

Chapter 30

RECORDS, MINIMUM WAGE, AND PAYMENT OF WAGES

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30a RECORDS

30a00 Statutory basis.

Certain of the laws enforced by the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) provide for recordkeeping regulations. Section 11(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) requires the Solicitor of Labor (SOL) to issue regulations (*i.e.*, 29 CFR 516) prescribing recordkeeping requirements.

30a01 Microfilms and data processing tapes.

- (a) The preservation of microfilms for the periods required by 29 CFR 516 will satisfy the requirements relating to preservation of records, provided that adequate projection or other viewing equipment is available for inspecting the microfilms, and provided the employer is prepared to make any extensions, re-computations, or transcriptions which may be requested regarding the information contained on the microfilms. The employer should insure that the microfilms are clear reproductions of the original records, are identifiable as to dates or pay periods, and are chronologically arranged before the original records are destroyed.
- (b) Situations may be encountered where the original basic source document on which time records are maintained is an automatic word or data processing memory. The preservation of this data base for the periods required will satisfy 29 CFR 516, provided the employer is able to convert the data, or any part of it, into a form which is suitable for inspection.

30a02 Recording working time.

- (a) In recording working time, insubstantial, or insignificant periods of time outside the scheduled working hours may be disregarded. The courts have held that such trifles are *de minimis*. This rule applies only where a few seconds or minutes of work are involved and where the failure to count such time is due to considerations justified by industrial realities. An employer may not arbitrarily fail to pay for any part, however small, of the employee's fixed or regular working time.
- (b) It has been found that in some industries, particularly where time clocks are used, there has been the practice of recording the employee's starting and stopping time to the nearest 5 minutes, or to the nearest $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour. For enforcement purposes, this practice of computing working time will be accepted, provided that it is used in such a manner that it will not result, over a period of time, in the failure to compensate the employees properly for all hours they have actually worked.
- (c) If a record is kept with respect to each employee employed on a weekly or monthly basis in an establishment or department thereof operating on a fixed schedule, indicating the exact schedule of hours per day and hours per week which that employee is normally expected to work, and if the payroll (or other) records maintained by the employer indicate for each worker or for each group of workers that such scheduled hours were, in fact, adhered to, this will be considered compliance with 29 CFR 516. When fewer or more hours than those fixed by the schedule are worked, the employer must supplement this record by showing the exact number of hours worked on the day and week involved.

- (d) The records must also contain a statement made each pay period that, except where otherwise recorded, the employees worked neither more nor less than the scheduled hours. This policy is applicable only where hours of work are actually fixed and it is unusual for the employee(s) to work either more or less than the scheduled hours.

30a03 Long-punching of hours.

- (a) Where time records show elapsed time greater than the hours actually worked because of reasons such as employees choosing to enter their work places before actual starting time or to remain after their actual quitting time, the Wage and Hour Investigator (WHI) shall determine whether any time is actually worked in these intervals. If an employee came in early for personal convenience and did no work prior to the scheduled beginning time, a recording of the fact that the employee worked, for example, 8 hours that day is all that is required.
- (b) The WHI may suggest to the employer, but not require, that the punch-time be kept as close to the work-time as possible to avoid any question that work was performed during such intervals.

30a04 Boosted hours.

- (a) WHIs may find in the payroll records a single figure (either daily or weekly) which represents the total hours actually worked plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of the overtime hours, in lieu of separate entries for straight-time and overtime hours of work. This is particularly so where machine posting methods are used. For example, if an employee works 50 hours in the workweek and is entitled to overtime pay after 40 hours, the boosted hour posting will be 55 hours. The recordkeeping requirements are met in the case of hourly rate employees by an entry showing boosted hours, provided the payroll or other records contain sufficient information so that it is possible, with a reasonable amount of re-computation, to ascertain weekly straight-time earnings and weekly compensation for overtime. Such information includes:
 - (1) actual hours worked,
 - (2) regular hourly rate of pay,
 - (3) additions to or deductions from wages, and
 - (4) total wages paid.

30a05 Items available by extension, re-computation, or transcription.

- (a) No recordkeeping violation shall be charged where the employer is maintaining records in such detail as to be able to ascertain the information in the required individual items in the various sections of the regulation either upon direct review or through extension, re-computation, or transcription, and the employer is preserving the data for the periods specified. The use of symbols (such as checkmarks to indicate a regular day's work) in lieu of showing the hours worked as numerals is acceptable, provided there is a key to the symbols which will permit a determination of the time actually recorded as hours worked.
- (b) The WHI may require an employer to make extensions, re-computations, or transcriptions of records as provided in 29 CFR 516.8 if determination of the employer's compliance status

through direct review of the records is impracticable. Great care must be exercised to avoid making unreasonable demands under the regulations.

30a06 Postings requirements.

The recordkeeping regulations under FLSA, Migrant and Seasonal Worker Protection Act (MSPA), and the government contracts programs require the posting of a poster at the establishment or jobsite which summarizes the laws' basic requirements. If such a poster is not in place, the WHI shall charge a recordkeeping violation and instruct the employer to correct the situation.

30a07 Photographically reproduced posters.

- (a) A regional administrator (RA) may approve a request from an employer to post posters photographically reproduced in a reasonable and moderate size, provided there is no attempt to evade the posting requirements and the reproductions are of such size and so placed as to be read easily by the employees.
- (b) If there is doubt as to whether a particular photographic reproduction of a particular poster meets the foregoing requirements, the RA shall submit the reproduction to the National Office (NO) for advice.

30a08 Modification of FLSA poster.

Any employer of employees to whom section 7 of the FLSA does not apply because of a total establishment exemption from that section may alter or modify the FLSA poster so as to show that the overtime provisions do not apply to employees in the establishment. This may be done by appending a note to that effect or by superimposing such a notation by a stamp or other means across that part of the poster which pertains to the statutory overtime requirements. For example, in the case of railroad employees, the notation may be worded as follows:

“OVERTIME PROVISION NOT APPLICABLE TO RAILROAD EMPLOYEES” (section 13(b)(2)).”

30a09 Joint employers of an employee.

In cases where two or more employers are joint employers of an employee, the employer who actually pays the employee the monies intended as compensation for hours of employment is considered responsible for the keeping of records required by the regulation, and is treated as the one who has the primary duty of compliance as to such hours of employment. Where each employer makes direct payment to the employee, the employer being investigated may be deemed to be the one having the primary duty of compliance.

30b MINIMUM WAGE

30b00 FLSA minimum wage.

- (a) The FLSA minimum wage rate is \$3.35 per hour, effective 01/01/1981.

30b01 Monthly salary equivalents.

- (a) Since the number of regularly scheduled work hours may be greater in long months than in short months, the strict allocation of a regular monthly salary to the hours worked within each month may result in a technical minimum wage violation in the longer months. However, for enforcement purposes, a regular monthly salary of \$580.67 shall be considered as equivalent to a weekly wage of \$134.00 and accepted as compliance with the \$3.35 minimum wage requirement if it is compensation for 40 hours of work or less in the workweek. If the employer rounds out this amount to not more than \$585.00 per month, this will not affect the regular rate (*i.e.*, \$3.35) for overtime purposes.
- (b) Where an employee is paid a salary for a period in excess of a workweek (*e.g.*, on a monthly or semi-monthly basis) and works an alternating schedule of fixed workweeks, and an equal allocation of the salary would result in payment of less than the minimum wage for the long workweeks, there will be compliance with the minimum wage provisions of the FLSA provided:
- (1) the salary is sufficient to meet the minimum wage requirements for all hours worked during the pay period; and
 - (2) there is an agreement or understanding between the parties that a larger portion of the salary is to be allocated to the longer workweeks. The employer shall be advised that the firm's records should properly reflect the allocation of the salary on a workweek basis.

30b02 Minimum rate of pay for non-overtime weeks.

In non-overtime workweeks or in workweeks in which the overtime provisions do not apply, an employee subject to section 6 of the FLSA is considered to be paid in compliance if the overall earnings for the workweek equal or exceed the amount due at the applicable minimum wage. This is true regardless of whether the employee is paid on the basis of a single hourly rate, different hourly rates, commissions, certain bonuses, or some combination of these methods. In other words, if the employee's total earnings for the workweek (including certain bonuses such as a production bonus, see FOH 30b07) divided by compensable hours equals or exceeds the applicable minimum wage, the employee has been paid in compliance with section 6. These principles will also apply where an employee is not compensated for time which is compensable under the FLSA. For example, if an employee subject to the \$3.35 minimum wage during a workweek is paid for 32 hours at \$5.50 per hour and is paid at a lesser rate or nothing at all for 8 or fewer additional hours worked, this individual is considered to have been paid in compliance with section 6. The WHD position regarding proper payment in workweeks where overtime is due is set out in FOH 32j02.

30b03 Regular rate of pay for overtime weeks.

- (a) The principles in FOH 32j02 shall be followed in determining compensation due employees in overtime workweeks.

30b04 Time of payment.

Payment of both minimum wage and overtime compensation due an employee must ordinarily be made at the regular payday for the workweek or, when the pay period covers more than a single week, at the regular payday for the period in which the particular workweek ends. However, when it is not possible, prior to preparing the payroll, to ascertain

the number of overtime hours worked by an employee in the last workweek of the pay period, the requirements of the FLSA/Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (PCA)/McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act (SCA)/Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (CWHSSA) will be satisfied if the employer pays the overtime compensation as soon after the regular payday as is practicable. Such a payment should not be delayed for a period longer than is reasonably necessary for the employer to compute and arrange for the payment of the amounts due, but, in any event, not later than the next payday after such computation can be made.

30b05 Employee compensated on a commission basis.

- (a) Many employers, especially in retail enterprises, compensate certain employees wholly or in part on a commission basis. The methods of computation and payment involving commissions vary widely (*see* 29 CFR 779.413) and the determination of minimum wage/overtime compliance must be made on the facts of each case. The general principles (except in circumstances where section 7(i) is applicable) are as follows:
- (b) If an employee paid wholly or in part on a commission basis is subject to overtime, the principles set out in 29 CFR 778.117 -.122 shall be followed.
- (c) If an employee paid on a commission basis is exempt from overtime, such as salespersons referred to in section 13(b)(10) of the FLSA, the following shall be used in determining whether the employee is paid in compliance with minimum wage requirements:
 - (1) There is no requirement that wages be paid weekly, as long as some regular pay period (such as biweekly or monthly) is established by the employer. The only requirement is that employees receive prompt payment of the minimum wage covering all hours worked during the pay period.
 - (2) A settlement period does not have to coincide with the regular pay period. However, in the absence of strong evidence to the contrary, it must be assumed that an employer intended that a settlement period for commissions represents the pay period for the affected employees. Where a pay (settlement) period exceeds 1 month, the facts should be developed and the issue submitted to the NO (Attn: Assistant Administrator for Policy) since the *bona fides* of the pay (settlement) period raise serious questions as to the validity of the pay arrangement.
 - (3) Periodic draws against commission earnings within the pay (settlement) period need not equal the minimum wage. Employers may credit these draw or guarantee payments against their minimum wage obligation when settling out the amount due employees at the end of the pay (settlement) period. The following examples illustrate this principle. Assume a 4-week month and that a commission salesperson exempt from overtime works 50 hours a week (50 x \$3.35 = \$167.50):
 - a. The employer has established payment of a weekly draw against commissions and a monthly pay (settlement) period. The salesperson draws \$125 a week against earned commissions. By the pay (settlement) date, the commission salesperson has earned \$950 in commissions. The employer pays the salesperson \$450 (\$950 - \$500 previously paid by weekly draw). This commission salesperson has been paid in compliance with the monetary

requirements of the FLSA by being paid at least the minimum wage for all hours of work during the pay (settlement) period.

- b. The circumstances are the same as in FOH 30(c)(3)a. above, but the employer only pays the salesperson \$170 at the end of the pay (settlement) period in order to bring the individual up to the minimum wage and carries the balance of \$280 over, to be paid on the next pay (settlement) period, thus crediting it toward the minimum wage obligation for that subsequent pay (settlement) period. This salesperson has also been paid in compliance with the FLSA. Commissions earned but not paid on the next pay (settlement) date which are in excess of the amount required to satisfy minimum wage requirements may be carried forward and applied to the minimum wage on subsequent pay (settlement) dates.
- c. The circumstances are the same as in FOH 30(c)(3)a. above, except that the salesperson has earned only \$500 in commissions and is *paid* an additional \$170 at the end of the pay (settlement) period to meet the total minimum wage ($\$3.35 \times 200 - \670) due for the hours worked during that month or pay period. At the end of the following month, the salesperson has earned \$1,000 in commissions. The employer deducts from this amount the \$170 that was paid the previous month to bring the employee up to the minimum wage. The employer pays the salesperson \$670 ($\3.35×200) and carries the remaining \$160 into the next month. This salesperson has also been paid in compliance with the FLSA. If the employer pays an additional amount (\$170 the first month) to satisfy the minimum wage, this amount may be recovered from excess commissions earned but *not paid* in subsequent pay (settlement) periods. Similarly, commissions earned but *not paid* in a given pay (settlement) period which are in excess of the amount required to satisfy minimum wage requirements may be carried forward and applied to the minimum wage on subsequent pay (settlement) dates.
- d. A salesperson is paid four weekly draws of \$150 each for a total of \$600 for the monthly pay (settlement) period. At the end of the month, the salesperson's commission earnings total \$1,000. The employer deducts the \$600 in draws from this amount and pays the remainder (or excess) of \$400 to the salesperson. The following month, the salesperson is paid \$600 in draws and earns no commissions. To meet the minimum wage obligation for the salesperson, the employer applies \$70 from the \$400 excess *earned and paid* the previous month. This practice is not in compliance with the requirements of the FLSA. Any part of a commission that is actually *paid* to the employee may not be carried forward as a credit into subsequent pay (settlement) periods.
- e. Assume the same 50-hour week and that the employer has definitely *established* a weekly pay period and has a monthly settlement period. The salesperson draws \$150 a week against earned commissions. This salesperson has *not* been paid in compliance with FLSA since this individual is not receiving the minimum wage for all hours worked *in the pay period* ($50 \times \$3.35 - \167.50).

