



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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Interim Executive Director

October 15, 2010

To Interested Parties:

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

Proposed to Adopt Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

The State Board of Equalization (Board), pursuant to the authority vested in it by Revenue and Taxation Code (RTC) section 7051, proposes to adopt amendments to California Code of Regulations, title 18, section (Regulation) 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*. The proposed amendments revise Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) to clarify the requirements for a camp to qualify as a school or educational institution so that its sales of student meals are exempt from sales and use tax under RTC section 6363.

PUBLIC HEARING

A public hearing on the proposed regulatory action will be held in Room 121, 450 N Street, Sacramento, at 10:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, on December 14, 2010. At the hearing, any interested person may present or submit oral or written statements, arguments, or contentions regarding the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h).

AUTHORITY

RTC section 7051.

REFERENCES

RTC sections 6006, 6007, 6015, 6018.1, 6018.7, 6358, 6358.4 and 6363.

Item F1

12-14-10

INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

Current Law

RTC section 6363 provides an exemption from sales and use tax for meals served or furnished to students of a school or educational institution. Regulation 1506, subdivision (h), *Summer Camps*, currently explains that a camp qualifies as a school or educational institution and the exemption for meals served to students, if the camp "conduct[s] regularly scheduled classes, with required attendance, in charge of qualified instructors."

These requirements establish that a camp session must promote an educational program through the conduct of regularly scheduled classes to qualify as a school or educational institution. However, camps may conduct their classes outside a traditional classroom setting and often do. For example, guided nature hikes can teach campers about ecology, conservation, and geology and must be conducted outdoors. In addition, classes in spiritual training or physical education, including, but not limited to, knot tying, archery, marksmanship, swimming, boating, and arts and crafts, are educational. Therefore, all of these types of classes will meet the first requirement of the Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) test if they are regularly scheduled.

Further, camps may allow campers to select the classes they wish to participate in and still have required participation. For example, a camp may allow a camper working on a merit badge for archery to choose to attend classes on range safety and archery practice, and allow a camper working on a hiking badge to attend classes in first aid and wilderness survival and still satisfy the "required attendance" test so long as the camper must attend his or her selected classes. However, a camp will not satisfy the "required attendance" test if it offers a variety of classes and recreational activities, requires campers to attend an orientation on the first day, but otherwise allows campers to choose to attend as many of the scheduled class or activities as they want or choose not to attend any class or activities during the rest of the camp session. In general, most youth camps include activities that qualify as regularly scheduled classes with required attendance, but camps should document that attendance is required in their camp brochures, registration materials, website information, camper rule agreements, and other materials in order to substantiate that they qualify for the exemption.

Furthermore, a class is taught by a qualified instructor when the instructor has the formal training or sufficient experience to adequately prepare the instructor to teach his or her subject. Therefore, the level of training and experience needed to be a qualified instructor depends on the class being taught. For example, an instructor may need certification by the American Heart Association or Red Cross to be "qualified" to teach CPR or general first aid and a kayaking instructor may need to have years of experience in kayaking and water safety training to be "qualified" to teach kayaking. In general, if the camp determines that an instructor is reasonably qualified to lead a class,

then the camp will have met this requirement of the regulation. However, camps should maintain records that show their instructors' level of training and/or experience related to the area they teach to substantiate that they qualify for the exemption.

Proposed Amendments

Young Life Appeal

On February 24, 2010, the Board conducted an oral hearing regarding a sales and use tax appeal involving the issue of whether the exemption provided by RTC section 6363 and Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) applied to sales of meals at a Young Life camp facility. Therefore, the Board had to decide whether the camp qualified as a school or educational institution because it conducted regularly scheduled classes, with required attendance, in charge of qualified instructors.

The camp did not conduct traditional classes in classrooms. However, the camp established that it was a traditional camp and conducted an educational program with scheduled activities including religious, leadership, and life skills training, and that campers were required to attend scheduled activities which were taught by qualified instructors. Therefore, the Board concluded that the camp qualified as a school or educational institution within the meaning of Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) and that its sales of student meals were exempt from sales and use tax. In addition, the Board referred Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) to its Business Taxes Committee and directed committee staff to work with interested parties to draft clarifying amendments that would help taxpayers and Board staff more easily determine whether camps qualify as schools or educational institutions.

