



Admission Charges

Tax Topic Bulletin S&U-11

Introduction

This bulletin explains how New Jersey Sales and Use Tax applies to charges for admission to places of amusement, entertainment, and sports activities in this State. It also explains the registration and Sales Tax collection obligations of amusement activity and entertainment event producers, promoters, and ticket agents.

Important

- You can find information on the taxability of boats on the Division's [website](#).
- Effective January 1, 2018, the New Jersey Sales and Use Tax rate is 6.625%. You can find information about the Sales and Use Tax rate change [online](#).

This document is designed to provide guidance to taxpayers and is accurate as of the date issued. Subsequent changes in tax law or its interpretation may affect the accuracy of this publication.

General Information

The New Jersey Sales and Use Tax Act imposes a tax on any admission charge to or for the use of any place of amusement in New Jersey or to any entertainment event or sporting activity that takes place in this State. Effective January 1, 2018, the Sales and Use Tax rate is 6.625%.

Places, events, and activities to which admissions are taxable include, but are not limited to, amusement parks; motion picture theaters; dramatic or musical arts performances; race tracks; baseball games, basketball games, football games, and other similar exhibitions performed for the benefit of spectators. Charges by a roof garden, cabaret, or other similar establishment in this State are subject to Sales Tax if such charges have not been taxed pursuant to the provision of the Sales and Use Tax Act that imposes tax on the sale of food and drink. Membership fees and dues for health and fitness, athletic, and sporting clubs also are subject to tax.

Certain admissions, such as those charged to a patron for admission to, or for the use of facilities for sporting activities in which the patron will be a *participant*, are exempt from tax. However, membership fees or dues paid to country clubs, gyms, health/fitness clubs, and

sporting facilities such as hunting clubs, swim clubs, and tennis clubs are subject to tax. (See [Membership Fees and Dues](#).) Charges for admission when all of the proceeds are for the exclusive benefit of a qualified New Jersey exempt organization (except admissions to carnivals, rodeos, or circuses in which a professional performer or operator participates for compensation) are exempt from Sales Tax. Admissions to boxing matches and other combative sports contests or exhibitions that are subject to tax under any other law of this State also are exempt from Sales Tax.

Taxable Admissions

It is usually easy to distinguish between a taxable and a nontaxable admission charge. However, the distinction may be more difficult to make if the term "Place of amusement" is not accurately understood. For New Jersey Sales Tax purposes, a place of amusement means any privately or publicly owned and operated place within New Jersey where facilities for entertainment, amusement, or sports are provided, such as a theater, stadium, museum, arena, racetrack, or other place where performances, concerts, exhibits, games, contests, or other activities are held, and for which an entry fee is charged.

Furthermore, transactions that contain charges for items that are merely related or ancillary to admission charges are sometimes confused with the actual admission charges themselves.

Equipment Rentals

Charges for admission to sporting activities in which the patron will be a participant are sometimes confused with charges for the rental of equipment or accessories used in such activities (e.g., bicycles, boats and canoes, bowling shoes, fishing equipment, horses (for horseback riding), skates, golf carts, jet skis, slot cars, etc.). Rentals of tangible personal property are taxable transactions in New Jersey even when the rented property is used to engage in a participatory activity the admission to which is exempt.

Example

Claudette Kiley pays \$75 for a lift ticket at a ski resort in New Jersey. The ticket entitles her to unlimited access to the resort's slopes, trails, and lifts for two days. Claudette does not have her own equipment so she rents skis, boots, and poles at the resort's ski shop for \$55.

As an admission charge to a participatory sporting activity, the cost of the lift ticket is exempt from Sales Tax. However, Claudette is required to pay Sales Tax on the equipment rental charge since rentals of tangible personal property in New Jersey are taxable.

Atlantic City Luxury Tax

Admission charges to any theater, show, pier, exhibition, place of amusement, or ride located in Atlantic City are subject to Atlantic City Luxury Tax, which is 9%, in addition to *Sales Tax, for a total tax of 12.625%.

Note: *Sales Tax is imposed at a reduced rate of 3.625% when in combination with the Luxury Tax on many different charges. Other charges in Atlantic City are subject only to the 9% Luxury Tax and not to Sales Tax (e.g., rolling chair and tram rides, and horoscope/fortune machines).