(Note: in the example in FOH 30(c)(3)e., the pay period is 1 week; in the example in FOH 30(c)(3)a., the pay period is 1 month.)

30b06 Payment of minimum wage to seamen on American vessels.

- (a) Section 6(a)(4) of the FLSA permits an employer to calculate wages for seamen on the basis of a period longer than a workweek. For example, wages for such employees may be calculated over a longer period, such as for the entire voyage, on a monthly basis, or, in appropriate cases, on a yearly basis. In those cases where wages are calculated on other than a weekly basis, it is the responsibility of the employer to demonstrate that a pay period of such duration is in accordance with the established custom of the industry. In addition, the employee must receive wages at not less than a rate which will provide, for the period covered by the wage payments, wages equal to the minimum wage for all hours during such period when the employee is on duty. Thus, if a seaman is paid a monthly salary, the total hours worked in the month, divided into the salary, must yield at least the minimum wage, regardless of the varying number of hours worked during the weeks in the month. The same principle would apply if the wages were computed on the basis of an entire voyage or on a yearly basis.
- (b) It is the custom of some employers in the maritime industry to pay by the month or by the voyage but, for the convenience of the employees, to make two or more partial payments rather than a single payment covering the period involved. For example, monthly compensation may be disbursed in two partial payments (semi-monthly), or partial payments may be made weekly on the basis of 1/52nd of the annual pay derived by multiplying 12 times the monthly salary. Such arrangements do not affect the principles stated in FOH 30b06(a) above.

30b07 Crediting a bonus or other payments to a minimum wage deficiency.

- (a) A bonus or other payment which would not be considered a part of the regular rate *may not* be offset against the minimum wage due under the FLSA. However, where such payments would be considered a part of the regular rate, they are included with other wages for purposes of determining compliance with the minimum wage provisions of the FLSA. *See* 29 CFR 778.208 -.209.
- (b) Situations may be encountered where the wages paid on the regular payday are not sufficient to satisfy the minimum wage, but the employee at some subsequent date is paid additional wages (*e.g.*, a production bonus) for those workweeks included in the bonus payment period. When the additional wages are added to the wages paid on the regular payday, the results are either that the employee has received not less than the minimum wage for each hour worked during that week or that the amount of the minimum wage deficiency has been reduced. In such situations, a monetary violation of the minimum wage provisions exists since payment of not less than the minimum wage required by the FLSA must be made on the regular payday for each workweek (*see* [FOH 30b04](#)). However, where the additional wages for a particular workweek have actually been paid prior to the investigation, and they are sufficient to bring the employee's wages up to the minimum wage for each hour worked during that week, no minimum wage violation shall be reported for that workweek. If such additional wages paid prior to the investigation are not sufficient to bring the employee's earnings up to the minimum wage for each hour worked during that week, the amount of the *remaining* minimum wage deficiency shall be computed and reported. The employer shall be advised

that no less than the minimum wage must be paid on each regular payday and the employer's assurance of future compliance shall be obtained.

30b08 **Certain subsistence allowances not to be considered wages.**

- (a) Governmental subsistence allowances to veterans for vocational training or to disabled handicapped veterans, as well as allowances furnished by a state to civilians for rehabilitation, are not considered wages and may not be used by the employer to offset wages which the employee is entitled to receive under the law.
- (b) No part of a veteran's basic pension award or other grants made by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs during a veteran's training period may be considered as wages paid by the employer.

30b09 **(Reserved.)**

30b10 **State or territorial minimum wage higher than federal minimum wage.**

- (a) If no overtime has been worked in a workweek, no attempt shall be made to enforce a state or territorial minimum wage which is in excess of that provided in acts enforced by the WHD. However, the appropriate authorities shall be notified of the underpayment.
- (b) Should overtime have been worked, the regular rate of pay cannot be lower than the applicable state, territorial, or federal minimum, whichever is higher. *See* FOH 32j01.

30b11 **PCA minimum wage.**

All covered employees performing work on a contract which is subject to PCA must be paid the minimum wage of at least \$3.35 per hour for all hours spent in such contract work. *See* 41 CFR 50-202.2.

30b12 **Annual salary earned in shorter period: minimum wage.**

Certain employment, such as that in schools, does not normally constitute 12 months of actual work each year. For the convenience of the employee, the annual salary earned during the duty months is often paid in equal monthly installments throughout the entire year. In determining whether the statutory minimum wage has been paid in such cases, the annual salary is considered in relation to the duty months rather than in relation to the entire year. Thus, for example, a school bus driver may receive an annual salary of \$6,000 for 10 months' duty but be paid 12 equal monthly installments of \$500 each. In such case, the employee is considered as being paid at the salary rate of \$600 per month or \$138.46 per week. Compliance with the statutory minimum wage is determined in the usual manner based on this weekly salary. *See* FOH 22b11 and FOH 32b08.

30b13 **Minimum wage rate applicable to public agency employees.**

Individuals employed by a public agency are subject to the FLSA minimum wage standard, including federal non-appropriated fund employees who are subject to section 6(a)(1) pursuant to section 18 of the FLSA. The WHD has no authority under the FLSA for the enforcement of the provisions of section 18; such matters are within the authority of the

Office of Personnel Management. 5 USC 5341 requires the section 6(a)(1) rate for prevailing rate system (so called “blue collar” or Wage Board) federal employees.

30b14 **Minimum rates due domestic service employees.**

- (a) Domestic service employees are within FLSA coverage by virtue of section 6(f).
- (b) Under section 6(f)(1), an employee must receive cash wages of at least \$50 in a calendar quarter from a single employer; for purposes of this test only, cash wages received from a single employer are counted.
- (c) Pursuant to section 3(m) and 29 CFR 531, the reasonable cost to an employer of board, lodging, or other facilities customarily furnished to employees is considered part of wages for purposes of the FLSA.
- (d) Employers are responsible for determining whether persons they employ in domestic service are covered under the FLSA, that is, whether they work more than 8 hours per week in the aggregate for 1 or more employers, or whether they have sufficient earnings to qualify. This may require asking the employee about domestic service with other employers.

30b15 **Minimum wage under section 7(k): work period.**

The work period chosen pursuant to section 7(k) (*see* 29 CFR 553.230), rather than the workweek, is to be treated as the unit for minimum wage purposes. The employee’s total compensation for the work period is divided by the total number of hours worked in the work period to determine compliance with the minimum wage provisions of the FLSA, notwithstanding that in particular days or weeks within the work period the employee’s earnings do not yield the minimum wage for such shorter periods.

30c **PAYMENT OF WAGES**

30c00 **Method of payment.**

- (a) Wages may take the form of cash or facilities as defined in 29 CFR 531. An employer who claims furnished facilities (*i.e.*, meals, lodging, or other) as wages must maintain the records required in 29 CFR 516.27.
- (b) The payment of wages through direct deposit into an employee’s bank account is an acceptable method of payment, provided employees have the option of receiving payment by cash or check directly from the employer. As an alternative, the employer may make arrangements for employees to cash a check drawn against the employer’s payroll deposit account, if it is at a place convenient to their employment and without charge to them.

30c01 **Facilities furnished under section 3(m).**

- (a) Section 3(m) of the FLSA permits an employer, under conditions specified in 29 CFR 531, to count toward its minimum wage obligation, the reasonable cost of furnishing board, lodging, or other facilities which are customarily furnished to employees. Section 3(m) also authorizes the Secretary of Labor to determine the fair value of the board, lodging, or other facilities based upon average cost to the employer or to groups of employers similarly situated, or on the average value to groups of employees. Where reasonable cost under

section 3(m) has been established by an employer and appears to be excessive in relation to the facilities furnished, it will be necessary to ascertain whether the fair value of the facilities in question is lower than the reasonable cost. If so, the employer must use the fair value rather than the reasonable cost in determining its wage obligation. In no case will the fair value be utilized where it is greater than the reasonable cost.

- (b) The cost of board, lodging, or other facilities shall not be included as wages to the extent excluded therefrom under the terms of a bona fide collective bargaining agreement applicable to the particular employee. In most cases, a determination whether such an exclusion exists will be based upon the written provisions of the collective bargaining agreement.
- (c) Employees must receive the benefit of the facility for which the employer is taking a wage credit. Moreover, the reasonable cost to the employer of furnishing board, lodging, or other facilities (or the fair value thereof) must be included in the employee's regular rate of pay for the purpose of computing overtime pay.

30c02 Customarily furnished.

- (a) The reasonable cost of board, lodging, or other facilities may be considered as part of the wage paid an employee only where customarily furnished to the employee. This requirement is satisfied if either the facilities are furnished regularly by the employer to its employees or if the same or similar facilities are customarily furnished by other employers engaged in the same or similar trade, business, or occupation in the same or similar communities. However, customarily furnished *does not* require establishing an industry-wide practice with regard to charges being made for facilities furnished to employees.
- (b) Facilities furnished in violation of any federal, state, or local law, ordinance, or prohibition will not be considered facilities customarily furnished (*e.g.*, housing that has been denied an occupancy permit, or which, after inspection, results in MSPA civil money penalties (CMPs)). Any question as to whether facilities are furnished in violation of any law should be referred to the Assistant Administrator for Policy for resolution. Any such referral should include a detailed discussion of the facts and a copy of the applicable law.

30c03 Primarily for the benefit of the employee.

- (a) The crediting by an employer of facilities furnished to employees as wages will depend on whether such facilities are furnished primarily for the benefit or convenience of the employee, as determined by the WHD. Where the primary benefit of such facilities is to the employer's business interest, credit will be denied. The following are commonly viewed as furnished primarily for the benefit or convenience of employees:

(1) *Meals*

Meals furnished by the employer are regarded as primarily for the benefit and convenience of the employees. This rule does not apply, however, to the meal expenses incurred by an employee while traveling away from home on the employer's business. *See* 29 CFR 778.217(b)(3).

(2) *Lodging*

Lodging, like meals, is ordinarily considered for the benefit and convenience of the employee. Circumstances may exist, however, where housing is of little benefit to employees, as where an employer requires an employee to live on the employer's premises to meet some need of the employer, or where the employee must travel away from home to further the employer's business. In such circumstances, the housing will be considered as primarily benefiting the employer. (Note: while it may be to the employer's advantage to provide such facilities at or near the worksite, courts have consistently taken the view that the employer may take a wage credit when the facilities are primarily for the benefit or convenience of the employee.)

(3) *Transportation*

- f. Transportation furnished employees between their homes and work (*i.e.*, normal, daily home-to-work travel) where the travel time does not constitute hours worked is generally an "other facility." However, transportation which is an incident of or necessary to the employment is not an "other facility." See [FOH 30c13](#) regarding transportation of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers.
- g. Transportation furnished for normal home to work travel from a voluntary assembly point to a job site and vice versa where the time does not constitute hours of work and the transportation is primarily for the benefit of the employees is an "other facility." In contrast, travel to distant or remote job sites is normally for the employer's benefit and does not qualify as an "other facility."
- h. Cars furnished by an employer to employees primarily for the personal transportation use of the employees and not primarily for company business are facilities for which a wage credit may be claimed by the employer. See [FOH 30c11](#) regarding demonstrators used by automobile salespersons.

(4) *Merchandise*

Goods or merchandise, such as clothing and appliances, may be considered "other facilities" under section 3(m) and 29 CFR 531. Only the actual cost to the employer (not necessarily the retail cost) may be taken as a wage credit.

(5) *Tuition expenses*

Tuition furnished to an employee for courses or training for the individual's own personal benefit is a bona fide facility for which a wage credit may be taken, *unless* the training is related to employment or is required to retain employment.

(6) *Child care*

Child care facilities which are furnished by an employer are bona fide facilities for which a wage credit may be taken.

(a) The following are examples of items not considered bona fide other facilities under section 3(m) and 29 CFR 531, because they are provided primarily for the benefit or convenience of the employer:

- (1) Electric power used for commercial production in the interest of the employer.
- (2) Telephones used for business purposes.
- (3) Taxes and insurance on the employer's building which is not used as lodging furnished to the employees.
- (4) Medical services and hospitalization which the employer is obligated to furnish under workers' compensation laws or similar federal, state or local laws.
- (5) Rental of uniforms where the wearing of a uniform is required by law, the employer, or by the nature of the work.
- (6) Business-related travel expenses. *See* 29 CFR 778.217.
- (7) Necessary tools or uniforms used in the employee's work.

30c05 Reasonable cost of facilities.