Interested Parties Process

Accordingly, Board staff met with interested parties on May 19, 2010, and July 7, 2010, to discuss potential revisions to Regulation 1506. Board staff also had the opportunity in July to visit a traditional camp, which qualified as an "organized camp" under Health and Safety Code section 18897, to gain a better understanding of how traditional camps currently operate.

During the interested parties process, Board staff determined that the provisions of Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) are intended to apply to traditional camps, similar to those operated by the Young Life organization, YMCA, YWCA, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, camps accredited by or affiliated with the American Camp Association, and camps that are approved members of the Christian Camp and Conference Association. Board staff determined that the provisions in Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) are not intended to apply to resorts, other hotel and lodging establishments, or businesses that provide all inclusive outdoor recreation packages outside a traditional camp setting.

During the interested parties process, Board staff concluded that the types of traditional camps that may qualify as schools or educational institutions also qualify as "organized camps," as defined in Health and Safety Code section 18897, subdivision (a), which provides that:

(a) "Organized camp" means a site with program and facilities established for the primary purposes of providing an outdoor group living experience with social, spiritual, educational, or recreational objectives, for five days¹ or more during one or more seasons of the year.

Board staff also concluded that many of the types of businesses that might seem similar to camps, but which are not traditional camps that are intended to be able to qualify as schools or educational institutions, cannot qualify as "organized camps," as defined in Health and Safety Code section 18897, subdivision (a). This is because the term "does not include a motel, tourist camp, trailer park, resort, hunting camp, auto court, labor camp, penal or correctional camp and does not include a child care institution or home-finding agency. The term 'organized camp' also does not include any charitable or recreational organization that complies with the rules and regulations for recreational trailer parks." (Health & Saf. Code, § 18897, subs. (b) and (c).)

Therefore, Staff recommended that the Board amend the provisions of Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) to require that a camp be an "organized camp" as defined in Health and Safety Code section 18897 to qualify as a school or educational institution and to provide examples of camps that do and do not qualify as schools or educational institutions.

Furthermore, during the interested parties process, Board staff learned that many traditional camps now operate year-round by offering sessions to campers that attend schools that are not on a traditional calendar year and offering camp sessions during the school year. Therefore, Board staff recommended that the Board change the name of subdivision (h) from "summer camps" to "organized camps."

In addition, Board staff recommended restructuring subdivision (h) so that the first sentence becomes paragraph (1) and all of the remaining text becomes paragraph (2). Board staff recommended amending the first sentence in new paragraph (1) so that it applies to "camps," in general, not just "summer camps," and amending new paragraph (2) so that it clearly applies to camps qualifying as schools or educational institutions. Board staff recommended revising the text of the first sentence in new paragraph (2) to make it read more clearly and expressly state that a qualifying "camp's sales of student

¹ The Board interprets this provision to mean that a camp organization meeting the 5-day requirement for one camp session continues to meet the requirement even if it also conducts some shorter camp sessions. That is, staff would evaluate the camp year, rather than any one camp session. For example, a camp offers 5-day outdoor education camps for 6th graders and also provides 3-day outdoor education camps for 4th graders. Because the camp meets the 5-day requirement with the 6th grade camp sessions, the camp is still considered an "organized camp" during the 3-day camp sessions.

meals are not subject to tax." Board staff recommended deleting the second sentence in new paragraph (2) and replacing it with a new sentence that clearly enumerates the requirements a camp must meet in order to qualify as a school or educational institution. Finally, staff recommended that the words "and the tax returned" be deleted from the second to last sentence in Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) because the words are awkward and confusing.

Business Taxes Committee

Board staff incorporated its recommendations into Formal Issue Paper 10-008 and submitted the issue paper to the Board for consideration along with three letters of support from the: California State Alliance of YMCAs and the California Collaboration for Youth; the American Camp Association, Southern California/Hawaii; and the Christian camps in California that are approved members of the National Christian Camp and Conference Association (CCCA). During the Board's Business Taxes Committee meeting on September 15, 2010, the Board determined that staff's recommended amendments were necessary to:

- Clarify that Regulation 1506, subdivision (h)'s exemption for student meals provided by camps that qualify as schools or educational institutions may only apply to traditional camps that qualify as "organized camps" as defined in Health and Safety Code section 18897;
- Provide examples that will help taxpayers and Board staff identify camps that qualify as schools and educational institutions and other types of similar businesses that do not qualify; and
- Revise the current language in the first, second, and fourth sentences in subdivision (h) so that they do not read awkwardly and clearly specify the application of tax.

