

# S&U-3 Contractors and New Jersey Taxes

## **Introduction**

*Contractors doing business in New Jersey have special responsibilities under New Jersey's sales and use tax laws. This bulletin explains the rules that apply to contractors for*

- *Paying Sales Tax to Suppliers*
- *Collecting Sales Tax from Property Owners*
- *Using Sales Tax Exemption Certificates*

*The bulletin also discusses the procedures to be followed by fabricator/contractors and floor covering dealers when paying sales tax to suppliers and collecting sales tax from customers.*

## **General Information**

A *contractor* is an individual or business entity engaged in the business of improving, altering, or repairing the land, buildings, or other real property of others. Sales of materials and supplies to contractors are taxable because the contractor is considered the final consumer (or end user) of these items. Some examples of persons who are considered contractors for New Jersey sales tax purposes are: builders, plumbers, electricians, carpenters, painters, paper hangers, roofers, masons and landscapers.

The term *contractor* also includes those who manufacture, sell and install items which become part of real property (e.g., manufacturers and sellers of kitchen cabinets and vanities who also install those items). Such contractors are known as *fabricator/contractors*.

The work performed by a contractor can be a capital improvement, a repair or a maintenance service. Contractors working in New Jersey are required to register with the State for tax purposes and to collect New Jersey sales tax on charges for labor when required.

***Subcontractor*** means a contractor who agrees to perform specified operations for another contractor (i.e., a prime contractor).

***Real property*** means land and buildings and any property permanently attached to the land and/or buildings in such a way that its removal would result in substantial damage to the real property.

**Tangible personal property** is material property that is not classified as real property. It has physical mass and can be touched (e.g., furniture, automobiles, tools, appliances). Tangible personal property differs from “intangible personal property” (e.g., stocks, bonds, good will, insurance) which has no physical substance.

**Construction equipment** means any vehicle, machine, tool, implement, etc., used by a contractor in performing work on real property which does not become a physical part of the property and which is not consumed in performing the work. Examples of construction equipment include portable compressors, scaffolds, ladders, power and hand tools, back hoes and cranes.

**Construction materials** are items purchased by a contractor which will become part of the real property. For example, a 2x4 used as a stud will become part of the wall. Other examples of construction materials include pipes, valves, heating, cooling and central air conditioning components.

**Construction supplies** are items that are used on the construction job which do not become part of the property being worked on. They include cleaning compounds, lubricants, grinding wheels, hacksaw blades, sand paper, oxygen and other gases, tarpaulins and rope.

**Capital improvement** means an installation of tangible personal property which increases the capital value or useful life of the real property (land or buildings). The item(s) installed must be permanently attached to the real property.

Examples of *capital improvements* include:

All new construction	Porch enclosure
New siding	New heating system
New kitchen cabinets	New electrical outlets
New kitchen fixtures	Storm doors & windows
Paving driveway	New doors
Planting shrubbery, trees, etc.	Flagpole (in concrete)
New central air conditioner	New roof
Clearing land for construction	New gutters
Attic ventilation fan	Rewiring
New fence	New elevators
Electronic garage door opener	New hot water heater
Barbecue pit	Seeding new lawn
Laying new sod	New door locks
Solar energy window film	New bathroom fixtures
Hard wired security system	Fireplace
In-ground swimming pool	New tiled bath
Wall-to-wall carpeting installed over subfloor	New deck
	Initial painting of new construction

**Repair** (to real property) means work which maintains the existing value of the real property (land or buildings). Repairs restore property to working condition; they do not add to its value or prolong its life. **Maintenance services** preserve the existing condition of property.

Examples of *repairs* include:

Fixing loose bath tiles	Repairing gutters
Fixing faulty plumbing	Pointing bricks
Patching driveway potholes	Replacing torn screen
Repairing cracked patio floor	Fixing leaks in cellar
Fixing faulty electrical outlets	Fixing leaky roof

Generally, if the replacement item is an upgrade or an improved model and permanently attached, the work would be considered a capital improvement. (See the definition of capital improvement previously given.)