- (a) Reasonable cost cannot exceed the actual cost to the employer. In deciding whether wage credits for facilities are in amounts permissible under section 3(m) and 29 CFR 531, experience and judgment must be used by WHIs and district directors. It should be kept in mind that the test in 29 CFR 531.3 is reasonable cost rather than market value or comparable prices. Reasonable cost does not include a profit to the employer. The cost of furnishing lodging and/or other facilities must be established based upon available records. The employer has the burden of establishing such cost and must maintain adequate records to support a determination, as required by 29 CFR 516.27. Bills, purchase orders, and cash register tapes may be appropriate for such purpose. A comparison of wage credits for comparable facilities furnished by other employers in the area may also provide guidance.
- (b) The method used by an employer for determining reasonable cost must be based on good accounting practices. Good accounting practices do not include accounting practices which are not accepted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
- (c) Furthermore, an employer may not take a credit where no cost is incurred. For example, when a meal is made available to an employee, but is not consumed, and subsequently is retained in the employer's inventory for service to customers, no credit may be taken.

30c06 Examples of determining reasonable cost.

(a) Meals: food service establishments

- (1) The reasonable cost of meals furnished by a food service establishment to its employees includes only the actual cost to the employer of the food, its preparation, and related supplies. Salary or wage costs, as distinguished from material or supply costs, may be claimed only to the extent that such salary or wage costs are shown to be directly attributable to the cost of providing meals to employees. If food

preparation/serving employees of a food service establishment would be paid the same rate of pay even if meals were not provided to the employees of the establishment, their wage costs cannot be included in determining reasonable cost. Conversely, if it were necessary to hire extra personnel or pay higher wages to existing employees in order for them to assist in furnishing meals to employees, such extra expense would be a legitimate cost which could be included in determining the reasonable cost of meals.

- (2) Costs which a food service employer incurs regardless of whether the employees were furnished meals may not be included in determining the reasonable cost. In a food service establishment, items such as employee insurance, payroll taxes, menus, decorations, other operating supplies, laundry, telephone, maintenance services, advertising and promotion, building and equipment rental, licenses and taxes, insurance and depreciation, franchise cost, and general administrative costs are a part of the overall cost of the operation of the employer's business establishment which may not be charged to the reasonable cost of employees' meals.

(b) Meals: non-food service establishments

Determination of the reasonable cost of meals furnished to employees of an establishment which is not a food service establishment involves different criteria for expenses for which an employer may take credit. For example, where meals are provided to employees of a non-food service establishment by a catering service and there are no special facilities wherein meals are consumed, the actual cost of the catering service, assuming no rebate to the employer, would be the reasonable cost. In more complex situations where dining areas are provided, the factors discussed in FOH 30c06(a) above must be considered in making a determination of the reasonable cost of meals furnished to employees of a non-food service establishment.

(c) Lodging

Employers taking credit for housing as part of wages must show that the amounts charged are not more than the actual cost to the employer. *See* 29 CFR 531.3(a). However, if the actual cost of providing lodging is more than its established rental value, the rental value shall be deemed to be the reasonable cost of lodging. *See* [FOH 30c07](#). The actual cost to the employer generally involves the following factors:

(1) Adequate depreciation

29 CFR 531.3(c) allows an employer to include adequate depreciation as an element of cost. Depreciation is a concept primarily used in and extensively regulated under the tax laws. Depreciation is applicable to certain capital goods (*e.g.*, buildings, vehicles, machines, etc.). It is never applicable to land. For purposes of 29 CFR 531, "adequate depreciation" is not more than the amount of depreciation actually claimed and allowed under the tax laws for the property in question for the period in question. It should be noted that the amount of depreciation allowable on any property may vary from year to year. If the employer declines to provide tax returns or similar evidence as to the claim and allowance of depreciation under the tax laws, no allowance will be made under 29 CFR 531.3(c).

- a. For tax purposes, depreciation might be claimed under several line items for property involved in the furnishing of a facility. For example, an employer furnishing lodging might properly claim the depreciation of the building at one place; the depreciation of the beds at another; and the depreciation of linens at another. The addition of several such items of depreciation could be appropriate. Similarly, an employer might claim, in a single line item, depreciation on a greater piece of property than is involved in furnishing the facility in question. For example, the owner of a 20 unit motel who furnishes one unit for the lodging of an employee might claim depreciation on the entire motel building as a single line item. Under these circumstances, pro rata allocation of the claimed depreciation would be required. In the example, assuming no complications (*e.g.*, no part of building used for other purposes; all units equal size, etc.), the allowable depreciation would be $\frac{1}{20} = 5$ percent of the total depreciation taken.
- b. For tax purposes, depreciation is claimed by the year and can be prorated as appropriate.

(2) *Capital invested*

The computation of “a reasonable allowance (not more than 5 ½ percent) for interest on the depreciated amount of capital invested by the employer” (as referred to in 29 CFR 531.3(c)) is made as follows:

Step 1: An amount, V, represents the total depreciable value of the property to the employer. *See* FOH 30c06(c)(1) above. This number is not derived from or necessarily related to fair market value. Ordinarily, this will be the purchase price plus the cost of capital improvements. It should be noted that no part of the cost of land is included.

Step 2: Compute the amount, A, by which the depreciable value, V, exceeds the depreciation already taken (or which might have been taken) as a tax deduction (*i.e.*, subtract total allowable depreciation to date from V, the result is A.) This number is required to be reported on the employer’s tax returns. If the employer declines to make tax returns available for verification, then A shall be deemed to be 0. If A = 0, no further computation is required; the allowance for this part is 0.

Step 3: Determine the amount, E, of the employer’s equity in V. This would ordinarily be the sum of the down payment, portions of mortgage payments applied toward principal, and the cash contribution toward any capital improvements included in V.

Step 4: Compute (E divided by V) times (A). Conceptually, this is the portion of the equity which has not been returned to the employer through depreciation. A reasonable allowance (*i.e.*, a return on investment of up to 5 ½ percent of this number) may be included in the employer’s cost.

(d) Cost of operation

- (1) Annual costs of operation incurred in furnishing lodging facilities must be considered in making reasonable cost determinations: these include interest on loans to purchase,

maintain, or improve the lodging facility, taxes, repairs and maintenance, insurance, and utilities (e.g., electricity, water, sewers, garbage collection, fuel oil, and so forth.) Repair and maintenance expenses refer to the costs which are not included under capital improvements. Only the portion of those costs which are directly related to the lodging facility used by the employee(s) may be taken into account in determining the actual cost of providing the lodging. As an example, the cost of property insurance should be prorated in proportion to the space of the lodging actually used by the employee(s).

- (2) When the employer leases a property from another person, the amount of rent paid by the employer to the other person is considered part of the reasonable cost provided that the rent charged provides no profit for the employer, directly or indirectly. As an example, if an employer pays a higher rental charge with the promise of a rebate from the property owner as an encouragement to lease certain lodging facilities, such higher rent payment may not be used as a component of the reasonable cost for leasing the lodging facilities. The allowable reasonable cost amount would be the rent paid by the employer minus the amount of rebate promised and received by the employer from the property owner.
- (3) When determining the weekly reasonable cost of a lodging facility which may be claimed as a wage credit, the sum of the annual costs (as determined in FOH 30c06(d)(1) -(2) above) is divided by the number of weeks during which the lodging facility is used for occupancy. Where the facility is used for other purposes, in addition to lodging, the annual cost is first prorated among the uses. Once the weekly reasonable cost amount has been determined, it should be divided by the actual number of occupants in the lodging facility where each is provided an equal amount of living area. However, if the living areas within the lodging facility are not equal in size, the weekly reasonable cost amount should be divided by the square feet of the dwelling. The wage credit which may be claimed per employee in such cases shall be based upon the number of square feet occupied by the employee and /or that individual's family.

30c07 Fair value of facilities.

In those cases where cost to the employer is not a true measure of the value of the facilities to the employees, it may be appropriate to apply the fair value provisions of section 3(m). "Fair value" is not synonymous with "reasonable cost." The fair value of a facility allowable under section 3(m) as wages may be utilized in lieu of the actual measure of cost in determining the wages paid to any employee. Such a determination is authorized for defined classes of employees and in defined areas based on average cost or average value. To obtain a determination of fair value, the facts specified in 29 CFR 531.4 and .5 should be obtained and the issues submitted to the Assistant Administrator for Policy.

30c08 Formal determinations of "reasonable cost" and "fair value" of facilities.

29 CFR 531.4 -.5 set forth the procedures to be followed in making a formal determination of "reasonable cost" or "fair value" as these terms are used in section 3(m), whether initiated by the WHD Administrator or any interested person. When such a request is made, the petitioner should be informed of the procedures and instructed to forward the request and required information to the WHD Administrator.

30c09 **Facilities: voluntary and un-coerced.**

- (a) An employer may credit against cash wages owed employees the lesser of reasonable cost or fair value, in accordance with 29 CFR 531 and the principles in [FOH 30c01](#) -08, of facilities regularly provided to employees.
- (b) 29 CFR 531.30 provides that an employee's acceptance of facilities must be voluntary and uncoerced. The "voluntary and un-coerced" provision has been rejected in several court of appeals and district court decisions regarding *meals* provided to employees. The WHD no longer enforces the "voluntary" provision with respect to *meals*. Therefore, where an employee is required to accept a meal provided by the employer as a condition of employment, the WHD will take no enforcement action, provided that the employer takes credit for no more than the actual cost incurred. See [FOH 30c05](#) and 06.

30c10 **Voluntary assignment of wages, loans, and advances.**

- (a) Although sums paid by an employer under voluntary assignment of an employee to a third party for the benefit of the employee are not bona fide facilities, they may be deducted from the employee's wages provided the employer does not directly or indirectly benefit. Deductions for administrative or bookkeeping expenses incurred by the employer in connection with such payments, however, are illegal to the extent that they cut into the minimum wage or overtime pay due under the FLSA.
- (b) While loans and cash advances made by an employer are not facilities the principal may be deducted from the employee's wages even where such a deduction cuts into the minimum wage or overtime due under the FLSA. Deductions for interest or administrative costs on the loan or advance are illegal to the extent that they cut into the minimum wage or overtime pay. The existence of the loan or advance shall be verified to the extent possible.
- (c) In the situation where an employee is granted vacation pay prior to that individual's anniversary date, or the established date of entitlement, with the understanding that such pay constitutes an advance of pay and the employee quits or is terminated before the entitlement date, the employer may recoup the advanced vacation pay, even where such recoupment cuts into the minimum wage or overtime pay required under the FLSA.

30c11 **Demonstrators: automobile salespersons.**

Transportation which the employer provides to an employee is *not* furnished as a facility for purposes of section 3(m) if it is an incident of and necessary to the employment or if the transportation is furnished for travel by the employee which constitutes hours worked compensable under the FLSA (*see* 29 CFR 531.32(a) and (c)). Demonstrators which are provided to automobile salespersons for their personal use as a form of advertising are not primarily for the benefit of employees and do not constitute wages under the FLSA. This is true notwithstanding the fact that IRS may require employers to treat as taxable income any portion of the benefit received by the employee.

30c12 **Cost of furnishing and maintaining uniforms.**

- (a) **Where uniforms are required by law, employer, or type of work**

If the wearing of clean uniforms is required by law, by the employer, or by the nature of the work, the financial burden of furnishing or maintaining these clean uniforms may not be imposed upon the employees if to do so would reduce their wages below the minimum wage (see 29 CFR 531.3(d)(2), 29 CFR 531.32(c), and 29 CFR 531.35).

(b) Cost of and time spent in maintaining uniforms

(1) Where employee uniforms require ironing, drycleaning, daily washing, commercial laundering, or other special treatment, because of heavy soiling in work usage or in order to meet cleanliness or appearance standards set by law, by an employer, or by the nature of the work, the employees must, absent documentation of the greater or lesser cost, be reimbursed for uniform maintenance costs which reduce their wages below the minimum wage in accordance with the amounts set forth in FOH 30c12(b)(3) below.

(2) However, in those instances where uniforms are

- a. made of “wash and wear” materials,
- b. may be routinely washed and dried with other personal garments, and
- c. do not require ironing or any other special treatment such as drycleaning, daily washing, or commercial laundering,

the WHD will not require that employees be reimbursed for uniform maintenance costs. This position is not applicable where daily washing is required and the employer furnishes or reimburses the employee for a single uniform.

(3) For enforcement purposes, the WHD will accept the payment to the employee of \$3.35 per week or 67 cents per day as satisfying this requirement.

(4) Since the uniform cost would presumably be the same for any day, regardless of the number of hours worked, allocating this cost on an hourly basis should be avoided except as in FOH 30c12(d)(2) below. However, if an employer pays on a cents-per-hour basis, no monetary violation will exist if the employees receive the full daily and/or weekly amounts in each workweek as indicated in FOH 30c12(b)(3) above.

(5) Where this enforcement position is followed, the time spent in washing uniforms will not be considered hours worked for either minimum wage or overtime pay purposes.

(6) Employers or employees are free to establish actual costs, as indicated in FOH 30c12(d) below.

(c) Employee chooses not to use employer’s free laundry service

Where an employer gives notice to employees that the employer will launder or clean all uniforms required to be worn by employees, free of any charge, and all or some employees elect not to avail themselves of such service, the employer will not be required to reimburse the employees for expenses incurred by them for laundering or cleaning their uniforms on their own.

