethyl carbonate is used as a solvent in paints and coatings and has an application as a fuel additive.

Bill Number S903 -- Kruger

The subject bill amends the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law, for motor vehicle repair shop requirements. Its intent is to strengthen the existing statutory requirements regarding motor vehicle repair shop practices. Its goal is to stop unnecessary car repairs and maintenance, faulty repairs and overcharging that have caused a lack of public confidence and trust in the repair industry.

The New York State Association of Service Stations and Repair Shops, Inc disagrees with the sponsor's observations, which have encouraged him to introduce this unnecessary draconian legislation. The provisions of this bill will be burdensome to the industry and could cause problems not only for the repair shop but the motorists.

Under the bill,

- a description of the labor charges must appear on the estimate and invoice.
- the estimate and invoice shall indicate the manual used, when the labor charge was based on a flat rate calculation.
- the invoice must also disclose whether any part and/or service is covered by a warranty or guarantee and the duration of the coverage.
- an explanation must also be provided as to what the customer must do for the guarantee to be honored.

- the invoice must indicate whether rebuilt or reconditioned parts were supplied.
- the shop must establish a teardown estimate upon request, which would include the cost of the teardown, the price for putting the vehicle or component back together again and the time involved in doing the work.
- on the estimate, an explanation must appear as to what services or repairs deviate from the service schedule by the factory or accepted trade standards and a disclosure as to whether any work will be performed by any other repair shop.
- a description of current consumer rights regarding requesting an estimate, and inspection of replaced parts
- an explanation of the complaint process including the applicable statute of limitations shall be posted in the repair shop and on the invoice.
- the service schedule must be appropriate for the make and model of the customer's motor vehicle, when a repair shop issues a service or maintenance schedule to a customer recommending specific products or services.
- finally, the bill stipulates that customers have a right to copies of service records, parts and purchase orders upon payment of a reasonable duplication fee.

The New York State Association of Service Stations and Repair Shops, Inc., it affiliates and member disagrees with this bill and urge it be defeated. New York has had a repair shop law in place since 1953. The New York Department of Motor Vehicles has all the authority and resources necessary to assure the motorist of the State are protected.

Tax And Finance Mandates Renewal Of Sales Tax Certificate Of Authority.

You will or may have received a notification

letter from state tax as to when you are required to renew your sales tax Certificate of Authority. You cannot apply for renewal until you receive your letter. State Tax will randomly select all registered sales tax vendors for renewal on a staggered schedule through 2012. Renewal is mandatory for all registered sales tax vendors. See our FAQs for more information.

Q. When do I apply for renewal?

A. You may apply only after you receive a notification letter that says we selected you for renewal. Follow the application instructions in the letter. The easiest and fastest way to apply will be online. See the checklist of information needed to complete your application. If you received your letter, you may apply online now.

Q. Who must pay an application fee

A. If you are required to file an annual sales tax return, you do not have to pay an application fee. If you are required to file a quarterly or monthly (part-quarterly) return, you must pay a \$50 fee when you apply.

Q. What happens if you fail to renew your Certificate of Authority

A. If you fail to renew your certificate before the expiration date on your letter, it will be illegal for you to conduct any business subject to New York State sales and use tax law. If you do, we may impose a penalty of up to \$10,000 and you may be subject to a misdemeanor. If you are out of business, you don't need to renew your Certificate of Authority, but you must close your sales tax account.

Governor Patterson's 2009 Budget Proposals

Outlined below are some of Governor Paterson's budget proposals for the coming fiscal year as they affect the service station

and repair shop industry of New York State. Each one is expected to raise funds for the State to help bridge the budget gap. Other businesses will have to endure similar issues. The pain will not end here. Each proposal must be fought. You will need to complain to every legislator you know that the implementation of these provisions will damage your business. If you need help on whom to call and what to say all you need do is call the association office. Please note the provisions that we have identified so far, listed below.

Increase the civil penalty for repair shops, inspection stations, certified inspectors and automobile dealers.

This bill would increase the civil penalty for repair shops, inspection stations, and dealers who falsify safety and emission inspections or vehicle repairs, from a maximum of \$350 per violation to a minimum of \$350 for the first violation, \$500 for the second violation and \$1,000 for the third violation. This bill will also increase the civil penalty for dealers from a maximum penalty of \$1,000 to a maximum of \$1,500.

