



Hotel Occupancies and New Jersey Taxes

Tax Topic Bulletin S&U-13

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Introduction

This bulletin explains the application of the New Jersey Sales and Use Tax Act to the sale of hotel occupancies and related property, services, and fees. It also explains other taxes administered by the Division of Taxation that may apply to the sale of hotel occupancies. It 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.

This document does not address transient accommodations. For information on transient accommodations, see [Taxes Imposed on Charges for the Rental of Transient Accommodations](#).

General Information

Charges for occupancies of a room or rooms in a hotel in New Jersey are subject to Sales Tax, the State Occupancy Fee, and, if applicable, the Municipal Occupancy Tax. "Occupancy" means the use or possession or the right to the use or possession, of any room in a hotel. There is an expectation that customary services, such as maid service and front desk reception, will be provided. Sales tax does not apply to the leases or rentals of commercial real property.

The current Sales Tax rate is 6.625%. For information on prior Sales Tax rates, see [Sales and Use Tax Rate Change](#).

Registration

Every seller of taxable occupancies must register with New Jersey and are required to register with the State as a seller and must collect and remit Sales and Use Tax to the State. Businesses can register [online](#) through the Division of Revenue and Enterprise Services' NJ Business Gateway Services website.

For more information about starting a business in New Jersey, see our [Starting a Business Tax Guide](#)

State Occupancy Fee

A 5% State Occupancy Fee is imposed on charges for occupancies that are subject to Sales Tax. However, in cities where such occupancies are already subject to a municipal tax, the State Occupancy Fee is imposed at a lower rate (Atlantic City, Elizabeth, Newark, and Jersey City - 1%; and Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, and North Wildwood - 3.15%). The State Occupancy Fee is not subject to Sales Tax and **must be separately stated from Sales Tax on invoices** provided to occupants.

Municipal Occupancy Tax

New Jersey law authorizes any New Jersey municipality, other than Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Atlantic City, Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, and North Wildwood, to adopt an ordinance to impose a municipal tax on occupancies in that municipality, which can be less than or equal to 3%.

See the [Municipal Occupancy Tax List](#) for a list of municipalities that have enacted this tax.

Occupancies Subject to Tax

For Sales Tax purposes, "hotel" means a building or portion thereof that is regularly used and kept open as such for the lodging of guests. "Occupant" means a person who, for a consideration, uses, possesses, or has the right to use or possess, any room in a hotel under any lease, concession, permit, right of access, license to use or other agreement, or otherwise.

Hotels can be open year-round or seasonally and are typically maintained by on-site management with front desk reception. The relationship between the operator of the establishment and an occupant is considered that of an innkeeper and guest, not that of a landlord and tenant. The signing of a lease cannot overcome the presumption that the facility is operated as a hotel.

Examples of a hotel include, but are not limited to, the following:

- An apartment hotel, bed and breakfast, motel and inn;
- A boarding house or rooming house containing eight or more units;
- A condotel (a building used as both a condominium and a hotel); and
- Any other building or group of buildings in which sleeping accommodations are normally available to the public on a transient basis.

The manner in which a hotel is owned has no effect on the Sales Tax treatment of its room occupancies. For example, privately owned properties may be operated in a manner consistent with offering hotel occupancies for a portion of the year and include services customarily provided by hotels such as: maid service, linen service, room service, safe storage, and concierge services. The privately owned property is thus treated as a hotel.

Occupancies Not Subject to Tax

Examples of occupancies that are not subject to Sales Tax include, but are not limited to:

- Places of assembly;

- Healthcare and similar facilities such as a nursing home, assisted living community, rehabilitation center, etc.;
- Summer camps and other overnight camps;
- Campsites available for trailers, recreational vehicles, or tent camping;
- College dormitories and other student-housing facilities.

Occupancies that are not subject to Sales Tax also are not subject to the State Occupancy Fee and the Municipal Occupancy Tax.

Permanent Residents

An occupant of any room or rooms in a hotel for at least 90 consecutive days is considered a permanent resident for the period of such occupancy. A hotel operator must collect Sales Tax, the State Occupancy Fee, and, if applicable, the Municipal Occupancy Tax from an occupant until the occupancy reaches 90 consecutive days. When continuous occupancy has reached 90 days, the fee/taxes are no longer imposed and the fee/taxes previously collected are refundable to the occupant. If the fee/taxes are not refunded to the occupant by the hotel operator, the occupant may request a refund directly from the Division of Taxation by filing [Form A-3730](#), Claim for Refund.