(d) Other standards for determination of cost

- (1) The enforcement position in FOH 30c12(b)(3) above does not prohibit the determination of the cost of laundering or maintaining uniforms from being made on some other basis, so long as the actual cost does not cut into required minimum wage or overtime compensation. For example, where an employer contracts with a laundry or rental service and in turn charges the employees or requires the employees to bear the cost directly, the actual cost may be used if reasonable.
- (2) Similarly, where a specific amount has been negotiated under a bona fide collective bargaining agreement (*e.g.*, 5 cents for each hour worked), this amount may be used, if reasonable.
- (3) Where the employer does not use the flat daily or weekly basis set forth in FOH 30c12(b)(3) above, it is essential that the WHI determine and document in the case file the actual cost incurred by the employee.
- (4) In preparing a case for settlement or for litigation, the enforcement position in FOH 30c12(b)(3) cannot be relied upon as a basis for action where the employer uses another basis for reimbursing employees for uniform maintenance expenses.

(e) Cost of purchasing and repurchasing uniforms

- (1) When an employee is required to purchase a uniform, the employee must be reimbursed for the cost of the uniform to the extent that the expense cuts into the minimum wage or overtime compensation required by the FLSA/PCA/SCA/CWHSSA.
- (2) This reimbursement must be made promptly on the regular payday for the workweek in which the expense was incurred and may not be spread over the life of the garment.
- (3) Further, employers may not avoid such costs by requiring employees to obtain uniforms before starting the job. In such a case, the cost of the uniform is, in effect, an advance of an expense that must be borne by the employer.
- (4) On the other hand, where an employee already has a uniform which has been paid for by the firm, and the employee is paid at least the minimum wage and proper overtime and there is a clear understanding between the employer and the employee that so much per hour will be paid in addition to the minimum wage for the sole purpose of *replacing* an existing uniform, and, in fact, the amount so paid is sufficient to purchase replacement uniforms when worn out or no longer serviceable, no violation would occur.

(f) Definition of “uniforms”

- (1) Although there are no hard-and-fast rules in determining whether certain types of dress are considered uniforms for purposes of section 3(m), the following principles are applicable:

- a. If an employer merely prescribes a general type of ordinary basic street clothing to be worn while working and permits variations in details of dress, the garments chosen by the employees would not be considered to be uniforms.
- b. On the other hand, where the employer does prescribe a specific type and style of clothing to be worn at work (*e.g.*, where a restaurant or hotel requires a tuxedo or a skirt and blouse or jacket of a specific or distinctive style, color, or quality), such clothing would be considered uniforms.
- c. Other examples would include uniforms required to be worn by guards, cleaning and culinary personnel, and hospital and nursing home personnel.

(g) Employee elects to buy additional uniforms in excess of number required

Where an employer supplies, free of charge, or reimburses the employees for a sufficient number of uniforms required to be worn, and all or some employees elect to purchase additional uniforms in excess of the number required, the employer will not be required to reimburse the employees for costs incurred in purchasing uniforms in excess of the required number.

- (h)** For the application of these principles on uniforms under SCA, *see* FOH 14f01 and 29 CFR 4.168(b).

30c13 Deductions from wages of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers.

- (a)** The reasonable cost or fair value of facilities furnished a migrant or seasonal agricultural worker are generally creditable as wages. However, *see* [FOH 30c03](#). Examples of facilities for which deductions or credits are generally permissible include:

- (1) Meals and beverages actually furnished to the worker.
- (2) Off-the-job insurance authorized by the worker.
- (3) Canteen articles purchased by the worker, but not cigarettes or alcoholic beverages sold to the worker, if such sales are determined to be unlawful by appropriate local law enforcement authorities. Apparent violations of state or local licensing laws should be referred promptly to the appropriate enforcement authority. *See* FOH 52a09, FOH 53g03 and FOH 54: WH-124. Prior to disallowing a deduction or wage credit based upon action by a state or local authority concerning illegal sales, the matter should be discussed through joint review committee (JRC) procedures.
- (4) Lodging used by a worker, including utility costs, unless required to be provided free of charge pursuant to the employment contract or applicable law. However, no credit may be taken nor may any charge be made where:
 - a. workers are required to live on the premises as a condition of employment or where for other reasons the housing primarily benefits the employer rather than the employee, or

- b. the housing has been denied an occupancy permit because of failure to meet substantive safety and health standards as determined by an inspection by any agency, or
 - c. safety and health violations have been found for which MSPA CMPs are being assessed or violations of substantive safety and health standards have been found by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), a state, or county agency. If the violations are corrected, a charge may be made or a credit taken for such lodging only during the period of compliance.
- (b)** DOL Employment and Training Administration (ETA) regulations require that workers placed pursuant to a job service clearance order who are unable to return daily to their permanent residence must receive housing as a term and condition of their employment. Such workers (and accompanying family members) must receive housing at no cost or public housing which meets the federal and state standards (*see* 20 CFR 653.501(d)(2)(xv)). Where it appears that a deduction has been made or a wage credit taken in apparent violation of ETA regulations, the matter should be reviewed through JRC before disallowing the deduction or wage credit.
- (c)** An employer who makes deductions from the wages of workers for board, lodging or other facilities or who furnishes such facilities to workers as additions to wages is required to maintain records substantiating the cost of such facilities in accordance with 29 CFR 516.27.
- (d)** In *Marshall v. Glassboro Service Association, Inc.*, the Third Circuit affirmed the district court's judgment that money advanced to farm workers for transportation costs from Puerto Rico to the mainland was primarily for the benefit of the employer and therefore could not be deducted from the workers' wages to the extent it reduced the wages below the statutory minimum. The court similarly upheld the district court's conclusion that the FLSA prohibits the employer from taking a wage credit for facilities excluded from wages by the terms of a labor agreement which is the functional equivalent of a collective-bargaining agreement. The U.S. Supreme Court denied review. The Court of Appeals also ruled that, regardless of the manner or method by which the employer sought to pass on to its employees certain transportation costs, where the effect was to bring the wage rate below the statutory minimum, such practice was unlawful.
- (e)** It is the WHD position that no deduction that cuts into the minimum wage may be made for transportation of migrant workers from the point of hire and return to that point. This is so since in virtually all situations the transportation is primarily for the benefit of the employer and transportation costs are an incident of and necessary to the employment of migrant workers. Where an employer advances money to migrant workers to cover transportation expenses from the point of hire to a worksite, the employer may not recoup such advances when to do so results in a worker receiving less than the statutory minimum wage. Such remains the case even though the transportation costs so recovered are accumulated and subsequently returned to the worker at some specified time during the season or upon the worker's return to the point of hire, after the individual has worked a full season or specified portion thereof. Further, such transportation costs may not be included as part of an employer's cost of furnishing board, lodging, or other facilities.
- (f)** Farm labor contractors and agricultural associations often provide daily transportation to both migrant and seasonal farmworkers as an integral part of their business of supplying agricultural workers to those who use their farm labor contracting services. Agricultural

employers also transport their own workers under similar circumstances. Such daily transportation is provided to assure that sufficient workers will be available at the required time and place since the workers being transported are needed to work upon perishable commodities. Their availability for employment often depends upon being provided transportation. Where alternative transportation is readily available which the workers are permitted to use (*i.e.*, personal auto or carpool arrangements) and where they know the location of the place where they are to work, the reasonable cost to an employer (or fair value, whichever is less) in providing transportation may be creditable towards wages.

In contrast, where furnishing transportation to workers is primarily for the benefit and convenience of the employer, and is necessary to and an incident of the employment, it is not considered a facility within the meaning of section 3(m). *See* 29 CFR 531.32(a) and 29 CFR 531.32(c). Accordingly, it is the WHD position that:

- (1) Where the transportation is an incident of and necessary to the employment, it is for the benefit of the employer and no deduction may be made for the transportation of migrant or seasonal farmworkers that cuts into the minimum wage. For example, transportation of migrant or seasonal farmworkers from the pickup point and return to that point, or from the temporary labor camp to the fields or for the return trip is transportation that is an incident of and necessary to the employment.
- (2) Where the transportation is not incidental to the employment, it is for the worker's benefit and deductions may be made which cut into the minimum wage, provided that if such transportation is subject to MSPA it must be furnished in vehicles which meet all substantive federal and state motor vehicle safety and insurance standards. Transportation which is not incidental to the employment (and thus deductible) includes:
 - a. the transportation of migrant workers to conduct personal business, such as trips from the rural temporary labor camp to a laundry, post office, and grocery store; and
 - b. the daily transportation of migrant and seasonal farmworkers, where alternative transportation is readily available, which the workers have the option to use, and they know where to report to work but choose to use the employer's transportation, provided that the transportation is not required to be furnished by law or regulation.

30c14 Employees' taxes paid by employer may constitute wages.

- (a) Pursuant to 29 CFR 531.38, taxes which are assessed against an employee and which are collected by the employer and paid to the appropriate government agency may constitute wages.
- (b) The same principle applies to taxes which, although owed by the employee, are paid by the employer. Thus, an employer may pay an employee's share of social security (*i.e.*, Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)) taxes. Such payment constitutes wages and may therefore be credited toward the minimum wage and overtime requirements.

- (1) Where an employee receives the minimum wage of \$3.35, the employer and the employee must each make a FICA contribution of 24 cents an hour ($\$3.35 \times .0715 = .2395$). 7.15 percent is the current FICA rate which is, of course, subject to change.

Scenario:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Calculation</u>
Employer pays employee	\$3.11
Employee pays FICA	<u>+\$0.24</u>
Total wages	\$3.35

Payroll costs

Employer pays employee	\$3.11
Employee pays FICA	\$0.24
Employer pays FICA	<u>+\$0.24</u>
Total payroll costs	\$3.59

- (2) Where the employer pays the employee's FICA contribution, a smaller direct wage payment to the employee would normally be made. Because the amount of the direct payment to the employee is reduced, the employer's FICA obligation, which is a percentage of that amount, would also be reduced. Since the employee and the employer contribute an equal percentage of FICA, the employee's obligation (which the employer is assuming) has also been reduced. By reducing FICA expenses, this practice permits an employer to reduce payroll costs without reducing an employee's net post-FICA wages.

- a. An employer may pay an employee \$3.13 in direct wages and still meet the minimum wage obligation ($\$3.35 - \3.13)
1.0715

Scenario:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Calculation</u>
Employer pays employee	\$3.13
Employee pays FICA for employee	<u>+\$0.22</u>
Total wages	\$3.35
<u>Payroll costs</u>	
Employer pays employee	\$3.13
Employee pays FICA for employee	\$0.22
Employer pays own FICA	<u>+\$0.22</u>
Total payroll costs	\$3.57

- b. Where this practice is utilized, the employee's direct wages and the FICA contribution paid on behalf of the employee by the employer must meet the statutory minimum wage.
- c. The same principle is applied when crediting the FICA contributions to overtime compensation due. However, FICA contributions paid on the employee's behalf by the employer must be included in the regular rate of pay for overtime purposes.

30c15 Car expenses: employee's use of personal car on employer's business.

In some cases it is necessary to determine the costs involved when employees use their cars on their employer's business in order to determine minimum wage compliance. For example, car expenses are frequently an issue for delivery drivers employed by pizza or other carry-out type restaurants.

- (a) *As an enforcement policy*, the IRS *standard business mileage rate* found in IRS Publication 917, "Business Use of a Car" may be used (in lieu of actual costs and associated recordkeeping) to determine or evaluate the employer's wage payment practices for FLSA purposes. The IRS standard business mileage rate (currently 28 cents per mile) represents depreciation, maintenance and repairs, gasoline (including taxes), oil, insurance, and vehicle registration fees. In situations where the IRS rate changes during the investigation period, the applicable rates should be applied on a pro-rate basis.
- (b) The IRS standard business mileage rate may be used in lieu of actual costs for FLSA purposes *whether or not* the employee will be able to take a deduction on his or her tax return for the business use of the employee's car.

30c16 Deductions in non-overtime weeks.

Deductions for article that do not qualify as "board, lodging, or other facilities" under FLSA section 3(m), such as tools, equipment, cash register shortages, and other similar items, may be made in non-overtime workweeks (*i.e.*, weeks of 40 hours or less, and weeks in which statutory overtime does not apply) *provided* the employee continues to receive, after the

deductions are made, any required minimum wage, free and clear, for all compensable hours worked in the week (*i.e.*, average hourly earnings for the workweek after the deductions are not less than the highest applicable minimum wage enforced by the WHD). *See* 29 CFR 531.35 and .36.). Deductions for non-3(m) items that cut into the highest applicable minimum wage enforced by the WHD are illegal in a non-overtime workweek unless the law establishing that minimum wage (*e.g.*, the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts (DBRA), SCA, H-2A, H-1B, *etc.*) allows the particular deduction from wages. *Note*: if a MSPA contract specifically discloses that the employer will make certain particularized deductions not otherwise prohibited by other law, those deductions would be permitted. For example, if a MSPA-covered employer disclosed a wage rate of \$8.00 per hour and fully disclosed in writing at the time of recruitment that \$1.50 per hour would be deducted for non-3(m) items, and the deductions are otherwise legal and not prohibited by other applicable laws, then those fully-disclosed deductions are permitted to reduce the hourly wage to below the \$8.00 per hour contracted promised wage (*i.e.*, to \$6.50 per hour). Furthermore, various other federal, state, and local laws regulate payment of wages, prohibit or restrict payment of wages in services or facilities, outlaw kickbacks, restrain assignments, and otherwise govern the calculation of wages and frequency and manner of paying them. Nothing in the FLSA or other WH-administered statutes, regulations, or interpretations overrides or nullifies any higher standards or more stringent provisions of these other laws. *See* 29 CFR 531.26. (WHD enforcement in *non*-overtime workweeks is limited to the highest applicable minimum wage enforced by the WHD, which includes WHD-enforced prevailing wages when they apply (*e.g.*, DBRA, SCA, H-1B, *etc.*). If no overtime has been worked in a particular week, the WHD will not enforce any other state or local minimum wage higher than the highest minimum wage applicable under the laws enforced by the WHD; the WHI will advise the employer of the apparent violation of such other higher minimum wage standards and notify the appropriate authorities of the employer's deductions policies and possible underpayments that may have occurred. *See* [FOH 30b10](#). Permissible deductions in an overtime week are discussed in FOH 32j08.