Examples of *maintenance services* include:

Mowing lawns	Snow shoveling
Trimming trees	Cleaning services
Repainting interior or exterior	Powerwashing exterior of house
Pest control services	

**NOTE:** Repairs or services to tangible personal property (e.g., refrigerators, washing machines, window air conditioners or TV sets) are *not* repairs to real property. A tradesman who does not work on the land or buildings of others is not a “contractor” for New Jersey sales tax purposes. Servicemen who are not “contractors” follow different rules for paying sales tax to suppliers and collecting sales tax from their customers. *This bulletin covers only the rules that apply to contractors who work on land or buildings.*

## Paying Sales Tax to Suppliers

Contractors are required to *pay sales tax* on the materials, supplies, equipment and services they purchase, rent or use when performing work on the real property of others, except as described below.

### Purchases of Materials and Supplies

It is the general rule that the sale to the actual consumer is a “retail sale.” All retail sales of tangible personal property, unless specifically exempt under the New Jersey Sales and Use Tax Act, are taxable. Therefore, the actual consumer pays the sales tax on the tangible personal property at the time of purchase.

For New Jersey sales tax purposes, a contractor is considered the actual consumer of the materials and supplies used in construction or in improving, altering or repairing the real property

of others. Sales of materials and supplies to contractors are considered “retail sales” and, therefore, taxable. Likewise, subcontractors are required to pay sales tax on materials and supplies that they purchase for use in fulfilling contracts with prime contractors.

A contractor always *pays sales tax* on materials and supplies at the time of purchase unless (1) they are for the exclusive use in performing work on the real property of an exempt organization, a qualified business in an Urban Enterprise Zone or a qualified housing sponsor; **or** (2) the contractor holds a valid direct payment permit (Form ST-6). See *Exempt Organizations* on page 5, and *Exemption Certificates* on page 9.

### Construction Equipment

The purchase or rental of construction equipment for an initial contract term of 28 days or less is subject to sales tax, whether or not the equipment is to be used in fulfilling a contract with an exempt organization. The sales tax charge that the contractor pays relating to the equipment’s use may take several forms.

1. **Bare rental**—refers to the rental of the equipment without an operator. The charge for bare rental is taxable.
2. **Rental with an operator**—if the bill separately states the charge for the rental and the charge for the operator, only the charge for the rental is subject to sales tax. The operator’s service is exempt from sales tax. However, if the bill is for a lump sum, and does not separate the charge for the equipment and the charge for the operator, the entire bill is subject to sales tax.
3. **Performing specific job under contract**—the equipment owner who agrees to com-

plete a specific job (e.g., digging excavations) is considered to be a subcontractor. A subcontractor does not collect sales tax on taxable services that he performs for another contractor. See *Subcontractors*, page 5 and *Collecting Sales Tax From Property Owners*, page 6.

On leases of construction equipment (transactions with an initial contract term of more than 28 days), the lessor is liable for payment of the lessor's use tax. See *Rentals and Leases*, below.

### **Rentals and Leases**

The New Jersey Sales and Use Tax Act distinguishes between leases and rentals. A rental is a short-term transaction, with an initial term of 28 days or less. A rental is treated as a retail sale and the renter pays sales tax on the amount of the rental payment. A lease is a long-term transaction, with an initial term of more than 28 days. The lessor (usually the owner of the property) is responsible for paying use tax on lease transactions.

When property is leased, the lessor issues a Lessor Certification (Form ST-40) to the lessee, certifying that the lessor will pay the tax on the leased property directly to the State of New Jersey, and the lessor will not charge the lessee sales tax on the lease payments. For more information request Tax Topic Bulletin S&U-12, *Leases and Rentals*.

**NOTE:** There are no sales tax exemptions for contractor rentals of machinery or equipment, even when such equipment is used in connection with a job for an exempt organization.

### **Purchases of Services**

A contractor must *pay sales tax* on taxable services purchased by him unless these services are performed exclusively in the fulfillment of a contract with an exempt organization.

The following services performed for contractors do not constitute capital improvements, but are merely related to construction work. Thus, these services are subject to tax when purchased by contractors: (1) temporary lighting; (2) installation of scaffolding; and (3) construction site clean-up. See *Subcontractors*, page 5.

### **Out-of-State Purchases**

If a contractor purchases materials out-of-State for use in New Jersey and pays no sales tax, or pays tax at a rate less than the current New Jersey sales tax rate, the contractor must *pay use tax* to New Jersey on the cost of the materials. See *Use Tax*, below.