Therefore, the Board approved staff's recommendations and authorized Board staff to begin the formal rulemaking process to incorporate the recommended amendments into Regulation 1506, subdivision (h), for the specific purposes of clarifying the requirements for a camp to qualify as a school or educational institution and clarifying how tax applies to sales of tangible personal property by camps, including sales of student meals.

There are no comparable federal regulations or statutes to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h).

NO MANDATE ON LOCAL AGENCIES AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The Board has determined that the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) do not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts, including a mandate that is required to be reimbursed under part 7 (commencing with section 17500) of division 4 of title 2 of the Government Code.

NO COST OR SAVINGS TO STATE AGENCIES, LOCAL AGENCIES, AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The Board has determined that the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) will result in no direct or indirect cost or savings to any state agency, any cost to local agencies or school districts that is required to be reimbursed under part 7 (commencing with section 17500) of division 4 of title 2 of the Government Code, other non-discretionary cost or savings imposed on local agencies, or cost or savings in federal funding to the State of California.

NO SIGNIFICANT STATEWIDE ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT DIRECTLY AFFECTING BUSINESS

The Board has determined that the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) are consistent with the Board's current application of RTC section 6363 and Regulation 1506. The proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) merely clarify the requirements for a traditional camp to qualify as a school or educational institution, provide examples to help Board staff and taxpayers more easily identify traditional camps that qualify as schools or educational institutions and other types of businesses that do not qualify, and clarify the language explaining the application of tax to camps' sales of tangible personal property, including student meals. Furthermore, the proposed amendments continue to allow traditional camps to qualify as schools or educational institutions that receive the exemption for sales of student meals and do not change the application of sales and use tax to camp's sales of tangible personal property. Therefore, the Board has made an initial determination that the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) will not have a significant, statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states.

The proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) may affect small business.

NO COST IMPACTS TO PRIVATE PERSONS 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.

RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 11346.3, SUBDIVISION (b)

The Board has determined that the adoption of the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) 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.

NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON HOUSING COSTS

Adoption of the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) will not have a significant effect on housing costs.

DETERMINATION REGARDING ALTERNATIVES

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.

CONTACT PERSONS

Questions regarding the substance of the proposed amendments should be directed to Bradley M. Heller, Tax, Counsel III (Specialist), by telephone at (916) 323-3091, by e-mail at Bradley.Heller@boe.ca.gov, or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Bradley M. Heller, MIC:82, 450 N Street, 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. Rick Bennion, Regulations Coordinator, by telephone at (916) 445-2130, by fax at (916) 324-3984, by e-mail at Richard.Bennion@boe.ca.gov, or by mail at State Board of Equalization, Attn: Rick Bennion, MIC:80, 450 N Street, P.O. Box 942879, Sacramento, CA 94279-0080.

WRITTEN COMMENT PERIOD

The written comment period ends when the public hearing begins at 10:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, on December 14, 2010. If the Board receives written comments prior to the close of the written comment period, the statements, arguments, and/or contentions contained in those comments will be presented to and considered by the Board before the Board decides whether to adopt the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h). The Board will only consider written comments received by that time.

AVAILABILITY OF INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS AND TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATION

The Board has prepared an Initial Statement of Reasons and an underscore and strikeout version of Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) illustrating the express terms of the proposed amendments. These documents and all the information on which the proposed amendments are 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 amendments and the Initial Statement of Reasons are also available on the Board's Website at www.boe.ca.gov.

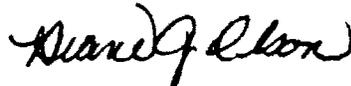
SUBSTANTIALLY RELATED CHANGES PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 11346.8

The Board may adopt the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) with changes that are nonsubstantial or solely grammatical in nature, or sufficiently related to the original proposed text that the public was adequately placed on notice that the changes could result from the originally proposed regulatory action. If a sufficiently related change is made, the Board will make the full text of the proposed regulation, with the change clearly indicated, available to the public for at least 15 days before adoption. The text of the resulting regulation will be mailed to those interested parties who commented on the proposed regulation orally or in writing or who asked to be informed of such changes. The text of the resulting regulation will also be available to the public from Mr. Bennion. The Board will consider written comments on the resulting regulation that are received prior to adoption.

AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

If the Board adopts the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) the Board will prepare a Final Statement of Reasons, which will be made available for inspection at 450 N Street, Sacramento, California, and available on the Board's Website at www.boe.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Diane G. Olson, Chief
Board Proceedings Division

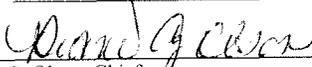
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STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION



BOARD APPROVED

At the 12-14-10 Board Meeting



Diane G. Olson, Chief
Board Proceedings Division

Initial Statement of Reasons

Proposed Amendments to California Code of Regulations, Title 18, Section 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*

SPECIFIC PURPOSE AND NECESSITY

Current Law

RTC section 6363 provides an exemption from sales and use tax for meals served or furnished to students of a school or educational institution. Regulation 1506, subdivision (h), *Summer Camps*, currently explains that a camp qualifies as a school or educational institution and the exemption for meals served to students, if the camp "conduct[s] regularly scheduled classes, with required attendance, in charge of qualified instructors."

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The camp did not conduct traditional classes in classrooms. However, the camp established that it was a traditional camp and conducted an educational program with scheduled activities including religious, leadership, and life skills training, and that campers were required to attend scheduled activities which were taught by qualified instructors. Therefore, the Board concluded that the camp qualified as a school or educational institution within the meaning of Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) and that its sales of student meals were exempt from sales and use tax. In addition, the Board referred Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) to its Business Taxes Committee and directed committee staff to work with interested parties to draft clarifying amendments that would help taxpayers and Board staff more easily determine whether camps qualify as schools or educational institutions.

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(a) "Organized camp" means a site with program and facilities established for the primary purposes of providing an outdoor group living experience with social, spiritual, educational, or recreational objectives, for five days¹ or more during one or more seasons of the year.

Board staff also concluded that many of the types of businesses that might seem similar to camps, but which are not traditional camps that are intended to be able to qualify as schools or educational institutions, cannot qualify as "organized camps," as defined in Health and Safety Code section 18897, subdivision (a). This is because the term "does not include a motel, tourist camp, trailer park, resort, hunting camp, auto court, labor camp, penal or correctional camp and does not include a child care institution or home-finding agency. The term 'organized camp' also does not include any charitable or recreational organization that complies with the rules and regulations for recreational trailer parks." (Health & Saf. Code, § 18897, subds. (b) and (c).)

Therefore, Staff recommended that the Board amend the provisions of Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) to require that a camp be an "organized camp" as defined in Health and Safety Code section 18897 to qualify as a school or educational institution and to provide examples of camps that do and do not qualify as schools or educational institutions.

Furthermore, during the interested parties process, Board staff learned that many traditional camps now operate year-round by offering sessions to campers that

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attend schools that are not on a traditional calendar year and offering camp sessions during the school year. Therefore, Board staff recommended that the Board change the name of subdivision (h) from "summer camps" to "organized camps."

In addition, Board staff recommended restructuring subdivision (h) so that the first sentence becomes paragraph (1) and all of the remaining text becomes paragraph (2). Board staff recommended amending the first sentence in new paragraph (1) so that it applies to "camps," in general, not just "summer camps," and amending new paragraph (2) so that it clearly applies to camps qualifying as schools or educational institutions. Board staff recommended revising the text of the first sentence in new paragraph (2) to make it read more clearly and expressly state that a qualifying "camp's sales of student meals are not subject to tax." Board staff recommended deleting the second sentence in new paragraph (2) and replacing it with a new sentence that clearly enumerates the requirements a camp must meet in order to qualify as a school or educational institution. Finally, staff recommended that the words "and the tax returned" be deleted from the second to last sentence in Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) because the words are awkward and confusing.

Business Taxes Committee

Board staff incorporated its recommendations into Formal Issue Paper 10-008 and submitted the issue paper to the Board for consideration along with three letters of support from the: California State Alliance of YMCAs and the California Collaboration for Youth; the American Camp Association, Southern California/Hawaii; and the Christian camps in California that are approved members of the National Christian Camp and Conference Association (CCCA).² During the Board's Business Taxes Committee meeting on September 15, 2010, the Board determined that staff's recommended amendments were necessary to:

- Clarify that Regulation 1506, subdivision (h)'s exemption for student meals provided by camps that qualify as schools or educational institutions may only apply to traditional camps that qualify as "organized camps" as defined in Health and Safety Code section 18897;
- Provide examples that will help taxpayers and Board staff identify camps that qualify as schools and educational institutions and other types of similar businesses that do not qualify; and
- Revise the current language in the first, second, and fourth sentences in subdivision (h) so that they do not read awkwardly and clearly specify the application of tax.