30d TIPS, TIP CREDIT, AND TIPPED EMPLOYEES

30d00 Statutory basis.

- (a) Section 3(m)(2)(A) of the FLSA (29 U.S.C. 203(m)(2)(A)) provides that in determining the wage an employer is required to pay a tipped employee, the amount paid such employee by the employer must be an amount equal to –
- (1) the cash wage paid such employee which for purposes of such determination must not be less than the cash wage required to be paid such an employee on August 20, 1996 [not less than \$2.13 per hour]; and
 - (2) an additional amount on account of the tips received by such employee which amount is equal to the difference between the wage specified in paragraph (1) and the wage in effect under section 206(a)(1) of this title.

The additional amount on account of tips may not exceed the value of the tips actually received by an employee. The preceding two sentences do not apply with respect to any tipped employee unless such employee has been informed by the employer of the provisions of this subsection, and all tips received by such employee have been retained by the employee, except that this subsection must not be construed to prohibit the pooling of tips among employees who customarily and regularly receive tips.

- (b) Section 3(m)(2)(B) of the FLSA (29 U.S.C. 203(m)(2)(B)), added in 2018, provides that an employer may not keep tips received by its employees for any purposes, including allowing managers or supervisors to keep any portion of employees' tips, regardless of whether or not the employer takes a tip credit.
- (c) Section 3(t) of the FLSA (29 U.S.C. 203(t)) provides that a "Tipped employee" means any employee engaged in an occupation in which they customarily and regularly receive more than \$30 a month in tips.

[03/03/2023]

30d01 What is a "tip"?

A tip is money presented by a customer to an employee as a gift or gratuity in recognition of some service performed. See [29 CFR 531.52\(a\)](#).

[03/03/2023]

30d02 Employers may not keep tips.

- (a) Pursuant to section 3(m)(2)(B) of the FLSA, an employer may not keep tips received by its employees for any purposes, including allowing managers or supervisors to keep any portion of employees' tips, regardless of whether or not the employer takes a tip credit.
- (b) An employer may exert control over employees' tips only to: (1) distribute tips to the employee who received them; (2) require employees to share tips with other eligible employees, see [FOH 30d07-09](#) (Tip Pooling); or (3) distribute tips to other eligible employees in a tip pool where the employer facilitates tip pooling by collecting and redistributing employees' tips, see [FOH 30d07-09](#); [FOH 30d12](#) (Prompt Distribution of Tips). Any other employer control over employees' tips constitutes keeping tips, which is prohibited by the FLSA. See [29 CFR 531.52](#).
- (c) The following are examples of an employer keeping tips, in violation of section 3(m)(2)(B) of the FLSA. This list is illustrative but not exhaustive:
 - (1) An employer keeps tips if it uses tips to pay for any portion of its business expenses, such as by using tips to pay for operating expenses or to pay for social functions for employees. See [29 CFR 531.52\(b\)\(1\)](#).
 - (2) An employer keeps tips if it directs tips to anyone who is not an employee of the employer, such as a vendor or a charity. See [29 CFR 531.52\(b\)\(1\)](#).
 - (3) Additionally, an employer keeps tips if it requires an employee to share tips with another employee who is not eligible to receive them. Thus, an employer keeps tips when it requires employees to share tips with a manager or supervisor, as discussed below, see [FOH 30d00\(c\)](#), [29 CFR 531.52\(b\)\(2\)](#). An employer also keeps tips when it requires an employee for whom it takes a tip credit, such as a server, to share tips with an employee who does not customarily and regularly receive tips, such as a cook or dishwasher, in violation of section 3(m)(2)(A) of the FLSA, see [FOH 30d09](#), [29 CFR 531.54\(c\)](#).

- (d) An employer may not allow managers and supervisors to keep any portion of its employees' tips. As such, an employer may not allow a manager or supervisor to receive tips from a mandatory tip pool. *See* [FOH 30d07](#); [29 CFR 531.54\(c\)\(3\)](#), (d). However, an employer may require a manager or supervisor to contribute tips to a mandatory tip pool.
- (1) A manager or supervisor may keep tips that they receive directly from customers, based on the service that the manager or supervisor directly and solely provides. *See* [\(29 CFR 531.52\(b\)\(2\)\)](#). Thus, a manager who serves their own tables may keep their own tips, for example. Similarly, if a manager is the only person working at an establishment during a certain period of the day, such as the final hour before a coffee shop closes, the manager may keep tips left by customers during the period in which the manager was the only person working at the establishment because the tips were left for the service that the manager directly and solely provided.
- (e) For the purposes of section 3(m)(2)(B), the term “manager” or “supervisor” means any employee whose duties match those of an executive employee as described in [29 CFR 541.100\(a\)\(2\)](#) through (4), or a business owner who meets the criteria in [29 CFR 541.101](#). The duties test in [29 CFR 541.100\(a\)\(2\)](#) through (4) is the same duties test which is used to determine whether the employee is exempt from federal minimum wage and overtime pay requirements; the test considers the employee’s primary duty. To qualify for exemption under this part, an employee's “primary duty” must be the performance of exempt work. The term “primary duty” means the principal, main, major, or most important duty that the employee performs. Thus, employees who spend more than 50 percent of their time performing exempt work will generally satisfy the primary duty requirement. The salary level and salary basis tests do not apply when determining whether an employee is a manager or supervisor for purposes of section 203(m)(2)(B). *See* [29 CFR 531.52\(b\)\(2\)](#); [29 CFR 541.700](#); FOH 22b.
- (1) An employee who meets the duties test because management is their primary duty is a manager or supervisor for purposes of section 3(m)(2)(B), even if that person also performs non-exempt duties alongside the employees they manage, *see* [29 CFR 541.106\(a\)](#) (concurrent duties), and may not keep any portion of employees’ tips (including by receiving tips from a tip pool). In contrast, an employee whose primary duty is performing nonexempt customer service work, *see* [29 CFR 541.700](#), is not a manager or supervisor under the tip regulations, and may be eligible to receive some portion of other employees’ tips, including by receiving tips through a tip pool.
- (f) Where an employer keeps employees’ tips in violation of section 3(m)(2)(B), either WHD or the affected employee or employees may recover (1) the amount of tip credit taken by the employer, if any; (2) all tips unlawfully kept by the employer; and (3) an additional equal amount in liquidated damages. *See* 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)-(c). Additionally, WHD may impose civil money penalties when employers violate section 203(m)(2)(B). *See* 29 U.S.C. § 216(e)(2); [29 CFR 579.1\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#).

[03/03/2023]

30d03 Definition of tipped employee.

- (a) A “tipped employee,” as defined in section 3(t) of the FLSA (*see* 29 USC 203(t)), is an employee engaged in an occupation in which that employee customarily and regularly receives more than \$30.00 a month in tips.

(1) *State definitions.*

Although some states define “tipped employee” differently, the definition in section 3(t) is used for FLSA enforcement purposes. See [FOH 30d00](#).

(2) *Tip provisions apply on an individual employee basis.*

An employer may claim the tip credit for some employees even though the employer cannot meet the requirements for others. For example, if one employee earns sufficient tips for the tip credit, but another does not, the employer may take a tip credit for the former employee, but not for the latter.

References:

[29 CFR 531.50](#)

[03/03/2023]

30d04 **Tip credit.**

(a) **Tip credit, generally**

Section 3(m)(2)(A) of the FLSA (*see* 29 U.S.C. § 203(m)(2)(A)) permits an employer to claim a partial credit against its minimum wage obligation to a tipped employee based on tips received by the employee. This partial credit against wages due, which is called a tip credit, is equal to the difference between the required cash wage (which must be no less than \$2.13 per hour) and the section 6(a)(1) minimum wage, which is currently \$7.25 per hour. The cash wage required under section 3(m)(2)(A), when an employer takes a tip credit, is not a subminimum wage. Tipped employees are entitled to the full section 6(a)(1) minimum wage, but under section 3(m)(2)(A) it may be comprised of both a direct or cash wage and a tip credit. The terms “direct wage” and “cash wage” are used interchangeably in the FOH when discussing the tip credit.

Section 3(m) of the FLSA makes clear the intent of Congress to place on the employer the burden of proving the amount of tips received by tipped employees and the amount of tip credit, if any, which the employer may claim against its minimum wage obligations. The employer may not claim a tip credit greater than the tips received. If the direct (or cash) wage paid plus the tips received is less than the section 6(a)(1) minimum wage, the employer is required to pay the difference on the regular payday for the pay period so that the employee receives at least the minimum wage with the combination of wages and tips.

(b) **FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit**

The “FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit” is the tip credit an employer is permitted to claim against its minimum wage obligations as determined by section 3(m)(2)(A). Under section 3(m)(2)(A), the sum of the cash wage paid and the FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit will always equal the section 6(a)(1) minimum wage.

- (1) The FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit is capped at the difference between the section 6(a)(1) wage and the direct or cash wage paid. The direct wage paid may not be less than \$2.13 per hour. Under section 3(m)(1), the direct wage paid may be comprised of cash, board, lodging, or facilities in accordance with [29 CFR part 531](#) and [FOH](#)

[30c](#). Because the FLSA limits the section 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit to the difference between the cash wage paid and the federal minimum wage, for purposes of the FLSA, employees who are paid using the 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit are paid exactly the minimum wage for each hour they work in a non-overtime workweek.

References:

[29 CFR 531.50](#)

(2) *Notice requirement*

[29 CFR 531.59\(b\)](#) states that the employer must inform its tipped employees, in advance of taking the FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit, of the following requirements in section 3(m)(2)(A):

- a. The amount of the cash wage that is to be paid to the tipped employee by the employer, which may not be less than \$2.13 per hour.
- b. The additional amount claimed by the employer as a 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit, which cannot exceed \$5.12 (currently, the difference between the minimum required cash wage of \$2.13 and the minimum wage of \$7.25).
- c. The amount of the tip credit claimed may not exceed the value of the tips actually received by the employee.
- d. All tips received by the tipped employee must be retained by the employee, except for a traditional tip pooling arrangement limited to employees who customarily and regularly receive tips. See [FOH 30d08](#).
- e. The tip credit does not apply to any employee who has not been informed of these provisions by the employer.

Note: An employer must take affirmative steps to inform each affected employee of the employer's intent to claim the tip credit. If an employer does not do so, it cannot take a tip credit. *Reich v. Chez Robert, Inc.*, 28 F. 3d 401 (3rd Cir., 1994).

The WH-1088: Employee Rights under the FLSA (minimum wage poster) alone is not sufficient to meet these statutory notice requirements. See [29 CFR 531.59\(b\)](#) and [WHD Opinion Letter FLSA-1336 \(Jan. 21, 1997\)](#).

(3) *Deductions*

- a. Non-3(m)(1) deductions when employer claims an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit

When the employer claims an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit, the tipped employee is considered to have been paid only the minimum wage for all non-overtime hours worked in a tipped occupation. (However, for overtime hours the employee's regular rate may exceed the FLSA minimum wage. See FOH 32j). Because section 3(m)(2)(A) caps a tipped employee's hourly wage in a non-overtime workweek at the minimum wage, an employer that claims an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit may not take deductions for non-3(m)(1) costs

(e.g., walkouts, cash register shortages, breakage, cost of uniforms, etc.), because any such deduction would reduce the tipped employee's wages below the minimum wage. Even when an employer pays more than the \$2.13 minimum direct wage, the employee will have only received the minimum wage, and non-3(m)(1) deductions cannot be made. For example, if an employer pays a direct wage of \$3.13, the FLSA 3(m) tip credit will be \$4.12 (\$7.25 - \$3.13 = \$4.12), and the employee will have only received the minimum wage for all non-overtime hours.

b. Non-3(m)(1) deductions when the employer does not claim an FLSA 3(m) tip credit

Non-3(m)(1) deductions may only be made from a tipped employee's wages when the employer does not claim an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit *and* pays a direct wage in excess of the minimum wage. For example, if an employee receives \$10.00 per hour in cash wages, the employer cannot claim an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit, and the employer may take up to \$2.75 (\$10.00 - \$7.25 = \$2.75) in non-3(m)(1) deductions from the employee's hourly wage in a workweek when the employee does not work overtime hours. See [29 CFR 531.37](#).

(4) *Other laws*

Where the FLSA and a state or local law regulating wages for tipped employees are concurrently applicable, it is the employer's responsibility to comply with the more protective wage standard.

[03/03/2023]

30d05 Retention of tips by employee when an employer takes a tip credit.

(a) General

When an employer takes a tip credit, all tips received (*i.e.*, given to or designated for the employee by a patron) by a tipped employee must be retained by the employee, and the employer may only utilize the employee's tips as a partial credit against its wage payment obligations or in furtherance of a traditional tip pooling arrangement (*see* [FOH 30d07](#)). An employer and employee cannot agree to waive such employee's right to keep tips. An employer's use of an employee's tips for any other purpose may be treated as a deduction from the employee's wages and would be an FLSA minimum wage and/or overtime violation to the extent that it reduces total compensation below what the Act requires. *See also* [FOH 30d02](#) (statutory prohibition against "keeping" tips). Tips in excess of the FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit may not be credited toward an employer's minimum wage obligations.