### **Out-of-State Contracts**

Materials, supplies and equipment purchased in New Jersey are subject to sales tax when the contractor accepts delivery in New Jersey, even though the materials are intended for use on a job outside New Jersey. Such purchases are not subject to tax when delivered to the out-of-State job site by the supplier, a common carrier or an unregulated carrier hired by the supplier. Publication ANJ-10, *Out-of-State Sales & New Jersey Sales Tax* has more information on this subject.

### **Use Tax**

Use tax is imposed on the purchase of goods and services on which sales tax was not collected, or was collected at a rate less than the New Jersey sales tax rate. The purchaser is liable for the payment of use tax at the rate in effect in New Jersey at the time the purchase was made, if no

tax was paid. If tax was paid at a lesser rate, the purchaser is liable for the difference between the rate in the state where the purchase was made and the current New Jersey rate, provided that (a) the purchaser has no right to a refund of tax from the other state and (b) the other state allows a corresponding credit for sales or use taxes paid to New Jersey.

For example, a contractor purchases lumber in another state to use on a construction job in New Jersey and pays 4% sales tax to the other state. (The other state has sales tax reciprocity with New Jersey.) The contractor owes 2% use tax to New Jersey on the cost of the lumber — the difference between the 4% sales tax paid in the other state and New Jersey's 6% sales tax rate. For more information on use tax, request publication ANJ-7, *Use Tax in New Jersey*

The contractor pays any use tax that he owes on his sales tax returns. For more information on filing procedures, order Tax Topic Bulletin S&U-7, *Filing Sales and Use Tax Returns*.

### Subcontractors

A contractor who agrees to perform specified operations for a second contractor (the prime contractor) is acting as a *subcontractor*. The purchases of a subcontractor are treated in the same manner as the purchases of a prime contractor. Subcontractors are the retail purchasers of the materials and supplies that they purchase for use in performing work for the prime contractor. They must **pay sales tax** to the supplier at the time of purchase, unless the materials are for exclusive use on a job for a prime contractor who is performing work on the real property of an exempt organization. The subcontractor must obtain from the prime contractor the documentation needed to make such exempt purchases of

materials and supplies. See *Exemption Certificates*, page 9.

A subcontractor who performs taxable services for a prime contractor does not bill the prime contractor for sales tax on the labor portion of his bill. The prime contractor is responsible for collecting sales tax from the property owner on the work done by the subcontractor. See *Collecting Sales Tax From Property Owners*, page 6. The subcontractor should keep records to document that sales tax was not collected because the services were performed for a prime contractor.

### Exempt Organizations

In New Jersey, certain organizations may purchase goods and services for the exclusive use of the organization without paying sales tax. The term "exempt organization" includes:

1. The State of New Jersey or any of its agencies or political subdivisions (states other than New Jersey do not qualify for exemption);
2. The United States of America or any of its agencies;
3. The United Nations or any international organization of which the United States is a member; or
4. Certain nonprofit organizations which have been granted exempt status by the Division of Taxation (e.g., churches, charitable organizations, rescue squads, volunteer fire and ambulance companies).

Contractors (or subcontractors) who perform work on the real property of an exempt organization as defined above, or the real property of a qualified business in an Urban Enterprise Zone or a qualified housing sponsor, may purchase

materials and supplies for the job without paying sales tax. The contractor provides the supplier with a properly completed exemption certificate (Form ST-13, Contractor's Exempt Purchase Certificate, or Form UZ-4, Contractor's Exempt Purchase Certificate — Urban Enterprise Zone) to document the exemption. For more information, see *Exemption Certificates*, page 9.

## Collecting Sales Tax From Property Owners

Contractors are responsible for *collecting sales tax* from property owners for certain work they perform on real property. The sales tax collected must be sent to the State either monthly or quarterly, depending on the amount of sales tax collected each month.

The contractor *does not charge the customer sales tax on the cost of materials and supplies* used for the job. The sales tax on materials is paid by the contractor at the time of purchase. Whether or not sales tax is charged on the labor portion of the bill depends upon whether the work was a capital improvement, a repair or a maintenance service.