For more information on Atlantic City Luxury Tax, see [Atlantic City Luxury Tax and New Jersey Sales Tax](#).

Cape May County Tourism Sales Tax

Admission charges to any place of amusement, including charges for admission to rides, sporting events and exhibitions, dramatic or musical arts performances, movie theaters, and cover charges to nightclubs and cabarets, are subject to a 2% Cape May County Tourism Sales Tax in addition to the 6.625% Sales Tax, for a total tax of 8.625%. At present, businesses in Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, and North Wildwood are required to collect the tourism Sales Tax.

Sports and Entertainment Facility

Admission charges to any place of amusement, including charges for admission to rides, sporting events and exhibitions, dramatic or musical arts performances, movie theaters, and cover charges to nightclubs and cabarets, within a "sports and entertainment district" are subject to a 2% Sports and Entertainment Facility Tax in addition to the 6.625% Sales Tax, for a total tax of 8.625%. The city of Millville is currently the only municipality that is eligible to establish a sports and entertainment district.

Amusement Equipment

Purchases of amusement ride equipment are purchases of tangible personal property and are subject to Sales Tax when purchased in New Jersey. If purchased out of state for use in New Jersey from a seller who is not registered to collect New Jersey Sales Tax, the purchaser owes New Jersey Use Tax. If Use Tax is due, credit can be taken for any Sales Tax that was legally due and paid to the state where the equipment was purchased if that state has reciprocity with New Jersey. For more information on Use Tax, see [Use Tax in New Jersey](#).

Nontaxable Admissions

Admission charges paid by a patron to enter and/ or use facilities for *sporting activities* in which the patron will participate are exempt from Sales Tax, as are admissions to boxing matches and other combative sports contests or exhibitions held in New Jersey that are subject to tax under any other law of this State. Admissions sold by a qualified exempt organization also are tax-exempt (subject to the exceptions described under [Exempt Organizations](#)) if all of the proceeds are for the exclusive benefit of the exempt organization.

Participatory Sporting Activities

Charges for admission to facilities such as bowling alleys, swimming pools, golf courses, baseball batting cages, billiard parlors, etc., where the patron actively participates in a *sporting activity*, qualify for exemption from Sales Tax. The mere fact that the patron is active rather than passive is *not* relevant to the exemption unless the activity is considered a sport. However, membership fees or dues paid to these facilities are taxable. (See [Membership Fees and Dues](#).)

Example

Shannon pays \$5 for a half hour at an indoor play gym/house. Since Shannon is not participating in a sporting activity, the admission charge is subject to Sales Tax.

Combative Sports

Charges for admission to boxing matches or other combative sports contests or exhibitions are not subject to Sales Tax if they are taxed under any other law of this State. For example, the New Jersey Boxing Commission is required by law ([N.J.S.A. 5:2A-20](#)) to tax all boxing matches originating in this State. Since they are taxed under the provisions of a New Jersey statute other than the Sales and Use Tax Act, admission charges to these events are *not* subject to Sales Tax. However, admissions charged for the privilege of viewing a combative sports contest that originates out of state *are* subject to New Jersey Sales Tax. Such events are typically viewed by means of a subscription to a closed circuit or pay-for-view television outlet.

Admission charges to *professional wrestling matches* are, however, subject to Sales Tax. These events are not regulated or taxed by the State Athletic Control Board because they are deemed to be activities in which the primary purpose of the participants is to provide entertainment for spectators, not to engage in a bona fide athletic contest.

Membership Fees and Dues

Charges for initiation fees, membership fees, or dues for access to or use of the property or facilities of a health and fitness, athletic, sporting or shopping club or organization in New Jersey are taxable unless the club or organization's members are predominantly age 18 or under. A membership conveys a right, privilege, or entitlement that is not available to a nonmember, other than as a guest.

Membership fees are different than admission fees, although they may both apply to charges paid to participate in a sporting activity. For example, you may pay a membership fee to join a golf course, which is taxable, but also pay a greens fee when you golf, which is exempt.

Initiation and membership fees and dues charged by qualified exempt organizations, as well as New Jersey State and local government agencies and entities, are exempt from tax.