(b) Tip credit requirements not observed

Where an employer does not strictly observe the provisions of section 3(m)(2)(A), no FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit may be claimed. In such instances the employee is entitled to receive the full cash minimum wage, in addition to retaining all tips they have received. For example, where an employer does not fulfill its obligation under [29 CFR 531.59\(b\)](#) to inform a tipped employee of the provisions of section 3(m)(2)(A), or where an employer pays no wages to an

employee who receives tips, the full minimum wage is due, no FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit will be allowed, and the employee must retain all tips received.

(1) *A tip credit may not be retroactively included in back wage calculations*

Employers may not claim an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit on a retroactive basis where the employer has not met the requirements for taking a tip credit. For example, an employer that pays no wages (*i.e.*, employees received only tips) will be required to pay the full minimum wage and will not be able to claim an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit. This same principle applies when the employer pays a cash wage that is less than the minimum required. For example, where the employer pays a cash wage of \$2.00 per hour (instead of at least \$2.13 per hour), the employer will be required to pay the full minimum wage, which will be offset by the \$2.00 payment, and will not be able to claim an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit. Similarly, employers that require tipped employees for whom they claim a tip credit to contribute tips to a tip pool, other than a traditional tip pool, will be required to pay the full minimum wage and restore to the tipped employees the amount of tips that were improperly used. *See* [FOH 30d08](#).

[03/03/2023]

30d06 **Dual Jobs: Availability of tip credit when employee is engaged in dual jobs.**

(a) General

- (1) In some situations, an individual is employed in a tipped occupation and a non-tipped occupation or “dual jobs.” In such a situation, the tip credit is available only for the hours the employee spends working in the tipped occupation, provided the employee customarily and regularly receives more than \$30.00 a month in tips in the tipped occupation. *See* [29 CFR 531.56\(e\)](#).
- (2) A dual jobs scenario exists when an employee is hired by the same employer to perform more than one job, only one of which is in a tipped occupation—for example, when an employee is employed by the same employer to work both as a server and a maintenance person. A dual jobs scenario also exists when an employee is hired to do one job, but is required to do work that is not part of that occupation—for example, when an employee is hired as a server, but is required to do building maintenance. *See* [29 CFR 531.56\(e\)-\(f\)](#).
- (3) The Department has also recognized another dual jobs scenario in which an employee is hired to work in a tipped occupation, but is assigned to perform non-tipped work that directly supports the tip-producing work for such a significant amount of time that the work is no longer incidental to the tipped occupation and thus, the employee is no longer engaged in the tipped occupation. *See* [86 FR 60124](#).
- (4) The Department’s regulations limit the amount of time that an employer can require a tipped employee to perform non-tipped work because at some point, if the tipped employee performs too much non-tipped work, even if that work is related to the tipped occupation, the work is no longer incidental to the tipped work and thus the employee is no longer engaged in a tipped occupation. *See* [86 FR 60124](#). That is, if a tipped employee spends a substantial amount of time performing work in which they

cannot earn tips, they have ceased to perform the work of a tipped occupation and are therefore not engaged in a tipped occupation. See [86 FR 60125](#).

(b) Engaged in a tipped occupation

An employee is engaged in a tipped occupation when the employee performs work that is part of the tipped occupation. An employer may only take a tip credit for work performed by a tipped employee that is part of the employee's tipped occupation. Work that is part of the tipped occupation is:

- (1) Work that produces tips; and
- (2) Work that directly supports the tip-producing work, if the directly supporting work is not performed for a substantial amount of time.

References:

[29 CFR 531.56\(f\)](#), [\(f\)\(1\)](#).

(c) Tip Producing Work

- (1) Tip-producing work is any work performed by a tipped employee that provides service to customers for which the tipped employee receives tips. The following examples illustrate that a tipped employee's tip-producing work includes all aspects of the service to customers for which the tipped employee receives tips:
 - a. A server's tip-producing work includes providing table service, such as taking orders, making recommendations, and serving food and drink;
 - b. A bartender's tip-producing work includes making and serving drinks, talking to customers at the bar and, if the bar includes food service, serving food to customers;
 - c. A nail technician's tip-producing work includes performing manicures and pedicures and assisting the patron to select the type of service;
 - d. A busser's tip-producing work includes assisting servers with their tip-producing work for customers, such as table service, including filling water glasses, clearing dishes from tables, retrieving and delivering items to and from tables, and bussing tables, including changing linens and setting tables;
 - e. A parking attendant's tip-producing work includes parking and retrieving cars and moving cars in order to retrieve a car at the request of customer;
 - f. A service bartender's tip-producing work includes preparing drinks for table service.
 - g. A hotel housekeeper's tip-producing work includes cleaning hotel rooms.
 - h. A hotel bellhop's tip-producing work includes assisting customers with their luggage; and

- i. The tip-producing work of a tipped employee who both prepares and serves food to customers, such as a counterperson, includes preparing and serving food.

This list is illustrative and is not exhaustive. *See* [29 CFR 531.56\(f\)\(2\)](#).

- (2) A tipped employee's tip-producing activity generally encompasses all activities included within the scope of that tip-producing activity. For example, a server's tip-producing activity of waiting tables, or providing table service, includes: walking to the kitchen or bar to retrieve prepared food and drink and delivering those items to the customers, filling and refilling drink glasses, attending to customer spills or items dropped on the floor adjacent to customer tables, processing credit card and cash payments, and removing plates, glasses, silverware, or other items on the table during the meal service. *See* [86 FR 60128](#).
- (3) The Department has determined that certain types of work performed by a server in the kitchen for their customer are sufficiently similar to garnishing plates—which is tip-producing work—that it can be considered part of the server's tip-producing table service. These kinds of work include toasting bread to accompany prepared eggs, adding dressing to pre-made salads, scooping ice cream to add to a pre-made dessert, ladling pre-made soup, placing coffee into the coffee pot for brewing, and assembling bread and chip baskets. *See* [86 FR 60128](#), [60131](#).
- (4) An employer may take a tip credit when a worker is performing tip-producing work even if the worker is also performing directly supporting work, *see* FOH 30d06(d), such as a bartender who organizes the bar while preparing drinks and chatting with customers. *See* [86 FR 60128](#).

(d) Directly Supporting Work

- (1) Directly supporting work is work performed by a tipped employee in preparation of or to otherwise assist tip-producing customer service work. The following examples illustrate tasks that are directly supporting work when they are performed in preparation of or to otherwise assist tip-producing customer service work and when they do not provide service to customers:
 - a. A server's directly supporting work includes dining room prep work, such as refilling salt and pepper shakers and ketchup bottles, rolling silverware, folding napkins, sweeping or vacuuming under tables in the dining area, and setting and bussing tables;
 - b. A bartender's directly supporting work includes work such as slicing and pitting fruit for drinks, wiping down the bar or tables in the bar area, cleaning bar glasses, arranging bottles in the bar, fetching liquor and supplies, vacuuming under tables in the bar area, cleaning ice coolers and bar mats, making drink mixes, and filling up dispensers with drink mixes;
 - c. A nail technician's directly supporting work includes cleaning pedicure baths between customers, cleaning and sterilizing private salon rooms between customers, and cleaning tools and the floor of the salon;

- d. A parking attendant's directly supporting work includes cleaning the valet stand and parking area, and moving cars around the parking lot or garage to facilitate the parking of patrons' cars;
- e. A service bartender's directly supporting work includes slicing and pitting fruit for drinks, cleaning bar glasses, arranging bottles, and retrieving liquor or supplies;
- f. A hotel housekeeper's directly supporting work includes stocking the housekeeping cart; and
- g. A hotel bellhop's directly supporting work includes rearranging the luggage storage area and maintaining clean lobbies and entrance areas of the hotel.

This list is illustrative and is not exhaustive. *See* [29 CFR 531.56\(f\)\(3\)](#).

- (2) Tasks that are identified as examples of the directly supporting work of some tipped employees may be tip-producing work when those tasks are performed as part of service that the tipped employee is providing to a customer. For example, a bartender who retrieves a particular beer from the storeroom at the request of a customer sitting at the bar, is performing tip-producing work, even though a bartender who retrieves a case of beer from the storeroom to stock the bar in preparation for serving customers, would be performing directly supporting work. *See* 86 FR 60128.
- (3) A tipped employee who is performing directly supporting work during a lull in service, such as a server who spends 15 minutes folding napkins while waiting for her last table to pay their bill, is not actively engaged in tip-producing work, and thus this time is properly categorized as directly supporting work. *See* [86 FR 60128](#), [60133](#). A tipped employee's down time, when the tipped employee is waiting for customer service to commence, is directly supporting work because it is not providing service to customers, but is time spent in preparation of the customer service. *See* [86 FR 60130](#).

(e) Substantial Amount of Time

An employer can take a tip credit for the time a tipped employee spends performing work that is not tip-producing, but directly supports tip-producing work, provided that the employee does not perform that work for a substantial amount of time.

When a tipped employee is performing tip-producing work and also performing directly supporting work, the employee is engaged in tip-producing work and that time does not count towards the "substantial amount of time" tolerance. *See* FOH 30d06(c)(4).

Also, as explained in FOH 30d06(d)(2), otherwise directly supporting work that is performed as part of the service that the tipped employee is providing to the customer is counted as tip-producing work and that time does not count towards the "substantial amount of time" tolerance.

For the purposes of this section, an employee has performed directly supporting work for a substantial amount of time if:

(1) *20 percent workweek tolerance*

The directly supporting work exceeds a 20 percent workweek tolerance, which is calculated by determining 20 percent of the hours in the workweek for which the employer has taken a tip credit. The employer cannot take a tip credit for any time spent on directly supporting work that exceeds the 20 percent tolerance. Time for which an employer does not take a tip credit is excluded in calculating the 20 percent tolerance. (See examples below). Any time that is compensated at the full minimum wage, because it exceeds the 20 percent limit, is not excluded from the workweek in calculating the 20 percent tolerance. The employer only has to calculate the 20 percent tolerance once during the workweek. See [86 FR 60135](#).

Scenario 1:

A server is employed for 8 hours a day for 5 days a week for a total of 40 hours a week. The server performs 5 hours of work that is not part of the tipped occupation, such as cleaning the kitchen, for which the server is paid a direct cash wage at the full minimum wage. The server also performs 15 minutes of non-tipped directly supporting work, such as rolling silverware and filling condiment containers, twice a day, for a total of 2.5 hours a week (15 minutes twice a day, five days a week). The employer may take a tip credit for all of the time the employee spends performing directly supporting work, because this time does not exceed the 20 percent tolerance. The 20 percent tolerance is calculated based on the hours for which the employer has taken a tip credit, in this case, 35 (40 hours – 5 paid at the full minimum wage = 35). The employee could perform up to 7 hours of directly supporting work (35 hours × 20 percent = 7 hours) without exceeding the 20 percent tolerance. See [86 FR 60135](#).

Scenario 2:

A server is employed for 40 hours a week and performs 5 hours of work that is not part of the tipped occupation, such as cleaning the kitchen, for which the server is paid a direct cash wage at the full minimum wage. The server also performs 9.5 hours a week of non-tipped directly supporting work, in increments of time that do not exceed 30 minutes. The 5 hours of work paid at the minimum wage are excluded from the workweek for the purposes of calculating the 20 percent tolerance for directly supporting work. Twenty percent of 35 hours is 7 hours. Therefore, the employer may take a tip credit for 7 hours of the directly supporting work, but must pay the server a direct cash wage equal to the minimum wage for the remaining 2.5 hours. Thus, the employer must pay the full minimum wage for a total of 7.5 hours during this week. See [86 FR 60135-36](#).

(2) *For any continuous period of time, the directly supporting work exceeds 30 minutes.*

If a tipped employee performs directly supporting work for a continuous period of time that exceeds 30 minutes, the employer cannot take a tip credit for any time that exceeds 30 minutes. Time in excess of the 30 minutes, for which an employer may not take a tip credit and which must be compensated at the full minimum wage, is excluded in calculating the 20 percent tolerance. (See example below).

Scenario:

A tipped employee works five 8-hour shifts (40 hours a week) and is required to perform one continuous hour of directly supporting work at the beginning and end of each shift for a total of 2 continuous hours of directly supporting work per shift. The employer may not take a tip credit after the first 30 minutes of each hour spent performing directly supporting work. A total of 5 hours a week (30 minutes \times 2 blocks \times 5 shifts = 5 hours) is excluded from the total hours worked for the purposes of calculating the 20 percent tolerance for directly supporting work, because the employee must be paid the full minimum wage for that time. Therefore, the employee may perform up to 7 hours of directly supporting work (35 hours \times 20 percent = 7 hours) for which their employer can take a tip credit without exceeding the 20 percent tolerance. In this scenario, the employee has already performed five hours of directly supporting work for which the employer has taken a tip credit (the first 30 minutes of each one-hour block), so the employee may perform an additional two hours of directly supporting work (in increments of 30 minutes or less) before the employee exceeds the 20 percent tolerance.

If this employee ultimately performs more than two additional hours on directly supporting work (in increments that do not exceed 30 minutes), those additional hours are not excluded in calculating the 20 percent tolerance. This is because time that is compensated at the full minimum wage solely because it exceeds the 20 percent limit is not excluded from the workweek for the purposes of calculating the 20 percent tolerance. *See* [86 FR 60138](#).