Statement in Support: The State is facing a significant budget deficit and these fines have not been increased since 1993. This revised fine structure also provides guidance to safety hearing judges to determine the appropriate fine level depending upon the number of violations. Prior to this change, a judge could only fine a repair shop a maximum of \$350, even if it was the repair shop's third fine in recent months.

According to the Administration, enactment of this bill will generate \$721,000 for the General Fund in 2009-10. This bill takes effect on the ninetieth day after it becomes law.

Bottle Bill

The second provision of the budget that will affect us expands the state's "Bottle Bill" to

cover additional beverage containers, and to provide for the return of unclaimed deposits on beverage containers to the state for deposit into the Environmental Protection Fund.

Statement in Support. This bill expands the State's Bottle Bill statute and redirects unclaimed deposits to the EPF. Specifically, the Bottle Bill is expanded to cover additional beverage containers, with exceptions for liquor, wine, infant formula, milk, milk substitutes, nutritional supplements, medications, concentrates and soups. Additionally, the bill establishes a mechanism by which deposit initiators (generally, bottlers or distributors) would be required to pay unclaimed deposits to the Department of Tax and Finance quarterly. These moneys would be deposited in the EPF. The bill also increases the industry "handling fee" from two cents to three-and-a-half cents.

According to the State, enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the 2009-10 Executive Budget. Moneys from unclaimed deposits will be deposited in the EPF to support ongoing environmental programs. Under current law, unclaimed deposit revenues are kept by the industry. Bottle Bill revenues from unclaimed deposits are estimated at \$118 million annually. **Effective Date:** Most of the provisions of this bill take effect immediately.

Prepaid sales tax on cigarettes

This bill increases the rate of the prepaid sales tax rate on cigarettes under the Tax Law.

The State's Statement in Support: This bill would amend Tax Law by increasing the rate of the prepaid sales tax from seven percent to eight percent of the base retail price on a package of cigarettes. It provides that the bill takes effect June 1, 2009. The prepaid sales tax on cigarettes was added in

1995. The prepaid sales tax rate was increased temporarily in 2003 by one-quarter percent when the State sales tax rate was temporarily raised one-quarter percent.

According to the State enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the 2009-10 Executive Budget because it would increase State revenues by \$14 million in 2009-10. This bill takes effect June 1, 2009.

Repeal the sales tax cap on motor fuel and diesel motor fuel

This bill would:

- repeal the sales and compensating use tax cap on motor fuel and diesel motor fuel;
- restore the percentage rate of sales and compensating use taxes on motor fuel and diesel motor fuel; and
- repeal the authority for counties and cities that impose sales and use taxes to elect a tax cap.

Statement in Support: In 2006, with gas prices rising, the State enacted an eight cents per gallon cap on the State's sales and use taxes imposed on certain fuel. Counties were authorized to enact a cap, as well. Due to the falling prices on fuel, and in some cases, prices below the cap threshold, the cap is no longer necessary.

According to the State enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the 2009-10 Executive Budget because it would increase revenues by \$90 million in 2009-10 and \$120 million thereafter. This bill takes effect immediately, however sections one through seven take effect June 1, 2009, and apply in accordance with applicable transitional provisions in Articles 28 and 29 of the Tax Law.

Reforms the tobacco products and cigarette taxes to remedy various compliance and enforcement problems and convert the tax on cigars from a value-based tax to a per-

unit tax

The bill reforms the tobacco products and cigarette taxes imposed by Article 20 of the Tax Law to remedy various compliance and enforcement problems and to change the method of calculating the tobacco products tax imposed by Article 20 of the Tax Law on cigars from a percentage of wholesaler's price to a 50 cent tax imposed per cigar.

Statement in Support: The tobacco products tax and cigarette excise taxes are in need of reform to address various compliance and enforcement problems. This bill would eliminate the condition that a product can be defined as a cigarette only if it is deemed a cigarette by Federal statute. It would thus allow little cigars that are practically indistinguishable from cigarettes to be treated and taxed like cigarettes. The imposition of a 50-cent per unit tax on cigars can be administered more easily, especially with respect to refunds. It makes clear exactly what tobacco products excise and use taxes are due on cigars, and eliminates the use of the wholesale price as a basis of tax, thus precluding manipulation of wholesale price information to deprive the State of legitimate tobacco tax revenues.