Exempt Organizations

Charges for admission to events are not taxable when all of the proceeds from the admissions are for the exclusive benefit of a qualified New Jersey exempt organization conducting the event and do not personally benefit any individual stockholder or other member of that organization. This exemption does *not* apply in the case of admissions to carnivals, rodeos, or circuses in which any professional performer or operator participates for compensation. This exemption does apply to:

Agricultural fairs – if *all* of the proceeds of the admissions are used for the improvement, maintenance, and operation of the fair.

Athletic games or exhibitions – when the admission proceeds exclusively benefit an elementary or secondary school, or the admission charge is to an athletic contest between two elementary or secondary schools and the entire gross proceeds benefit one or more exempt organizations.

Historical sites – such as houses, shrines, etc., as well as any museums conducted in connection with these sites, that are maintained and operated by a society or organization devoted to the preservation and maintenance of such historic sites, houses, shrines, and museums.

Symphony orchestras and operas – when the proceeds exclusively benefit a society or organization conducted for the sole purpose of maintaining symphony orchestras or operas and that receives substantial support from voluntary contributions.

For more information on admission charges and exempt organizations, see [Admission Charges for Events Benefitting Nonprofit Entities](#).

Examples of Taxable Admissions

- Amusement parks
- Amusement rides
- Animal shows
- Antique shows
- Automobile races
- Automobile shows
- Balloon rides (when the balloon is tethered)
- Baseball games
- Basketball games
- Bumper cars
- Cabarets
- Children's play gyms/houses
- Children's rides
- Circuses
- Concert halls
- Craft shows
- Dance performances
- Dramatic performances
- Exhibitions
- Expositions
- Fairs
- Football games
- Hockey games
- Ice shows
- Motion picture theaters
- Museums
- Musical performances
- Opera houses
- Pony rides
- Race tracks
- Roof gardens
- Soccer games
- Sports arenas and stadiums
- Sports collectibles shows
- Tennis exhibitions
- Theaters (or other place of assembly where live dramatic, choreographic, or musical performances are presented)
- Trade shows
- Wrestling matches (professional)
- Zoos

Examples of Nontaxable Admissions*

- Baseball batting cages
- Basketball courts (when patron participates)
- Billiard parlors (pool halls)
- Bowling alleys
- Bungee jumping
- Fishing piers
- Go cart rides/speedway
- Golf courses (greens fees)
- Golf driving ranges
- Health and fitness clubs (guest fees, class fees)
- Laser tag
- Miniature golf
- Parachute jumping
- Paintball
- Skating rinks
- Skeet shooting ranges
- Skiing facilities (lift tickets)
- Speedways
- Swimming pools
- Tennis courts (when patron participates)
- Water slides

*See [Membership Fees and Dues](#).

Arcade Games

Coin-operated arcade-type games such as video games, pinball machines, or virtual reality type games are not considered to be “places of amusement.” Therefore, charges for their use are exempt from Sales Tax.

Aircraft/Balloon Rides

Airplane, helicopter, and balloon rides sold at fairs, carnivals, etc., are nontaxable transportation charges. However, when the balloon remains tethered, the activity is considered an amusement ride and the charge is a taxable admission.

Promoters and Ticket Agents

A promoter is anyone who holds, produces, or sponsors an event, the admission to which is subject to Sales Tax. A ticket sales agent is any person who sells tickets or receives admission charges for a promoter. A promoter or ticket sales agent can be either a private or public entity and can operate for or without profit.

Registration

Promoters, ticket sales agents, and other ticket sellers are required to register with the State of New Jersey for tax purposes by filing a Business Registration Application, Form NJ-REG, at least 15 business days before starting business or opening an additional place of business in this State. Registration ensures that the business will receive all the forms and information it needs to comply with New Jersey tax laws.

Form NJ-REG may be filed [online](#) through the Division of Revenue and Enterprise Services’ NJ Business Gateway Services. A Public Records Filing also is required for corporations, limited liability companies, limited partnerships, and limited liability partnerships. There is a fee associated with the Public Records Filing. More information on Public Records Filing is available in the New Jersey Complete Business Registration Package (NJ REG) or by calling (609) 292-9292.

Streamlined Sales Tax Central Registration.

