810-6-1-.56. Dual Business.

(1) The term “dual business” as used in this rule shall mean a business which both makes retail sales of tangible personal property to the public on a recurring basis and withdraws tangible personal property for use from the same stock of goods.

(2) Dual businesses in Alabama shall obtain a sales tax license and purchase all of the items they sell and withdraw for use at wholesale, tax-exempt. These businesses shall collect sales tax on their retail sales to nonexempt customers and compute sales tax on items which they withdraw from stock for use. The taxes collected on their sales to nonexempt customers and the taxes computed on their withdrawals shall be reported on their sales tax returns and remitted to the Department of Revenue. State and local sales taxes are due on withdrawals at the time and place of the withdrawal from inventory and shall be computed on the cost of the property to the business making the withdrawal. The sales taxes applicable to withdrawals are those taxes applicable in the jurisdiction where the withdrawal occurs. (Sections 40-23-1(a)(9), 40-23-1(a)(10), and 40-23-6, Code of Alabama 1975)

(3) To qualify as a dual business, the business must have a substantial number of retail sales. Contractors, plumbers, repairmen, and others who make isolated or accommodation sales and who have not set themselves up as being engaged in selling do not qualify as a dual business. Where only isolated sales are made, tax should be paid on all of the taxable property purchased with no sales tax return being required of the seller making such isolated or “accommodation” sales. (Section 40-23-1(a)(10), Code of Alabama 1975)

(4) A dual business operation shall maintain records sufficient to allow a determination of the proper sales taxes due on sales and withdrawals. (Sections 40-2A-7(a)(1) and 40-23-9, Code of Alabama 1975) (Readopted through APA effective October 1, 1982, amended December 28, 1998)