The bill amends the Tax Law:

- to remove from the definition of a cigarette the restriction that a product be treated as a cigarette for purposes of the Federal excise tax.
- to entirely revise the civil penalties for the possession of contraband tobacco products, other than cigars and snuff.
- to adjust the civil penalty to 200 percent of the amount of the tobacco products tax on tobacco, other than cigars and snuff, that was not paid or assumed when due.
- to apply the penalty when and to the extent the amount of tobacco products, other than snuff and cigars, equals or exceeds five pounds.
- to also impose penalties on

informational return filers for failing to timely file, failing to file within sixty days of the due date of the return, failing to complete the return in full, and failing to provide accurate information.

- to add a new subdivision of the Tax Law to impose a monetary penalty equal to the total amount of the tax not paid upon persons who, in their capacity as representative of a corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship, fail to pay the taxes under the law.
- to impose a tax liability penalty on those individuals responsible for making sure the tax is paid.
- to provide that section one of the bill takes effect April 1, 2009, and would establish a transition rule for the certifications required from cigarette manufacturers under the Tax Law.
- to also provide that sections two, three and four of the bill would take effect on April 1, 2009 and apply the 50 cent tax per cigar prospectively only, not on existing inventory.
- to also provide that all other sections of this act would take effect on the first day of the first month next occurring 90 days after this act becomes a law and would apply to sales made on or after this date.

The Tax Law now limits the definition of cigarettes to include only what is deemed a cigarette by federal statute. Currently all tobacco products other than snuff are taxed under the Article 20 tobacco products tax at the rate of thirty-seven percent of the wholesale price. The use tax is imposed at the same rate.

According to the State, enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the 2009-10 Executive Budget because these provision will generate \$10 million in revenue in 2009-10 and \$15 million annually thereafter. Most provisions of this bill take effect immediately.

Indian Merchants Reap Huge Profits On Untaxed Tobacco Sales

Scott Maybee is not a top-ranked pro quarterback, an ace hurler or a Wall Street tycoon, but he made as much as \$34 million in 2006. He was selling tax-free cigarettes on the Seneca Indian reservations and over the Internet.

Barry E. Snyder Sr., the president of the Seneca Nation of Indians and chairman of the Seneca Gaming Corp., made \$5.4 million from 2005 through 2007 selling tax-exempt smokes at his Seneca Hawk gasoline station on the Cattaraugus Reservation.

And Tara Sundown, a tobacco merchant who sells cigarettes without state taxes on the Tonawanda Band of Senecas Reservation in Basom, made \$16.8 million during that same three-year period.

Those figures come from monthly sales reports that tobacco wholesalers file with New York's Department of Taxation and Finance, released for the first time in a federal lawsuit in New York City.

The Buffalo News took those figures, used as a profit margin the \$7 price difference between what the Senecas pay for most cigarettes and what they charge, and came up with what the cigarettes sellers may have grossed. Salaries, utility costs and other overhead expenses come out of those revenues.

Actual profit figures are known only by the individual merchants, and they do not disclose those. A congressional report last year put the figure at \$3 a carton, but several non-native cigarette distributors told The News that profit margin was too low.

They put the profit margin at \$7 a carton on major brands, or the difference between the price the Senecas pay per carton and what

they charge on Web sites. The profit margins on native brand cigarettes are lower than that, but not known.

Maybee, a Canisius College graduate, sells more native brand cigarettes than most Seneca merchants. Maybee, through his attorney, refused to confirm his purchases, as reported to the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. The millions of dollars in profits show the high stakes involved in the state's attempts at levying taxes on Indian cigarette sales to non-natives.

Until two weeks ago, when Gov. David A. Paterson signed a bill requiring tobacco wholesalers to certify that they have complied with state tax law, the state has declined to collect the tax. State Supreme Court Justice Rose H. Sconiers has put a temporary hold on the state's enforcing that law until she can hear further arguments.