References:

[29 CFR 531.56\(f\)\(4\)](#).

(f) Work that is not part of the tipped occupation

- (1) Work that is not part of the tipped occupation is any work that does not provide service to customers for which tipped employees receive tips, and does not directly support tip-producing work. If a tipped employee is required to perform work that is not part of the employee's tipped occupation, the employer may not take a tip credit for that time. The following examples illustrate work that is not part of the tipped occupation because the work does not provide service to customers for which tipped employees receive tips, and does not directly support tip-producing work:

Note: This list is illustrative and is not exhaustive.

- a. Preparing food, including salads, and cleaning the kitchen or bathrooms, is not part of the tipped occupation of a server;
- b. Cleaning the dining room or bathroom is not part of the tipped occupation of a bartender;
- c. Ordering supplies for the salon is not part of the tipped occupation of a nail technician;
- d. Servicing vehicles is not part of the tipped occupation of a parking attendant;
- e. Cleaning the dining room and bathrooms is not part of the tipped occupation of a service bartender;

- f. Cleaning non-residential parts of a hotel, such as the exercise room, restaurant, and meeting rooms, is not part of the tipped occupation of a hotel housekeeper;
- g. Cleaning the kitchen or bathrooms is not part of the tipped occupation of a busser; and
- h. Retrieving room service trays from guest rooms is not part of the tipped occupation of a hotel bellhop.

See [29 CFR 531.56\(f\)\(5\)](#).

- (2) The Department's longstanding position continues to be that general food preparation is not part of the tipped occupation of a server. However, certain types of work performed by a server in the kitchen for their customer are sufficiently similar to garnishing plates such that it can be considered part of the server's tip-producing table service. See [FOH 30d06\(c\)\(2\)](#).

References:

[WHD Opinion Letter WH-502NA \(Mar. 28, 1980\)](#)
[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA2008-18 \(Dec. 19, 2008\)](#)
[29 CFR 531.37](#)
[29 CFR 531.50](#)
[29 CFR 531.52](#)
[29 CFR 531.54](#)
[29 CFR 531.55](#)
[29 CFR 531.56](#)
[29 CFR 531.57](#)
[29 CFR 531.59](#)
[29 CFR 785.47](#)

[03/03/2023]

30d07 Mandatory tip pools, generally.

- (a) The FLSA permits employers to require employees to share or "pool" their tips with other eligible employees. See [29 CFR 531.52](#). WHD refers to such arrangements as "mandatory" tip pools.
- (b) WHD distinguishes such arrangements from scenarios in which tipped employees voluntarily share tips with other non-managerial employees, so long as such sharing is free from coercion, outside of any formalized arrangement, and is not a condition of employment.
- (c) The FLSA does not restrict the amount of tips an employee can be required to contribute to eligible employees in a mandatory tip pool.
- (d) An employer may not receive tips from a tip pool and may not allow managers and supervisors to receive tips from a tip pool, regardless of whether the employer takes a tip credit. However, an employer may require a manager and supervisor to contribute tips to a mandatory tip pool.

[03/03/2023]

30d08 **Mandatory tip pooling when an employer takes a tip credit.**

- (a) An employer who takes a tip credit and mandates a tip pool must notify the employees of any required tip contribution amount, may only take a tip credit for the amount of tips the employee ultimately receives, and may not keep any of the employee's tips for any other purpose. See [29 CFR 531.54](#).
- (b) When an employer takes a tip credit, tips contributed to a mandatory tip pool must not lower the rate of the employee below the minimum wage. Only those tips that are retained by the employee (either those not contributed to a tip pool or those received from the tip pool) are considered in determining if the employee has received the minimum wage.
- (c) *Traditional tip pools.*

An employer that takes a tip credit can require tipped employees to contribute tips only to a "traditional" tip pool, which is limited to employees who customarily and regularly receive tips. See 29 U.S.C. 3(m)(2)(A), (3)(t).

- (1) The following occupations have been recognized as those in which employees customarily and regularly receive tips and employees in these occupations may be part of a traditional tip pool:
 - a. Servers
 - b. Counter personnel who serve customers
 - c. Bellhops
 - d. Bussers (*i.e.*, server helpers)
 - e. Service bartenders
- (2) In addition to the above-listed occupations, the WHD has recognized the following occupations as ones in which employees customarily and regularly receive tips:
 - a. Sushi chefs or teppanyaki chefs, who are similar to counter personnel because they have direct contact and interact with customers and prepare and serve meals to customers in the bar area or customer tables.
 - b. Bartender assistants or barbacks, who are similar to bussers because they learn bartending under the tutelage of a bartender, have the primary duty of supporting the bartender, and receive their tips from the bartender. Barbacks work primarily in the bar area and have the opportunity to occasionally interact with customers.
 - c. Sommeliers who explain the wine list, bring the selected bottle of wine to the table, and serve the wine to the customers.

References:

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA2009-12 \(Jan. 15, 2009\)](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA2008-18 \(Dec. 19, 2008\)](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA-858NA \(June 28, 1985\)](#)

- (3) It is not required that all employees who receive tips from a mandatory traditional tip pool themselves receive tips from customers as long as they work in an occupation recognized as one in which employees customarily and regularly receive tips. The amounts retained by the employees who actually receive the tips, and those given to other pool participants, are considered the tips of the individuals who ultimately retain them, in applying the provisions of sections 3(m)(2)(A) and 3(t).
- (4) When an employer takes a tip credit, tipped employees may not be required to share their tips with employees who are not working in occupations in which they customarily and regularly receive tips. For example, the following employees are *not* eligible to participate in a mandatory traditional tip pool:
 - a. Janitors
 - b. Chefs or cooks (other than performance chefs, *i.e.*, chefs who “perform” by cooking in front of customers, *see* 30d08(c)(2)a.)
 - c. Dishwashers
 - d. Laundry room attendants
 - e. Salad preparers
 - f. Prep cooks

[03/03/2023]

30d09 Mandatory tip pooling when an employer does not take a tip credit.

- (a) An employer that pays its tipped employees at least the full minimum wage and does not take a tip credit may require tipped employees to contribute to a “nontraditional” tip pooling arrangement that includes dishwashers, cooks, or other nonmanagerial employees who are not employed in an occupation in which employees customarily and regularly receive tips. *See* [29 CFR 531.54\(d\)](#).
- (b) Back-of-the-house and other employees who receive tips through a nontraditional tip pool are not employed in an occupation in which they customarily and regularly receive tips, and therefore, are not tipped employees. *See* 29 U.S.C. 203(t); *see also* [85 FR 86766](#). An employer may not take a tip credit for these workers, and must pay them a direct cash wage equal to at least the full Federal minimum wage irrespective of tips received. *See* [85 FR 86766](#).

[03/03/2023]

30d10 Remedies for a tip pooling violation.

- (a) An employer may not utilize an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit for an employee who contributes tips to a mandatory tip pool that includes an employer or ineligible employees, *see* [FOH](#)

[30d08\(c\)\(4\)](#), or otherwise fails to meet the requirements of [29 CFR 531.54](#). *See* 29 U.S.C. 203(m); 29 USC 216(a) and (b).

- (b) Regardless of whether an employer takes a tip credit, when an employer requires employees to contribute tips to a mandatory tip pool that includes an employer or ineligible employees or otherwise fails to meet the requirements of [29 CFR 531.54\(b\)-\(d\)](#), the employer “keep[s]” those tips in violation of 3(m)(2)(B). In addition to being liable for the sum of any tip credit taken by the employer, the employer is also liable for all such tips unlawfully kept by the employer, and an additional amount equal to the sum of any tip credit taken plus all tips unlawfully kept as liquidated damages. *See* 29 U.S.C. 203(m); 29 USC 216(a) and (b).
- (c) When an employee who is ineligible to participate in a tip pooling arrangement receives funds from a mandatory tip pool, those monies must be included in calculating the employee’s regular rate of pay for purposes of overtime compensation.

[03/03/2023]

30d11 Tip jar.

A tip jar is a form of tip pooling and should be handled in accordance with the tip pooling provisions set forth above.

References:

[29 CFR 531.54](#)

[29 CFR 531.57](#)

[29 CFR 541.100](#)

[29 CFR 541.101](#)

[29 CFR 541.106](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA2009-12 \(Jan. 15, 2009\)](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA2008-18 \(Dec. 19, 2018\)](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA-858NA \(June 28, 1985\)](#)

[03/03/2023]

30d12 Prompt distribution of tips.

- (a) An employer that facilitates a tip pool by collecting and redistributing employees’ tips does not violate section 203(m)(2)(B)’s prohibition against keeping tips if the employer fully distributes any collected tips:
 - (1) No later than the regular payday for the workweek in which the tips were collected; or
 - (2) No later than the regular payday if the pay period covers more than a single workweek; or
 - (3) As soon as practicable after the regular payday, if the employer is unable to ascertain the amount of tips that have been received or how tips should be distributed prior to processing payroll.

[03/03/2023]

30d13 **Tips charged on credit cards.**

- (a) When tips are charged to credit cards, the employer may reduce the amount of tips paid out to the employee by the percentage charged by the credit card company (*i.e.*, transactional fee). An employer that deducts no more than the actual transaction fee charged by the credit card company from employees' tips does not violate section 3(m)(2)(B). For example, where a credit card company charges an employer 3 percent on all sales charged to its credit service, the employer may pay the employee 97 percent of the tips without violating FLSA. See [WHD Opinion Letter FLSA-214 \(Mar. 28, 1977\)](#). However, the employer cannot reduce the amount of tips paid to the employee by any amount greater than the transactional fee charged by the credit card company, regardless of whether or not it takes a tip credit. Doing so would be a keeping violation under section 3(m)(2)(B). See [FOH 30d02](#).
- (b) Payment of both minimum wage and overtime compensation, including the charged tips, due a "tipped employee" must ordinarily be made at the regular payday for the workweek. Or no later than the regular payday if the pay period covers more than a single workweek. The procedures required to process charges made by customers through credit cards may delay actual receipt of the funds by the employer for one or two months. Nevertheless, the employer is required to pay over the charged tips to the employee on the employee's next regular payday.
- (c) In some situations, a credit card transaction is not collected from a credit card company. In such cases, the employer is not required to pay a tipped employee the amount of tips specified on the credit card slip. Of course, this assumes the inability to collect is not a result of the employer's failure to submit the slip for reimbursement, etc. See [WHD Opinion Letter FLSA \(Feb. 23, 1983\)](#).
- (d) The employer may recover from a tipped employee those tips that have been paid to the employee when the credit card charge is uncollectible. Any such recovered tips may not reduce the tips retained by the employee below the amount of the tip credit claimed in the workweek in which the credit card tip was paid to the employee.

Where there are tip pools, tip pool recipients are responsible for reimbursing the employer for the share of tips from an uncollected credit card transaction which was allocated into the tip pool. The tipped employee who contributed the uncollected tip to the tip pool can only be held accountable for the portion of the uncollected tip the employee received back from the tip pool. For example, the tipped employee contributed \$20.00 in tips to the tip pool from a credit card transaction that ultimately is uncollected and received back from the tip pool 70 percent of the tips contributed to the pool. The tipped employee can only be required to reimburse the employer for the 70 percent of the \$20.00 of the uncollected tip that the employee received from the tip pool ($\$20.00 \times 0.70 = \14.00).

(e) **Cost of collecting tips charged on credit cards, over and above the amount charged by the credit card company**

Costs incurred by the employer related to credit card use, other than the fee charged by a credit card company for processing, may not be used to reduce the amount of the tips the employer must distribute to the tipped employee. Such costs include, but are not limited to:

- (1) the "time value of credit card collections,"

- (2) the cost of the credit card terminal, and
- (3) the cost of dedicated phone lines.

An employer that uses tips to cover such operating costs would violate section 3(m)(2)(B).

Additionally, an employer may not deduct an average standard composite amount for tip liquidation that exceeds the amount charged by the credit card companies. *See* Preamble to Final Rule: Tip Regulations under the Fair Labor Standards Act, [85 FR 86756](#), [86762](#).

References:

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA \(Feb. 23, 1983\)](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA-214 \(Mar. 28, 1977\)](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA2006-1NA \(Jan. 13, 2006\)](#)

[03/03/2023]

30d14 Determining the tip credit an employer may claim against its minimum wage obligations.

(a) General

Section 3(m)(2)(A) limits the tip credit an employer may claim against its minimum wage obligations to the difference between the section 6(a)(1) minimum wage and the cash wage paid by the employer. Under this formula, the direct or cash wage paid by the employer, which may not be less than \$2.13 per hour, plus the FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit (*i.e.*, the difference between the section 6(a)(1) wage and the cash wage paid) always equals the section 6(a)(1) minimum wage.

Under the 3(m)(2)(A) formula, payment of a higher cash wage by the employer will result in a lower FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit. An employee paid with the FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit has only been paid the FLSA minimum wage in non-overtime workweeks, and therefore the employer may not take non-3(m)(1) deductions for shortages, breakage, cost of uniforms, etc.

Because Sec. 3(m)(2)(A) caps a tipped employee's wage at the minimum wage, an employer that claims a tip credit may not make deductions for non-3(m)(1) costs, such as shortages, breakage, cost of uniforms, etc., because any such deduction would reduce the tipped employee's wages below the minimum wage. Under the FLSA, when the employer claims a tip credit, the tipped employee is considered to have been paid only the minimum wage for all non-overtime hours worked in a tipped occupation (for overtime hours, the regular rate may exceed the minimum wage; *see* FOH 32j). Even when an employer pays more than the \$2.13 minimum direct wage, the employee will have only received the minimum wage and non-3(m)(1) deductions cannot be made.