**Repair and Maintenance Services.** Work performed by a contractor in maintaining, servicing or repairing real property is taxable, and the contractor is required to *charge sales tax on the labor* portion of the bill for such services. If the labor and materials are not separately stated, the contractor must charge and collect sales tax on the total amount of the bill. This is true even though the contractor paid sales tax on the materials at the time of purchase.

**Capital Improvement.** When work performed by the contractor results in a *capital improvement*, the contractor *does not charge sales tax on the labor* portion of the bill provided that the property owner issues the contractor a properly completed Certificate of Capital Improvement (Form ST-8). The contractor keeps the ST-8 on file to document why no sales tax was collected on the labor portion of the bill. When the contractor's work results in a capital improvement, no sales tax should be charged on any portion of the bill, since the contractor was responsible for tax on the materials portion.

## Exceptions

**Exempt Organizations.** Repair and maintenance services (to real property) and the materials and supplies purchased for either "repair" or "capital improvement" jobs are exempt from tax when the contractor is performing work for: (1) an exempt organization; (2) a New Jersey or Federal governmental agency; (3) a qualified business in an Urban Enterprise Zone; or (4) a qualified housing sponsor.

The contractor does not pay sales tax on materials and does not charge sales tax on the labor portion of the bill, provided the contractor receives a properly completed exemption certificate (purchase order or official contract in the case of a governmental organization) and provides the supplier with the appropriate exemption certificate when purchasing materials. See *Exemption Certificates*, page 9.

**Residential Heating Systems.** A contractor may not charge the property owner sales tax for either parts or labor when maintaining, servicing or repairing a residential heating system unit, provided the heating system serves no more than

three families who live independently of each other and do their own cooking on the premises. For more information about air conditioning and heating, order a copy of our publication *Air Conditioning, Heating, Refrigeration & New Jersey Sales Tax* (ANJ-8).

**Sewer Services.** Sewer services, such as removing waste from a septic tank, are exempt from sales tax if performed on a regular contractual basis for a period of not less than thirty (30) days. If the service is not performed at least once a month for consecutive months, the contractor must collect sales tax from the property owner for this service.

## Fabricator/Contractors

A fabricator/contractor is a contractor who wears two hats. He is both a *fabricator* (one who builds or assembles items to be installed as component parts of real property, e.g., kitchen cabinets, heating ducts), and a *contractor* (one who works on the real property of others because he also installs the items he makes).

Fabricator/contractors follow special rules for paying sales tax on materials, and collecting sales tax on the sale and/or installation of the product.

### Purchase of Materials

A fabricator/contractor is required to treat the purchase of materials that he uses to make his product as a purchase for resale. That is, he issues a Resale Certificate (Form ST-3) to his supplier and does not pay sales tax on the cost of the materials at the time of purchase.

**NOTE:** Only fabricator/contractors may issue Form ST-3 when they purchase materials. All other contractors are required to pay sales tax on materials at the time of purchase.

### Sale and Installation

A fabricator/contractor is required to collect sales tax from the property owner when he sells and/or installs his product as follows:

- **Sale without installation.** Where the fabricator/contractor sells his completed product, but does not do the installation himself, he must *collect sales tax* from the customer on the selling price of the fabricated product.
- **Sale and installation in New Jersey (capital improvement).** Where the fabricator/contractor sells his product and installs it in New Jersey, and the installation results in a capital improvement, the fabricator/contractor *does not collect sales tax* from the property owner on the installation charge.

The fabricator/contractor must *pay use tax* directly to the State on the value of the fabricated product being installed. (Remember, the fabricator/contractor did not pay sales tax on the materials used to make the product.)

The fabricator/contractor's use tax is based on:

1. The price at which items of the same kind are offered for retail sale by him; or
2. If the fabricator/contractor makes no sales of items of the same kind, the tax is based on the cost of materials used in making the product.

**Example:** A cabinetmaker builds kitchen cabinets, sells them at his retail location and also installs them. The cabinetmaker does not pay sales tax when purchasing lumber and other materials to build the cabinets. He issues the supplier a Resale Certificate (Form ST-3) at the time of purchase. When the cabinetmaker installs a new set of kitchen cabinets (a capital improvement) for a homeowner, he *does not collect sales tax* from the homeowner on either the cost of the cabinets or the installation charge. The homeowner issues the contractor a Certificate of Capital Improvement (Form ST-8) to document why no sales tax was collected on the installation charge and the cabinetmaker *pays use tax* to the State based on the retail price of the cabinets.