The new amendment to the tax law, which some lawmakers say could bring as much as \$400 million in uncollected cigarette taxes, is already under attack by tobacco wholesalers and the various tribes in New York.

The New York City lawsuit takes a different approach and may present an even tougher obstacle for the Seneca tobacco merchants.

The suit, filed by city lawyers representing Mayor Michael Bloomberg, charges that the state's tobacco wholesalers are violating federal law by selling unstamped cigarettes to Indian retailers.

Bloomberg, fed up with the state's refusal to collect taxes on cigarettes that Indians sell tax-free to non-natives in stores and over the Internet, filed the suit in July 2006.

Bloomberg's lawyers cited two U. S. Supreme Court rulings that said that states

have a right to tax cigarettes that Indians sell to non-Indians. States have no right to tax sales from Indians to other Indians.

U.S. District Court Judge Carol B. Amon agreed with New York City lawyers in April, refusing to dismiss the case. She also went a step further, declaring the tax-free cigarettes sold to Indians as contraband under the Federal Cigarette Contraband Trafficking Act.

And now those city attorneys have prepared papers the judge to issue an injunction to stop the continued sales. Attorneys for New York City claimed, that in 2007, three of the wholesalers delivered 9.4 million cartons of untaxed cigarettes to the Seneca reservations. They said that's equal to 68 packs a day for each resident on the Indian territories.

Exxon Mobil Shatters US Record For Annual Profit

Exxon Mobil Corp. on Friday January 30th reported a profit of \$45.2 billion for 2008, breaking its own record for a U.S. company. The previous record for annual profit was \$40.6 billion, which the world's largest publicly traded oil company set in 2007. Irving, Texas-based Exxon said net income slid to \$7.8 billion in the October-December period. That compared with \$11.7 billion in the same period a year ago, when Exxon set a U.S. record for quarterly profit. It has since topped that mark twice, first in last year's second quarter and then with earnings of \$14.83 billion in the third quarter 2008.

Shell Posts First Quarterly Loss In 10 Years

Royal Dutch Shell Plc, Europe's largest oil

company, posted its first quarterly loss in 10 years following a record plunge in oil prices, and warned that industry conditions "remain challenging."

The fourth-quarter net loss was \$2.81-billion, or 44 cents a share, compared with a profit of \$8.47-billion, or \$1.36, a year earlier, The Hague-based Shell said Thursday in a statement. Revenue fell 24% to \$81.07-billion.

Chief Executive Officer Jeroen van der Veer boosted the dividend by 11%. The company will maintain project investment in a range between US\$31-billion and US\$32-billion this year after cutting spending plans last year.

BP Down Vs. 2007 Fourth Quarter, Sets Record High For The Year

British oil major BP on Tuesday reported a 24-percent slide in fourth-quarter net profit but a leap of 39 percent for the whole of 2008 as oil prices swung from record highs to multi-year lows. BP, which axed 3,000 jobs in 2008 as part of a cost-cutting program, said it expected to exceed its original target of 5,000 reductions by the middle of 2009.

"We have made good progress in slimming and simplifying the organization while at the same time strengthening the front line, but we're not being complacent," chief executive Tony Hayward said in a statement accompanying BP's results.

"In the current climate we especially need to maintain the momentum we have established in the drive to make BP more efficient. The mantra in BP today is: 'Every dollar counts, every seat counts.'"

Net profit for all of 2008 jumped to 25.59

billion dollars, while earnings in the fourth quarter fell on a 12-month comparison to 2.59 billion dollars, BP said in a statement.

The data excluded the value of the group's energy inventories. Hayward said the fourth quarter result "mainly reflected the recent dramatic fall in the world price of crude oil."

Merger Rumors Strike Again

Among other economic predictions for 2009, Business Week is predicting more petroleum-industry mergers. The publication said, "With the rapid collapse of oil prices, and the resulting financial pressures, expect two or more mergers among Big Oil. Our best guess? Royal Dutch Shell buys troubled BP, in part to avoid regulatory issues that could come from merging with a U.S. oil company."