(b) Examples

For purposes of these examples, assume: the section 6(a)(1) wage rate is \$7.25 per hour, the employee worked no overtime hours, the employee meets the section 3(t) definition of tipped employee, the employer properly advised the employee in advance of the requirements outlined in [29 CFR 531.59\(b\)](#), and that the employer maintained appropriate payroll records.

(1) These examples illustrate that the amount of the FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit will vary depending on the cash or direct wage paid to the employee.

- a. If the employer pays a cash wage of \$2.13 per hour, it may claim a tip credit of \$5.12 per hour ($\$7.25 - \$2.13 = \5.12).
- b. If the employer pays a cash wage of \$3.63 per hour, it may claim a tip credit of \$3.62 per hour ($\$7.25 - \$3.63 = \3.62).
- c. If the employer pays a cash wage of \$4.86 per hour, it may claim a tip credit of \$2.39 per hour ($\$7.25 - \$4.86 = \2.39).
- d. If the employer pays a cash wage of less than the minimum required by the FLSA (\$2.13 per hour), it may not claim an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit and must pay the difference between the minimum wage and the cash wage that was paid. For example, if an employer pays a cash wage of \$2.00 per hour, it would not be entitled to claim an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit and must also pay \$5.25 per hour as the difference between the minimum wage and the cash wage paid ($\$7.25 - \$2.00 = \$5.25$).

(2) When the state minimum wage is higher than the section 6(a)(1) wage, the formula in section 3(m)(2)(A) still limits the amount of the FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit the employer may claim to the difference between the cash wage paid and the federal minimum wage. As illustrated in the examples below, where the state recognizes a higher tip credit than the FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit, there will not be a FLSA minimum wage violation as long as the employer has paid a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour and the employee receives sufficient tips to satisfy the section 6(a)(1) minimum wage.

- a. The state minimum wage is \$7.40 per hour. The employer pays a cash wage of \$2.89 per hour as required by the state law and claims a tip credit of \$4.51 per hour as permitted under state law ($\$7.40 - \$2.89 = \$4.51$). However, the employer is limited to an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit of \$4.36 ($\$7.25 - \$2.89 = \4.36).

$\$7.25$ (FLSA minimum wage) - $\$2.89$ (cash wage paid) = $\$4.36$ (FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit)

$\$7.40$ (state minimum wage) - $\$2.89$ (cash wage paid) = $\$4.51$ (state tip credit)

Even though the employer has paid a direct wage in excess of the required minimum of \$2.13, for FLSA purposes the employee has received only \$7.25 per hour.

- b. The state minimum wage is \$8.15 per hour. The employer pays a cash wage of \$3.95 as required by state law and claims a tip credit of \$4.20 per hour as permitted under state law ($\$8.15 - \$3.95 = \$4.20$). The employer is limited to an FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit of \$3.30 ($\$7.25 - \$3.95 = \3.30).

$\$7.25$ (FLSA minimum wage) - $\$3.95$ (cash wage paid) = $\$3.30$ (FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit)

$\$8.15$ (state minimum wage) - $\$3.95$ (cash wage paid) = $\$4.20$ (state tip credit)

Even though the employer has paid a direct wage in excess of the required minimum of $\$2.13$, for FLSA purposes the employee has received only $\$7.25$ per hour.

- c. The state minimum wage is $\$7.50$ per hour. The state requires and the employer pays a cash wage of $\$2.13$ per hour. The employer claims a tip credit of $\$5.37$ per hour ($\$7.50 - \$2.13 = \$5.37$) as permitted under state law. The employer is limited to an FLSA 3(m) tip credit of $\$5.12$ ($\$7.25 - \$2.13 = \$5.12$).

$\$7.25$ (FLSA minimum wage) - $\$2.13$ (cash wage paid) = $\$5.12$ (FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit)

$\$7.50$ (state minimum wage) - $\$2.13$ (cash wage paid) = $\$5.37$ (state tip credit)

For FLSA purposes, the employee has received only $\$7.25$ per hour.

References:

[29 CFR 531.59](#)

[03/03/2023]

30d15 FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit in overtime hours.

An employer may not take a higher FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit against its minimum wage obligations during overtime hours than is taken during non-overtime hours. Under Sec. 3(m)(2)(A), the amount of the tip credit is the difference between the direct wage paid (which cannot be less than $\$2.13$ per hour) and the Sec. 6(a)(1) minimum wage. This formula determines the maximum amount of an employee's tips that can be considered wages per hour during the workweek. Where an employer pays a direct wage of $\$2.13$ and claims a tip credit of $\$5.12$ per hour, the employee's regular rate would be $\$7.25$ per hour and the employee's wage for overtime hours would be $\$10.88$ (of which $\$5.12$ may be a tip credit and $\$5.76$ would be a direct wage payment). *See* FOH 32j18 regarding overtime computations for tipped employees. Under certain circumstances, an employer may be able to claim an additional overtime tip credit against its overtime obligations.

References:

[29 CFR 531.59](#)

[29 CFR 531.60](#)

[03/03/2023]

30d16 Tip credits in subminimum wage situations.

Subminimum wages authorized under section 14 of the FLSA are considered to be the applicable minimum wage in determining amounts creditable toward the minimum wage for tips for purposes of section 3(m)(2)(A). For example, where an employee is subject to a subminimum wage of \$6.00 per hour, the maximum permissible FLSA 3(m)(2)(A) tip credit against the subminimum wage would be \$3.87 (\$6.00 subminimum wage - \$2.13 direct or cash wage = \$3.87).

[03/03/2023]

30d17 **Service charges.**

A compulsory service charge (generally noted on the menu) which is added to a customer's bill is not part of the server's (*i.e.*, waiter and/or waitress) tip income but, rather, is included with the employer's gross receipts. Therefore, the employer has complete discretion in choosing the manner in which the compulsory service charge is used, which would include using it to pay servers and/or bussers. Where the service charges are paid to employees, they are considered wages that must be included in the regular rate of pay. Where service charges are imposed and the employees receive no tips, the employees are not tipped employees and the employer must pay the entire minimum wage and overtime required by the FLSA. If, in addition to service charge income, the servers receive tips from customers, such tip income may be credited toward the minimum wage in the usual manner if the employee qualifies as a tipped employee and the employer has met all obligations to claim a tip credit. The employer, for example, may use the service charge amount to pay the minimum \$2.13 cash wage, or when an employee does not receive sufficient tips to make up the difference between the cash wage payment and the minimum wage, the employer may also use the service charge to increase the cash wage rate to make up the difference. *See* [29 CFR 531.55](#).

The WHD's policy is to consider all of the facts in assessing whether an amount added to a bill is a tip or a service charge, particularly evidence indicating whether the payment is mandatory or optional, including whether the customer exercises discretion regarding whether the quality of the service merits the payment and the amount of the payment; whether the customers (and/or the recipients of the service) are informed that the payment is optional, and may be increased or decreased at their discretion; and whether in fact there is some variation in the amounts paid. There must be evidence of actual discretion over the fact of and amount of the payment in order for the amount to be considered a tip and not a service charge. Such evidence may take any form, including a notation on an invoice, a "chit", a signature on a bill, an email, telephone message, or other notation reflecting directions to adjust the amount of the payment as appropriate.

References:

[29 CFR 531.52](#)

[29 CFR 531.55](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA2005-31NA \(Sept. 2, 2005\)](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA1999-07-12\(a\) \(July 12, 1999\)](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA 1997-38NA \(Aug. 29, 1997\)](#)

[WHD Opinion Letter FLSA WHD-OL-1996NA \(June 5, 1996\)](#)

[12/15/2016, 03/03/2023]

30d18 **IRS tip allocation rules.**

Where an employer withholds taxes from a tipped employee based upon a percentage of sales, rather than on reported tips, a reduction in an individual employee's net pay may result, but this is not an FLSA violation.

[12/15/2016, 03/03/2023]

30e FLSA SECTION 6(e)(1): CONTRACT SERVICES OTHER THAN LINEN SUPPLY

30e00 General provisions: section 6(e)(1), contract services (other than linen supply services).

Section 6(e)(1) of the FLSA provides: "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 of this act (except subsections (a)(1) and (f) thereof), every employer providing any contract services (other than linen supply services) under a contract with the United States or any subcontract thereunder shall pay to each of his employees whose rate of pay is not governed by the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 USC 351-357) or to whom subsection (a)(1) of this section is not applicable, wages at rates not less than the rates provided for in subsection (b) of this section." (Effective 12/31/1977, subsection (b) provided for payment of wage rates not less than those provided in subsection (a)(1).)

30e01 Application of section 6(e)(1): establishment basis.

As an enforcement policy, the minimum wage standard provided by section 6(e)(1) of the FLSA will be applied only within an establishment in which work is performed on a government service contract. Thus, where an employer operated more than one establishment but performs on government service contracts in only certain of these establishments, the WHD will not assert application of section 6(e)(1) to those establishments which do not perform on government service contracts.

30e02 Application of section 6(e)(1): workweek basis.

The application of section 6(e)(1) of the FLSA depends on the performance of contract services and not on the coverage or exemption status of the establishment under the act. Thus, during *any workweek* in which the establishment is engaged in the performance of contract services, the wage rate provided in section 6(b) of the FLSA would be applicable to all employees of the establishment other than those specifically exempt under section 13(a)(1) of the FLSA or those subject to a higher wage rate pursuant to the SCA.

30e03 Application of section 6(e)(1): contract services.

Section 6(e)(1) of the FLSA applies to every employer providing *any contract service* (other than linen supply services) under a contract with the United States or any subcontractor thereunder. It is not necessary that the contract be subject to the SCA.

30e04 Overtime and section 6(e)(1).

Section 6(e)(1) of the FLSA contains no reference to overtime standards and section 7 makes no provision for overtime for employees covered by section 6(e). Overtime compensation for employees covered on a traditional or enterprise basis may be required under section 7(a) of the FLSA or under the CWHSSA.

30f FLSA SECTION 6(e)(2): GOVERNMENT CONTRACT LINEN SUPPLY SERVICES

30f00 **General provision: section 6(e)(2), government contract linen supply services.**

Section 6(e)(2) of the FLSA provides: “Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 of this act (except subsections (a)(1) and (f) thereof) and the provisions of the Service Contract Act of 1965, every employer in an establishment providing linen supply services to the United States under a contract with the United States or any subcontract thereunder shall pay to each of his employees in such establishment wages at rates not less than those prescribed in subsection (b), except that if more than 50 per centum of the gross annual dollar volume of sales made or business done by such establishment is derived from providing such linen supply services under any such contracts or subcontracts, such employer shall pay to each of his employees in such establishment wages at rates not less than those prescribed in subsection (a)(1) of this section.” (Effective 12/31/1977, subsection (b) provided for payment of wage rates not less than those provided in subsection (a)(1).)

30f01 **Linen supply services.**

- (a) The application of section 6(e)(2) of the FLSA is determined by the type of service contracted for and not by the type of establishment performing the service. Thus, for example, a laundry may provide linen supply service within the meaning of section 6(e)(2).
- (b) The term linen supply services as used in section 6(e)(2) of the FLSA refers to the supplying of various items to the government on a rental basis by a contractor who owns the item being supplied. On the other hand, the mere laundering of items which are owned by the government is a laundering service and is not a linen supply service within the meaning of section 6(e)(2).
- (c) The term “linen supply services,” in addition to including such services as the rental of tablecloths, sheets, and pillowcases, would also include contracts for such items as dresses, uniforms, other wearing apparel, bibs aprons, etc., of the type used by barbers, doctors, waitresses, waiters, nurses, food workers, beauticians, etc. It would not include services for such items as diapers, laundry, or dry cleaning (family or commercial), nor services for such items as industrial wiping towels, safety equipment and salvage, dust control – including treated dust tool covers and cloths, treated dust mops or rugs, or for industrial work uniforms, such as those worn by mechanics and production workers in heavy industry, machine shops, garages, service stations, and the like.

30f02 **Application of section 6(e)(2): establishment basis.**

The minimum wage standard provided by section 6(e)(2) of the FLSA applies only within an establishment in which work is performed on a government linen supply contract. Thus, where an employer operates more than one establishment but performs on government linen supply contracts in only certain of the establishments, the WHD will not assert application of section 6(e)(2) to the establishments which do not perform on government linen supply contracts.

30f03 **Application of section 6(e)(2): workweek basis.**

The application of section 6(e)(2) of the FLSA depends on the performance of linen supply services to the government and not on the coverage or exemption status of the establishment under the Act. Thus, during *any workweek* in which the establishment is engaged in the performance of linen supply services, the wage rate provided in section 6(b) of the FLSA

would be applicable to all employees of the establishment other than those specifically exempt under section 13(a)(1) of the FLSA or those subject to a higher wage rate pursuant to the SCA.

30f04 **Application of section 6(e)(2): linen supply services.**

Section 6(e)(2) of the FLSA applies to every employer providing linen supply services under a contract with the United States or any subcontract thereunder. It is not necessary that the contract be subject to the SCA.

30f05 **Overtime and section 6(e)(2).**

Section 6(e)(2) of the FLSA contains no reference to overtime standards and section 7 makes no provision for overtime for employees covered by section 6(e). Overtime compensation for employees covered on a traditional or enterprise basis may be required under section 7(a) of the FLSA or under the CWHSSA.