Automotive repair businesses may conduct a variety of services, including engine and mechanical repair, auto body repair, services to brake and lamp systems, as well as smog check centers. Most of these services are performed in a commercial shop, but some automotive repair businesses offer mobile services. Below is a list of local, state, and federal requirements that may apply to these business types.

**AT THE STATE AND FEDERAL LEVEL:**

- **Bureau of Automotive Repair License** – The California Bureau of Automotive Repair (BAR) administers a variety of licenses for automotive repair professionals, from general licenses to specialty ones for brake and lamp services or smog checks. For a complete list of license types and information on how to apply, see the links below.
  - License Types: [http://www.bar.ca.gov/Industry/Getting_Licensed.html#ARD](http://www.bar.ca.gov/Industry/Getting_Licensed.html#ARD)
- **California Secretary of State (SOS) Filing** – Not necessary for sole proprietors, but if you intend to form a corporation, limited liability company or partnership, you must file with the SOS.
  - SOS Forms: [http://www.sos.ca.gov/business/be/forms.htm](http://www.sos.ca.gov/business/be/forms.htm)
- **Income Taxes** – All businesses are required to file state income tax with the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) and Federal Taxes with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS):
- **Sales & Use Tax** – If you will be selling tangible property, consult the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) for a Seller’s Permit. You may also qualify for a Resale Certificate. **Note: These activities were formerly administered by the Board of Equalization (BOE), so guides are still linked to the BOE website.**
  - CDTFA Seller’s Permit: [http://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/services/permits-licenses.htm](http://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/services/permits-licenses.htm)
  - Tax Guide for Auto Repair Garages: [https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/industry/auto-repair.htm](https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/industry/auto-repair.htm)
- **For Employers** – If your business will have employees, be advised of the following:
  - **Wages, Hours, & Working Conditions** – Businesses with employees must comply with laws establishing minimum standards for wages, hours and working conditions. Consult the California Department of Industrial Relations website at [http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/dlse.html](http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/dlse.html).
  - **Worker’s Compensation** – Businesses with employees must maintain Worker’s Compensation Insurance coverage. Consult the California Department of Industrial Relations website at [http://www.dir.ca.gov/dwc/employer.htm](http://www.dir.ca.gov/dwc/employer.htm).
  - **Employment Development Department (EDD) Registration** – An employer is required to file a Registration Form within 15 days after paying more than $100 in wages to one or more employees. Please consult the California EDD website at [http://www.edd.ca.gov/Payroll_Taxes-Am_I_Required_to_Register_as_an_Employer.htm#business_subject](http://www.edd.ca.gov/Payroll_Taxes-Am_I_Required_to_Register_as_an_Employer.htm#business_subject).
快捷开始指南

本地级:

- **营业执照** — 大多数地方政府要求营业执照（或营业执照登记）。如果您的企业将位于一个城市，联系该城市。如果您的企业将位于一个非城市地区，联系县。
- **区划** — 如果您将有一个家庭业务或将占用商业空间，请咨询您的当地规划部门以确定您的业务活动是否是允许的。如果您的业务将位于一个城市，联系该城市。如果您的业务将位于一个非城市地区，联系县。
- **建筑许可** — 大多数工作都需要建筑许可证。如果您的企业将位于一个城市，联系该城市。如果您的企业将位于一个非城市地区，联系县。
- **借名** — 借名或做为 (DBA) 陈述是需要的：当业务名称不包含个体所有者的姓氏或每个伙伴的姓名；或者业务名称暗示存在额外所有者；或者业务的性质不清晰。这总是在业务所在地的县获得。

**小企业开发中心** — 您也可以联系您当地的中小企业开发中心 (SBDC)。SBDC 提供援助给小企业并提供免费的咨询。要找到离您最近的 SBDC，点击此链接并输入您的邮政编码：http://americassbdc.org/home/find-your-sbdc/，他们可能更了解您本地的要求。

**在线许可援助工具**

您可使用我们的在线许可援助工具，CalGOLD (www.calgold.ca.gov) 来识别本地、州和联邦许可信息。该在线工具提供网页链接、申请表格和管制各机构的联系信息。对于加利福尼亚州管理并发行的许可，CalGOLD 包括一个表格和费用查找器，提供直接的申请表格和费用信息。一旦在网站上，输入您的城市和业务类型。如果您业务没有列出，可以使用“一般业务信息”来获取一般要求。

**考虑:**

此快捷开始指南只是您可使用信息来源之一。您可能希望考虑多个来源来做出明智的决定。您对自己业务的决定负全部责任。您所获得的此指南的信息是否对您适用。

尽管我们尽力确保我们的信息准确和有用，我们建议您咨询律师或任何其他个人或服务提供者来获取具体指导。我们提供此信息仅供信息目的。
PROP 65:

Proposition 65, officially known as the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, requires businesses to provide a clear and reasonable warning before knowingly and intentionally exposing anyone to chemicals that are known to state to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm. It is important to know that a product that receives certification from the United States Food and Drug Administration, or another federal agency or state agency, is not necessarily exempt from California requirements for chemical exposure warnings. Businesses should be aware of the levels of harmful chemicals in their products and of applicable Proposition 65 requirements. For more information on Proposition 65 and how to comply with its requirements, please visit https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65.