New Jersey is a member state of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement (SSUTA). The underlying purpose of the SSUTA is to simplify and modernize the administration of the Sales and Use Tax laws of the member states in order to assist in tax administration and compliance. There is a central online registration system for companies that want to register with every member state of the SSUTA, including those that adopt the agreement after the seller registers. Registering through this central system is voluntary. By registering through this

system, sellers agree to collect and tax on all sales sourced to any full-member state. In addition, a registrant can choose to collect and remit taxes to any or all states that are associate members. Consequently, if the business makes predominantly mail-order or online sales, by registering through this system it subjects itself to collecting the appropriate tax for property delivered to locations in those states.

Sellers that register through the central system have the option of choosing among three methods of calculating, reporting, and remitting the tax. These methods involve the selection of a Certified Service Provider (CSP) or a Certified Automated System (CAS), or using the seller's own proprietary system. Sellers may also report and remit tax based on traditional means.

Additional information about the central registration system, the identification and certification of CSPs and CASs, and other administrative simplifications is available on the [Streamlined Sales Tax Website](#).

The central registration system can be accessed on the Division's [website](#).

Collecting and Remitting Sales Tax

Tickets that state the price of admission also must state the amount of New Jersey Sales Tax due. The tax must be collected by the person who sells the tickets or collects the admission charge. However, a ticket sales agent for a promoter may turn the tax collected over to the promoter (who is then responsible for remitting it to the State) if *all* of the following conditions are satisfied:

1. Both the ticket sales agent and the promoter agree in writing that the promoter will remit the tax to the State;
2. The promoter provides the ticket sales agent with a photocopy of his New Jersey Certificate of Authority (Form CA-1) for Sales Tax;
3. The ticket sales agent has no reason to believe that the promoter will not remit the Sales Tax;
4. The ticket sales agent maintains proper records showing: the number of tickets or admissions sold; the gross receipts from ticket sales; the amount of Sales Tax collected; the promoter's name, address and telephone number; and a copy of the promoter's New Jersey

Certificate of Authority for Sales Tax. This information must be available to the Division of Taxation on request;

5. The Division of Taxation has not advised the ticket sales agent in writing to remit the tax directly to the State in the case of a particular promoter.

Tickets Sold Above Face Value

If a ticket dealer purchases tickets for a taxable event and pays Sales Tax on the face value of the tickets, the dealer does not need to charge tax when the tickets are resold. If the tickets are resold at a premium, the amount in excess of the face value is considered a nontaxable charge for the service of making tickets more conveniently available to customers. It is understood that the premium does not go to either the sponsor or promoter of the event. The service charge of a retail ticket outlet such as Ticketmaster is not considered part of the taxable admission price and also is not subject to tax.

Permanent Seats and Boxes

For any person who has the permanent use or possession of a box or seat or lease or a license, other than a season ticket, for the use of a box or seat at a place of amusement, the tax will be on the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for each performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by the holder, licensee, or lessee.

For More Information

Online

- Division of Taxation [website](#);
- [Email](#) general State tax questions.
Do not include confidential information such as Social Security or federal tax identification numbers, liability or payment amounts, dates of birth, or bank account numbers in your email;
- Subscribe to [NJ Tax E-News](#), the Division of Taxation's online information service.

By Phone

- Call the Division of Taxation's Customer Service Center at **609-292-6400**;
- Text Telephone Service (TTY/TDD) for Hearing-Impaired Users: **1-800-286-6613** (toll-free within NJ, NY, PA, DE, and MD) or **609-984-7300**. These numbers are accessible *only* from TTY devices. Submit a text message on any New Jersey tax matter and receive a reply through NJ Relay Services (711).

In Person

Visit a New Jersey Division of Taxation Regional Information Center. For the address of the center nearest you, visit our [website](#) or call the Automated Tax Information System at 1-800-323-4400.

Forms and Publications

- Visit the Division of Taxation's website for [forms](#) and [publications](#);
- Call the Forms Request System at **1-800-323-4400** (within NJ, NY, PA, DE, and MD) or **609-826-4400** (touch-tone phones only) to have printed forms or publications mailed to you. **NOTE:** Due to budgetary constraints, supplies are limited and only certain forms and publications can be ordered through this System.