- **Sale and installation in New Jersey (no capital improvement).** Where the fabricator/contractor sells his product and installs it in New Jersey, and the installation does not result in a capital improvement, the fabricator/contractor must *collect sales tax* from the property owner on the installation charge and *pay use tax* on the fabricated product or materials, as described above.
- **Sale and installation out-of-State.** Where the fabricator/contractor sells the fabricated product and as part of that sale agrees to install the product at a location outside New Jersey, the fabricator/contractor *does not collect New Jersey sales tax* on the installation charges and *does not pay use tax to New Jersey* on the fabricated product or materials.

**Example:** A structural steel fabricator purchases steel which is delivered to his facility in New Jersey. The steel is fabricated as provided in shop drawing specifications for on-

site installation. The fabricated structural steel is then shipped to a job site located outside this State. No New Jersey sales or use tax is due on this transaction.

## Floor Covering Dealers

Floor covering dealers are those who sell and/or install floor coverings (carpeting, linoleum, tile and padding, etc.). Floor covering dealers also follow special rules for paying sales tax on materials and supplies, and collecting sales tax on the sale and/or installation of the product.

The sale of floor covering by a dealer and the charge for installing floor covering are always treated as two separate transactions. The dealer who sells and/or installs floor covering must:

- **Collect sales tax** on the sale price of the floor covering whether the dealer is doing the installation or not; and
- **Collect sales tax** on the installation charge, unless the work results in a capital improvement.

**Materials.** The floor covering dealer treats his purchases of floor covering materials (carpeting, tile, linoleum, etc.) as purchases for resale. The dealer issues a Resale Certificate (Form ST-3) to the supplier and does not pay sales tax on the cost of the floor covering at the time of purchase. The dealer then *collects sales tax* from the customer (property owner, contractor or dealer) on the sale price of the floor covering, unless the customer furnishes a properly completed exemption certificate (ST-3, ST-3NR, ST-5, ST-6A, ST-13 or UZ-4, as appropriate), or unless the dealer delivers the floor covering to the customer outside New Jersey. See *Exemption Certificates*, page 9 for more information



on the proper use of New Jersey exemption certificates.

**Supplies.** When a dealer uses supplies to install floor covering, he is required to either pay sales tax when purchasing the supplies, or to remit use tax on the cost of supplies if they are withdrawn from his sales inventory. Supplies include, but are not limited to, underlayment, nails, staples, plywood strips, adhesive tape and cement. The dealer *does not collect sales tax* from the customer on the cost of supplies used for the installation.

**Installation.** The installation of floor covering results in a capital improvement only where the floor covering is permanently affixed to a subfloor. A subfloor may be composed of any material (boards, plywood, underlayment, cement) which is not normally considered to be a finished floor. A finished floor can be considered a subfloor if it has deteriorated through damage or age to the extent that it has no greater value than a conventional subfloor.

Where the installation of floor covering results in a capital improvement, the property owner issues a Certificate of Capital Improvement (Form ST-8) and the floor covering dealer *does not collect sales tax* on the installation charges. Where the installation of the floor covering does not result in a capital improvement, the floor covering dealer must *collect sales tax* on the installation charges.

For more information on floor covering dealers and New Jersey sales tax, request our publication *Floor Covering Dealers & New Jersey Sales Tax* (ANJ-5).

## **Landscapers**

Landscapers are considered contractors because they work on the land or buildings of others. They follow the same New Jersey sales tax rules as other contractors. If a landscaper's work results in a capital improvement (e.g., clearing land for new construction, planting trees), the property owner issues a Certificate of Capital Improvement (Form ST-8) and the landscaper *does not charge sales tax* on the labor portion of his bill. If the work performed by the landscaper is a repair or maintenance (e.g., pruning, fertilizing, mowing), the landscaper *does charge sales tax* on the labor portion of the bill. For more information about landscapers, order a copy of our publication *Landscapers & New Jersey Sales Tax* (ANJ-4).

