

New York State Department of Taxation and Finance
Taxpayer Services Division
Technical Services Bureau

TSB-A-99(46)S
Sales Tax
November 10, 1999

STATE OF NEW YORK
COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION AND FINANCE

ADVISORY OPINION

PETITION NO. S990722A

On July 22, 1999, the Department of Taxation and Finance received a Petition for Advisory Opinion from Crunch Fitness International Inc., 88 University Place, New York, New York, 10003.

The issue raised by Petitioner, Crunch Fitness International Inc., is whether fees charged by Petitioner for the use of its facilities are subject to New York State and local sales taxes.

Petitioner submitted the following facts as the basis for this Advisory Opinion.

Petitioner, a New York corporation, and its subsidiaries, operate health and fitness clubs throughout the United States. It operates a number of facilities in New York City at which it provides a variety of participant sporting and fitness activities. Petitioner's club facilities have, in some or all of its facilities, in-door swimming pools, "Rockwalls" for climbers, basketball and racquetball courts, as well as cycling, running, rowing, boxing, martial arts and dancing facilities. In addition, Petitioner offers traditional training facilities such as weight lifting equipment, aerobics, stepping machines, saunas and steam rooms. Also, Petitioner offers personal training, nutritional counseling, spa services and "Lifestyle Clinics" to motivate members with a "complete mind-body-fitness" approach to fitness. Petitioner offers swimming lessons, yoga classes, dance instruction and marathon training. It organizes trips, "Getaway Weekends", basketball games and other activities for its members.

Petitioner charges initiation and membership fees for use of its facilities. These fees allow members access to all club and sporting facilities offered by Petitioner. Members have access to the facilities available at all of Petitioner's locations on either an unlimited or per use basis, depending upon a member's choice of membership plan. Members must pay an extra fee for climbing instruction and equipment in connection with the "rockwall", as well as for spa facilities and other programs. Petitioner's members do not control any social or athletic activities, selection of members or club management, nor possess any proprietary interest in Petitioner. The number of members is restricted solely because of the physical size of the facility.

Applicable Law and Regulations

Section 1105(f) of the Tax Law imposes sales tax, in part, on:

(1) Any admission charge ... except charges to a patron for admission to, or use of, facilities for sporting activities in which such patron is to be a participant, such as bowling alleys and swimming pools....

(2)(i) The dues paid to any social or athletic club in this state if the dues ... are in excess of ten dollars per year, and on the initiation fee alone, regardless of the amount of dues, if such initiation fee is in excess of ten dollars.

Section 1107(a) of the Tax Law provides:

General. On the first day of the first month following the month in which a municipal assistance corporation is created under article ten of the public authorities law for a city of one million or more, in addition to the taxes imposed by sections eleven hundred five and eleven hundred ten, there is hereby imposed on such date, within the territorial limits of such city, and there shall be paid, additional taxes, at the rate of four percent, which except as provided in subdivision (b) of this section, shall be identical to the taxes imposed by section eleven hundred five and eleven hundred ten. Such sections and the other sections of this article, including the definition and exemption provisions, shall apply for purposes of the taxes imposed by this section in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the language of those sections had been incorporated in full into this section and had expressly referred to the taxes imposed by this section.

Section 1212-A(a)(2) of the Tax Law authorizes the City of New York to impose a local sales tax on “beauty, barbering, hair restoring, manicuring, pedicuring, electrolysis, massage services, and every sale of services by weight control salons, health salons, gymnasiums, turkish and sauna bath and similar establishments and every charge for the use of such facilities;” such tax to be administered and collected by the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance.

Section 11-2002(h) of the Administrative Code of the City of New York imposes sales tax, in part, on:

(h) Receipts from ... every sale of services by weight control salons, gymnasiums, turkish and sauna bath and similar establishments and every charge for the use of such facilities....

Section 527.11(b) of the Sales and Use Tax Regulations provides, in part:

(5) Club or organization. (1) The phrase club or organization means any entity which is composed of persons associated for a common objective or common activities. Whether the organization is a membership corporation or association or business corporation or other legal type of organization is not relevant. Significant factors, any one of which may indicate that an entity is a club or organization, are: an organizational structure under which the membership controls social or athletic

activities, tournaments, dances, elections, committees, participation in the selection of members and management of the club or organization, or possession by the members of a proprietary interest in the organization. The organizational structure may be formal or informal.

(ii) A club or organization does not exist merely because a business entity:

(a) charges for the use of facilities on annual or seasonal basis, even if an annual or season pass is the only method of sale and provided such passes are sold on a first-come, first-served basis;

(b) restricts the size of the membership solely because of the physical size of the facility. Any other type of restriction may be viewed as an attempt at exclusivity;

(c) uses the word club or member as a marketing device;

(d) offers tournaments, leagues and social activities which are controlled solely by the management.

* * *

(7) Athletic club. (i) An athletic club is any club or organization which has a material purpose or activity the practice, participation in or promotion of any sports or athletics.

* * *

(ii) Athletic activities does not include exercising or calisthenics solely for health or weight reduction purposes, as contrasted to sports. An establishment that merely provides steam baths, saunas, rowing machines, shaking machines and other exercise equipment shall not be considered an athletic club. However, there is a four percent local sales tax in the city of New York on every sale of services by weight control salons, health salons, gymnasiums, turkish baths, sauna baths and similar establishments, and on every charge for the use of such facilities.

Opinion

Similar to the facts in New York Health and Racquet Club, Adv Op Comm T&F, May 19, 1999, TSB-A-99(26)S, Petitioner's charges to its patrons entitle them to use facilities for sporting activities in which the patron is to be a participant. Petitioner's charges, therefore, are not subject to the tax on admission charges under Section 1105(f)(1) of the Tax Law. Petitioner's charges would

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be subject to sales tax under Section 1105(f)(2) of the Tax Law if Petitioner operated an athletic club as defined in paragraphs (5) and (7) of Section 527.11 of the Sales and Use Tax Regulations.

Petitioner's members do not control any social or athletic activities, selection of members or club management, or possess any proprietary interest in Petitioner. The number of members is restricted solely by the physical size of the facility. Therefore, Petitioner is not operating an athletic club as defined in paragraphs (5) and (7) of Section 527.11 of the Sales and Use Tax Regulations. Accordingly, Petitioner's charges to its members are not subject to tax as dues to an athletic club under Section 1105(f)(2) of the Tax Law.

Since Petitioner provides a variety of sporting activities and facilities to its members, Petitioner's facilities are not weight control salons, gymnasiums or other establishments described in Section 11-2002(h) of the Administrative Code of the City of New York. Petitioner's charges, therefore, are not for services provided by, or use of facilities in, weight control salons, gymnasiums or other establishments described in such Section 11-2002(h) and are thus not subject to that tax. See Town Sports International and Subsidiaries, Adv Op Comm T&F, July 1, 1998, TSB-A-98(42)S and New York Health and Racquet Club, *supra*.

Membership charges for the use of Petitioner's facilities are therefore not subject to any of the taxes imposed under Sections 1105(f) and 1107 of the Tax Law or Section 11-2002(h) of the New York City Administrative Code.

DATED: November 10, 1999

/s/
John W. Bartlett
Deputy Director
Technical Services Bureau

NOTE: The opinions expressed in Advisory Opinions are limited to the facts set forth therein.