But yet another major merger could be brewing, according to CNNMoney.com. With ExxonMobil "sitting on a massive pile of money," and thanks to record oil prices over the last few years and a cautious investment strategy that drew fire from critics, the company has nearly \$40 billion in cash reserves. It has another \$225 billion in repurchased stock tucked away. "That's enough money to pay a nearly 60% premium, in cash, for every share of its next largest competitor--Royal Dutch Shell," it said.

"It's not if, it's when and which [company]," according to Fadel Gheit, a senior energy analyst at the investment bank Oppenheimer. Gheit is in the minority of oil analysts, said the report, but he is still convinced ExxonMobil's target will be one of the big oil firms.

For ExxonMobil, taking over another big firm would give it much-needed oil reserves

in a time when the multinational oil companies find themselves increasingly locked out of the best new oil plays by national firms like Russian's Gazprom, Saudi Arabia's Aramco or Venezuela's PDVSA. It would also give it more financial muscle when negotiating with these governments, said the report. "A deal with Shell might be particularly sweet for Exxon's ego," CNNMoney said.

The two firms have been archrivals since the early days of the oil barons, with the Anglo-Dutch Shell and John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil, which spawned Exxon, going head to head in markets around the globe. Competition and price wars were fierce, and several times during the late 1800s and early 1900s men in gray suits crossed the Atlantic looking to strike a deal between the world's two giant firms, to no avail.

ExxonMobil itself has certainly left the door wide open to doing any or all of the above, the report said. "We're watching the valuations of a broad range of companies, just as we've done all the time," ExxonMobil head Rex Tillerson told reporters at a recent industry gathering. "Just have to wait and see."

Get the Most Out of Your Membership with Energy Plus™

NYSASSRS has made a unique electricity program available to their members! Through Energy Plus™, NYSASSRS members can receive annual cash back benefits and sales tax savings every month on their electricity usage.

By choosing Energy Plus as their electricity supplier, members will receive a sales tax waiver of up to 9.75% on the delivery portion of their bill each month, while still receiving the same reliable service from

their local utility company. Member businesses will also be eligible for a 3% cash back rebate on the supply portion of the annual electricity bill and a \$50 activation bonus for each electric meter enrolled.

Switching is easy as there are no sign-up fees, cancellation fees, or long-term commitments, and even staff members can save. The Energy Plus program with NYSASSRS offers members that enroll their homes a \$25 activation bonus, a 2% cash back rebate, and the same tax savings.

Eligible members must simply have an address within the Energy Plus service area, which covers all areas except those covered by the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA).

Learn more about the tax savings and cash back benefits available exclusively for NYSASSRS members. Call Energy Plus at 1-877-320-0356 and mention Offer Code "0059" or visit

[www.EnergyPlusRewards.com/
NYSASSRS59](http://www.EnergyPlusRewards.com/NYSASSRS59).

Minimum Age For Cashiers Who Sell Alcoholic Beverages

The regulations for clerks who sell alcoholic beverages taken from page 7 of the State Liquor Authority Handbook are as follows:

1. Clerks and cashiers who handle and receive payment for alcoholic beverages in drug stores, grocery stores and convenience stores must be at least 16 years old and must be supervised by someone who is at least 18 years old.
 2. Clerks and cashiers in liquor and/or wine stores must be at least 18 years old.
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DMV Record Retrieval

DMV record retrieval is available to association members and affiliates at a cost of \$12 per record. Additionally, you may order DMV certified paper abstracts of drivers license, vehicle registration, and vehicle title records for an additional fee of \$2 per abstract. To use this service, please call 518-452-4367 or 716-656-1035

We Have Changed Our Web Address

The Association is pleased to announce a new web site. The old website has been completely revamped to provide you with easier faster access to the information you need. The new address is

www.nysassrs.com

Our e-mail address has changed to:

state@nysassrs.com

In addition to being able to read back issues of newsletters, and providing you with links to important sites we have added a bulletin board to keep you better informed as stories break.

WARNING

**YOU CANNOT DO
INSPECTIONS IF ANY OF
YOUR EQUIPMENT IS
MISSING OR INOPERABLE.**

**PERFORMING AN
INSPECTION UNDER
THESE CONDITIONS CAN
RESULT IN REVOCATION
OR SUSPENSION OF YOUR**

INSPECTION LICENSE.

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