## **Exemption Certificates**

A valid New Jersey exemption certificate allows a qualified individual or business to purchase certain goods and/or services without paying sales tax. The exemption certificates most frequently used in the construction industry are described below.

### **Resale Certificate (Form ST-3)**

Resale Certificates (Form ST-3) may *not* be issued by contractors on any purchase of materials, supplies, equipment or services.

**Exception:** Fabricator/contractors and floor covering dealers issue Resale Certificates to suppliers on all purchases of materials.

### **Exempt Use Certificate (Form ST-4)**

Under New Jersey law, certain items are exempt from sales tax if they are purchased for a particular *use*. A contractor may issue Form ST-4 only when purchasing such "exempt use" items

or the materials to be used for their installation. When used for such a purchase, the ST-4 must show the names and sales tax registration numbers of the contractor and any other party to the contract. The certificate must also state the nature of the job and the date the work will start. The primary use of Form ST-4 by a contractor is the purchase of public utility production machinery for use in the production, generation, transmission or distribution of gas, electricity, refrigeration, steam or water for sale or in the operation of sewerage systems.

### **Exempt Organization Certificate (Form ST-5)**

A contractor does not issue Form ST-5 when making purchases. A contractor who is performing work on the property of an organization which has been granted “exempt status” by the Division of Taxation obtains a copy of the exempt organization’s Form ST-5 to document that the purchases of materials for the job are tax exempt. See *Contractor’s Exempt Purchase Certificate (Form ST-13)*, page 11.

For more information on the Exempt Organization Certificate (Form ST-5), order a copy of our brochure, *Exempt Organization Certificate (M-5014)*.

### **Direct Payment Certificate (Form ST-6A)**

This certificate may be issued only when a contractor is the holder of a Direct Payment Permit (Form ST-6), and only when the taxable status of the transaction is not known at the time of the purchase. When the taxable status of the purchased property or service does become known, the purchaser will pay use tax directly to the

State. To qualify for this exemption, the company must do 75% of its business in the construction field.

Most holders of Direct Payment Permits are nationwide organizations who purchase materials in quantity and store them in warehouses around the country until needed. When these materials and supplies are sent to New Jersey for use, use tax is sent directly to New Jersey. To apply for a Direct Payment Permit (Form ST-6), complete an Application for Direct Payment Permit (Form ST-6B). The ST-6B application is available by writing to:

NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF TAXATION  
AUDIT SERVICE SECTION  
PO BOX 264  
TRENTON NJ 08695-0264

### **Farmer’s Exemption Certificate (Form ST-7)**

Farmers use this exemption certificate to cover purchases of goods to be used directly and primarily for farm production. However, items of tangible personal property which will be incorporated into a building or structure are not exempt from sales tax, whether they are purchased by a farmer or a contractor. A contractor may not issue or accept Form ST-7 when performing work on farm property.

**Exception:** A fabricator/contractor may accept Form ST-7 for the purchase of items of tangible personal property directly and primarily for farm production, provided the items are *not* to become part of a building or structure. The installation charges, however, are not exempt from sales tax.

### **Certificate of Capital Improvement (Form ST-8)**

A Certificate of Capital Improvement is given to a contractor by the property owner when the contractor's work results in a capital improvement. The certificate serves as a basis for the exemption from sales tax on the labor portion of the contractor's bill. The property owner does not have to be registered with the State to issue Form ST-8. The contractor may supply the property owner with an ST-8 Form, or the property owner may obtain one from the Division of Taxation.

### **Contractor's Exempt Purchase Certificate (Form ST-13)**

A contractor issues Form ST-13 to the supplier when making purchases of materials, supplies or services for use in performing work on the real property of an exempt organization, a New Jersey or Federal governmental entity, or a qualified housing sponsor.

To document the sales tax exemption, a qualified exempt organization provides a copy of their Exempt Organization Certificate (Form ST-5) to the contractor. New Jersey or Federal governmental entities must give the contractor a signed purchase order or contract, and a qualified housing sponsor will issue a Housing Sponsor Letter of Exemption.

### **Contractor's Exempt Purchase Certificate — Urban Enterprise Zone (Form UZ-4)**

A contractor issues a properly completed Form UZ-4 to suppliers when purchasing materials, supplies or services for use in performing work for a qualified business at the business's real property in an Urban Enterprise Zone. The con-

tractor can only obtain Form UZ-4 from a qualified business.