If an up-front written agreement exists between the parties for a rental of 90 consecutive days or more, the hotel operator is not required to charge the fee/taxes on the occupancy. However, if the occupant vacates the hotel in less than 90 days, the fee/taxes are due on the full occupancy period.

Example 1

An airline enters into a written contract with a hotel for the continuous occupancy of five rooms for use by its flight crews for a period of one year. The hotel is not required to charge the fee/taxes on the occupancy of the five rooms. This is true regardless of whether the flight crew actually occupies the five rooms all 365 days. As long as the hotel kept the rooms available for the flight crews on an ongoing basis during the contract period, and the airline paid for the rooms, the permanent resident exemption applies.

Example 2

A corporation reserves and pays a hotel for a room four times during the year for use by its out-of-State employees. Because the corporation has not entered into a written agreement for continuous occupancy, the fee/taxes are due on the charges for the occupancy. The corporation's employees occupy rooms at the hotel for a total of 100 days. Although the

corporation paid for over 90 days of hotel occupancy throughout the year, the corporation is not eligible for a refund. The 90-day time period cannot be established by aggregating the total number of days that the corporation has reserved and paid for occupancies. The corporation can only qualify for a refund of the fee/taxes for any stay that was for a continuous period of 90 days or more.

Example 3

A couple stays at a motel with no written agreement as to the duration of the stay. Once the occupancy reaches 90 days, the motel ceases to charge the fee/taxes and the couple may apply to the motel or to the Division for a refund of the fee/taxes paid on the first 90 days.

Exempt Organizations

Exempt organizations registered with the New Jersey Division of Taxation that provide an Exempt Organization Certificate (Form ST-5) to a hotel and pay with the organization's funds are exempt from paying Sales Tax on occupancy charges. However, they must still pay the State Occupancy Fee and, if applicable, the Municipal Occupancy Tax.

If an exempt organization provides Form ST-5 to a hotel and pays the occupancy charges from an individual's account, the purchase is subject to Sales Tax, the State Occupancy Fee, and, if applicable, the Municipal Occupancy Tax. This is true regardless of the method of payment (personal check, credit card, cash, etc.) and regardless of the organization's intent to subsequently reimburse the individual.

Government Agencies

Any New Jersey State agency, political subdivision of the State of New Jersey, federal agency, the United Nations, or any other international organization of which the United States is a member is exempt from paying Sales Tax, the State Occupancy Fee, and, if applicable, the Municipal Occupancy Tax on otherwise taxable occupancies. An exempt organization certificate or number is not required for a government agency to make tax-exempt purchases or secure tax-exempt lodging in this State.

In transactions with government agencies, the acceptable proof of exemption is a copy of a government purchase order, official contract, or order on official government letterhead signed by a qualified officer. Payment must be made by the agency's check or voucher for the exemption to apply. If payment is made from an individual's account, the purchase is subject to Sales Tax, the State Occupancy Fee, and, if applicable, the Municipal Occupancy Tax regardless of the method of payment (personal check, credit card, cash, etc.) and irrespective of the agency's intent to subsequently reimburse the individual.

Federal employees are exempt from New Jersey Sales Tax, the State Occupancy Fee, and, if applicable, the Municipal Occupancy Tax if payment is made by a GSA SmartPay credit card having a 0, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 as the sixth digit of the account number (credit card centrally billed to and paid by the federal government). If payment is made with a GSA SmartPay credit card having a 1, 2, 3, or 4 as the sixth digit, the transaction is taxable because the card is individually billed to and paid by the employee.

In addition, certain exemptions are granted to qualified foreign diplomatic and consular personnel who reside in the United States. For information concerning the exemptions, see [Diplomatic/Consular Sales Tax Exemptions](#).

Common Hotel Fees

Early Departure Fees are not subject to Sales Tax if they are similar to cancellation fees. If a sale is cancelled (e.g., the occupant checks out early), there is no taxable transaction and the early departure fee is not subject to Sales Tax. However, if the hotel charges the agreed room rate for the remaining time, even though the occupant checked out early and did not actually use the room during that time, this charge constitutes rent for the occupancy (i.e., the right to use or possess) of a hotel room and is taxable.