Therefore, the Board approved staff's recommendations and authorized Board staff to begin the formal rulemaking process to incorporate the recommended

² The three letters of support were included in exhibit 5 to Formal Issue Paper 10-008.

amendments into Regulation 1506, subdivision (h), for the specific purposes of clarifying the requirements for a camp to qualify as a school or educational institution and clarifying how tax applies to sales of tangible personal property by camps, including sales of student meals.

DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

The Board relied upon Formal Issue Paper 10-008 and the exhibits to the issue paper, including the three letters of support included in exhibit 5, in deciding to propose the amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h). The Board also relied upon comments made by Board staff and Catherine Barankin, Director of Public Policy for the California Alliance of YMCAs, during the Business Taxes Committee meeting on September 15, 2010.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The Board considered whether or not to take any action to clarify Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) during the Business Taxes Committee meeting on September 15, 2010, but did not consider any alternative language to the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506. Neither Board staff nor the interested parties submitted any alternative language for the amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) to the Board for consideration, and, as a result, the Board did not reject any reasonable alternatives to the proposed amendments.

NO ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON BUSINESS

The Board has determined that the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) are consistent with the Board's current application of RTC section 6363 and Regulation 1506, subdivision (h). The proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) merely clarify the requirements for a traditional camp to qualify as a school or educational institution, provide examples to help Board staff and taxpayers more easily identify traditional camps that qualify as schools or educational institutions and other types of businesses that do not qualify, and clarify the language explaining the application of tax to camps' sales of tangible personal property, including student meals. Furthermore, the proposed amendments continue to allow traditional camps to qualify as schools or educational institutions that receive the exemption for sales of student meals and do not change the application of sales and use tax to camp's sales of tangible personal property. Therefore, the Board has made an initial determination that the proposed amendments to Regulation 1506, subdivision (h) will not have a significant adverse economic impact on business.

The proposed regulation may affect small business.

**Text of Proposed Amendments to
California Code of Regulations, Title 18, Section 1506**

Section 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. Barbers, beauty shop operators, and shoe polishers 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

**Text of Proposed Amendments to
California Code of Regulations, Title 18, Section 1506**

and other property. They are retailers, however, of supplies, used articles, or other tangible personal property, which they sell to customers in the regular course of business, and tax applies to the gross receipts from such sales.

(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.

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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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

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(f) **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.

(g) **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.

(h) **Summer Organized Camps.**

(1) Camps in General. 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.

(2) Camps Qualifying as Schools or Educational Institutions. When a camp qualifies as a school or educational institution, the camp's sales of student meals are not subject to 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 camp meets all of the following conditions, the camp will qualify as a school or educational institution for purposes of this regulation:

(A) The camp conducts regularly scheduled classes,

(B) Students are required to attend the classes,

(C) Qualified instructors are in charge of the classes, and

(D) The camp is an "organized camp" as defined in California Health and Safety Code section 18897.

An example of a camp that qualifies as a school or education institution includes, but is not limited to the following: A camp offers a session where campers have a schedule of daily activities they are required to attend. These activities include team-building exercises, guided nature hikes, and wilderness survival techniques. The activities are led by staff that the camp determined to have sufficient training and experience to lead the activities.

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An example of a camp that does not qualify as a school or educational institution includes, but is not limited to the following: A camp offers a session that includes activities that are regularly scheduled. Participants are required to attend a camp orientation on the first day, but during the rest of the camp they can attend as many of the scheduled activities as they want, or they can elect to attend no activities.

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.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

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(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 History

Type of Regulation: Sales and Use Tax

Regulation: 1506

Title: 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*

Preparation: Brad Heller

Legal Contact: Brad Heller

Board proposes to adopt Regulation 1506, *Miscellaneous Service Enterprises*, for the specific purpose of clarifying the application of tax to sales of meals at camps.

History of Proposed Regulation:

October 15, 2010 OAL publication date; 45-day public comment period begins; Interested Parties mailing

October 4, 2010 Notice to OAL

September 15, 2010 Business Tax Committee, Board Authorized Publication (vote 5 - 0)

Sponsor: NA

Support: NA

Oppose: NA