The contractor also issues copies of Form UZ-4 to subcontractors for their use in making exempt purchases for the job. Because the UZ-4 shows the name, address and New Jersey certificate of authority number of the prime contractor, a subcontractor must attach its own name, address and New Jersey certificate of authority number to the UZ-4 it gives to vendors.

For more information on the use of exemption certificates, request Tax Topic Bulletin S&U-6, *Sales Tax Exemption Certificates*.

### **Registration**

Any person or organization engaged in a business, trade, profession or occupation in New Jersey must register with the State for tax purposes by filing a business registration application, Form NJ-REG, at least fifteen (15) business days before starting. There is no registration fee. Registration insures that the business will receive all the forms and information it needs to comply with New Jersey tax laws. The appropriate tax forms and filing instructions will be mailed after the application is received and processed.

### **Tax Identification Number**

Once you register your business, you will be assigned an identification number which is usually based on your Federal identification number or your social security number. This identification number will appear on all pre-printed forms the business receives. Be sure to include this New Jersey tax identification number on all checks and correspondence you send to the State of New Jersey.

### **Federal Identification Number**

The Federal government requires some businesses to have a nine-digit Federal employer identification number (FID # or EIN#). New Jersey requires all corporations, partnerships and employers to obtain a Federal employer identification number. For further information, contact the Internal Revenue Service at 1-800-829-1040.

For more information on registering your business, ask for Tax Topic Bulletin MISC-3, *Starting Business in New Jersey*.

### **Employer Responsibilities**

Every New Jersey employer is required to register with the State and to withhold New Jersey income tax from wages paid to both resident and nonresident employees working in this State. By completing and filing Form NJ-REG, your business will be registered for applicable taxes and related liabilities that are administered by both the Division of Taxation and the Department of Labor. You will be authorized to withhold and remit New Jersey income tax as well as contributions for New Jersey unemployment insurance/health care subsidy fund/workforce development partnership fund contributions and disability insurance contributions.

**Who is an Employer?** An *employer* is a person or organization for whom you perform a service as an *employee*. The employer usually provides the employee with the tools and place to work and has the right to fire the worker. An employer must withhold income tax from wages paid to an employee.

**Who is an Employee?** In general, anyone who performs services is an *employee* if the employer can control what will be done and how it will be done.

As a rule, people who are in business for themselves are not employees. For example, construction contractors or others in an independent trade or profession who offer their services to the public are generally not employees. A sole proprietor or a partner in a partnership would never be an employee of his or her own business. However, in some cases, an officer of a corporation is considered an employee of that corporation.

For more information on a business's responsibilities as an employer, refer to the booklet *New Jersey Gross Income Tax Instructions for Employers* (Form NJ-WT) or to Tax Topic Bulletin MISC-1, *Employer Responsibilities*.

### **Electronic Funds Transfer**

Beginning in 1993, New Jersey established an Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) Program to allow tax payments to be remitted to the State electronically.

All taxpayers with a prior year liability of \$20,000 or more in any one tax are required to remit their payment for all taxes using EFT. Taxpayers may voluntarily submit payments by EFT after first obtaining approval from the Division of Revenue.

For more information on the Electronic Funds Transfer Program, call 609-984-9830 or write to:

NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF REVENUE  
EFT GROUP  
PO BOX 191  
TRENTON NJ 08646-0191

**Taxpayers' Bill of Rights**

The New Jersey Taxpayers' Bill of Rights ensures that taxpayers are accorded fair and equitable treatment and receive the information and assistance they need to understand and meet their State tax responsibilities. To find out more, contact the Division of Taxation.

**For More Information**

For more information on business purchases, contact the Division's Call Center at 609-292-6400, or write to:

NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF TAXATION  
TECHNICAL SERVICES  
TAXPAYER SERVICES BRANCH  
PO BOX 281  
TRENTON NJ 08695-0281

Many State tax forms and publications are now available, both by fax and through the World Wide Web. Call NJ TaxFax at 609-826-4500 from your fax machine's phone or access the Division's home page via your computer's modem at: <http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/taxation/>

**OBSCOLETE**