Late Checkout Fees are subject to Sales Tax. This fee constitutes an additional charge for the occupancy (i.e., the right to use or possess) of a hotel room and is taxable.

Cancellation Fees are not subject to Sales Tax. If a sale is cancelled, there is no taxable transaction and the cancellation fee is not subject to Sales Tax.

Forfeited Deposits are not subject to Sales Tax. A deposit is considered to be a payment against a future sale; Sales Tax is not due on a deposit until the actual occupancy that the deposit applies to occurs. If a sale is cancelled, there is no taxable transaction, and the deposit is not subject to Sales Tax.

Reward Points are considered consumer incentives/promotions, and Sales Tax is calculated depending on how the discount is given. Generally, if a room rate is offered at a discounted price and a third party will reimburse the hotel, then Sales Tax is based on the full room rate. If the hotel offers a discount on the room rate but will not be reimbursed, then tax on the room rate is based on the discounted price. If the hotel offers a free night's stay with no reimbursement by a third party, Sales Tax should not be charged on the free night. If a hotel offers two nights for the price of one, Sales Tax is based on the cost of one night.

Resort Fees may be optional or mandatory and may include different components. If the Resort Fee is mandatory (the occupant cannot opt out of paying the Resort Fee), the fee is considered part of the sales price of the occupancy and is taxed accordingly. If the Resort Fee is an optional charge, the fee is not subject to tax so long as each component of the Resort Fee is not subject to tax. For example, if the optional Resort Fee represents charges that aren't subject to tax, such as daily access to the fitness center or the pool, daily newspaper delivery, and Wi-Fi access, the charge for the fee is not taxable since each component of the Resort Fee is not subject to tax. However, if the optional Resort Fee includes a taxable charge or charges, such as parking at the facility, the charge for the entire fee is taxable.

Miscellaneous Hotel Fees

The following is a list of optional miscellaneous fees that a hotel may charge, with an indication of whether the item is taxable (T) or exempt (E) from Sales Tax:

Bellhop.....	E
Cot rentals.....	T
Daily newspaper delivery.....	E
DVD rentals.....	T
Housekeeping.....	T
Laundrying/dry cleaning of clothing.....	E
Luggage storage.....	T
Pet fees.....	T
Refrigerator rentals.....	T
Room service.....	T
Wi-Fi/internet access.....	E

Parking Charges

New Jersey imposes Sales Tax on the receipts from parking, storing, or garaging a motor vehicle, excluding charges for the following: residential parking; employee parking when provided by an employer or at a facility owned or operated by the employer; municipal parking, storing, or garaging; and such receipts subject to tax pursuant to any other law or ordinance. Hotel parking is taxable unless a valid exemption exists (e.g., residential parking, an exempt organization, or a government agency). For more information on parking charges, see [Parking, Storing, Garaging Motor Vehicles & New Jersey Sales Tax](#)

Rooms for Assembly

Sales Tax does not apply to the rental of rooms for the purpose of assembly. Conference rooms, reception halls, and hospitality suites with no bedrooms are deemed rooms for assembly. Sales Tax, the State Occupancy Fee, and, if applicable, the Municipal Occupancy Tax are imposed on charges for the occupancy of hotel rooms and suites (with bedrooms) even when occupants intend only to use the room(s) for the purposes of assembly (e.g., business meetings, event preparation).

Catering Services

Charges for catering services are subject to Sales Tax.

Breakfast Included Occupancies

A facility may provide occupants with breakfast, whether continental or full-service, as part of the amount charged for the occupancy. The rent for an occupancy in such facilities includes breakfast, just as it also may include free parking, use of fitness facilities, afternoon snacks, and various other amenities, all of which are provided by the facility as part of the occupancy.

The total amount charged to the occupant is subject to Sales Tax. The law specifies that the State Occupancy Fee, and, if applicable, the Municipal Occupancy Tax are based on the same amount charged for an occupancy that is subject to Sales Tax. Therefore, for "breakfast included" occupancies, the total amount charged to the occupant also is subject to the State Occupancy Fee, and, if applicable, the Municipal Occupancy Tax.

Atlantic City

Luxury Tax

Charges for rentals of rooms, apartments, or other facilities in hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts, rooming and boarding houses, or similar establishments for less than one year are subject to a 9% Atlantic City Luxury Tax. If the rental is for less than 90 days, Sales Tax at the rate of 3.625% also is imposed. The charges for the Atlantic City Luxury Tax and New Jersey Sales Tax **must be separately stated on the invoice**, or the entire bill is subject to Sales Tax.

State Occupancy Fee

A fee of 1% is imposed on charges for occupancies in Atlantic City.

Tourism Promotion Fee

A fee of either \$1 or \$2 per day is charged for each room rental in a hotel, motel, inn, rooming house, etc., located in Atlantic City. This fee applies to each room either occupied or possessed by guests, other than as a place of assembly, and also is due on complimentary occupancies.

The fee of \$2 per day applies to each occupied room in a casino hotel. The fee of \$1 per day applies to each occupied room in all other facilities. This fee is imposed on the facility and is thus included in the sales price for both Sales Tax and Luxury Tax purposes if billed to the occupant, regardless of whether or not it is separately stated.

Casino Hotel Room Occupancy Surcharge

Effective March 1, 2022, a \$2 per day surcharge is imposed on each occupied room, other than rooms used as a place of assembly, in a casino hotel located in Atlantic City. The surcharge is also due with respect to “complimentary” occupancies. The surcharge is imposed on the casino hotel and is thus included in the sales price for both Sales Tax and Luxury Tax purposes if billed to the customer, regardless of whether or not it is separately stated.

Casino Room Fee

A fee of \$3 per day is charged on each hotel room in a casino hotel occupied by a guest, whether for consideration or as a complimentary item. This is in addition to any other taxes and/or fees imposed on such occupancies. This fee is imposed on the facility and is therefore included in the sales price for both Sales Tax and Luxury Tax purposes if billed to the customer, regardless of whether or not it is separately stated.

Parking Fee

A minimum charge of \$3 per day is imposed for the use of a parking space for parking, garaging, or storing motor vehicles on property owned or leased by a casino hotel in Atlantic City. For more information, see [Atlantic City Casino Parking Fees](#).

See [Atlantic City: Luxury Tax, New Jersey Sales Tax & Other Fees](#), for further information.

Wildwoods, Cape May County

Rooms in the Wildwoods (Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, and North Wildwood) are subject to a 2% [Cape May County Tourism Sales Tax](#), a 1.85% [Cape May County Tourism Assessment](#), and the State Occupancy Fee of 3.15%. This is in addition to the 6.625% New Jersey Sales Tax that is imposed on all occupancies of a room or rooms in a hotel in the State. Room rentals in the Wildwoods are assessed taxes and fees totaling 13.625%.

Meadowlands Regional Hotel Use Assessment

Charges for occupancies of hotels located in the Meadowlands District, including hotels located on State-owned land, as well as hotels located anywhere within designated municipalities, even if they fall outside of the Meadowlands District, also are subject to a Meadowlands Regional Hotel Use Assessment of 3%. The assessment is imposed on room rentals that are currently subject to the New Jersey Sales Tax and is in addition to the Sales

Tax, the State Occupancy Fee, and the Municipal Occupancy Tax, as well as any other tax or fee imposed by local ordinance on hotel occupancies.

The Meadowlands District refers to the Hackensack Meadowlands District designated by the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission as a 30.4-square-mile area along the Hackensack River covering portions of 14 municipalities located in Bergen and Hudson Counties within New Jersey. The 14 municipalities with portions in the Meadowlands District include: Carlstadt, East Rutherford, Little Ferry, Lyndhurst, Moonachie, North Arlington, Ridgefield, Rutherford, South Hackensack, and Teterboro in Bergen County; and Jersey City, Kearny, North Bergen, and Secaucus in Hudson County.

Inquiries about whether specific hotels are located within the Meadowlands District should be directed to the Meadowland Commission's Zoning Officer of the Day at (201) 460-1700.

Purchases by Hotels

Hotels must pay Sales or Use Tax on the purchase of furniture, linens, and any items that are left in the room for use by occupants (e.g., toiletry items, such as toilet paper, tissues, shampoo), reading materials, and items that may be provided but not transferred to the occupant (e.g., televisions, microwaves, coffee makers, hair dryers). A hotel may use a resale certificate when purchasing items that it sells to guests; the hotel **must separately state this item on the invoice** provided to the guest (e.g., gift shop item).

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This document is designed to provide guidance to taxpayers and is accurate as of the date issued.

In March 2023, this document was revised to include information about payments made with a GSA SmartPay credit card that has 5 as the sixth digit.