



Labor Department's "New" Tip Credit Rule is Here to Stay...For Now: A 10-Step Plan for Hospitality Employers

Insights

7.12.23

A federal court just refused to block the U.S. Department of Labor's infamous 80/20 rule, which applies to employers that take the tip credit toward their minimum wage obligation under federal wage and hour law – which means now's time to ensure you're in compliance. Several restaurant industry groups filed a lawsuit seeking to halt the rule, but a Texas federal court issued an order on July 6 rejecting the challenge. Although the industry groups plan to appeal the decision, the DOL's new rule will remain in effect...for now. Here's a brief background on the rule and a 10-step action plan to ensure your wage and hour practices are up to date.

A Brief Background on the 80/20 Rule

If you are not familiar with the two federal rules on tips provisions that went into effect near the end of 2021, you can read our detailed Insights [here](#) and [here](#). Notably, the DOL's Wage and Hour Division reinstated the infamous "80/20" Rule in December 2021, amending the tip provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) regarding when restaurants with tipped employees may take a tip credit and modifying the definition of work that is considered part of a tipped occupation.

The FLSA permits employers to take a so-called "tip credit" and pay employees who traditionally receive tips – such as servers and bartenders – less than the federal minimum wage, so long as employees make up the difference in tips and the employer follows certain other requirements. Under the 80/20 rule, employers lose the tip credit for the time spent performing non-tipped side work if an employee spent more than 20% of their time performing tasks like rolling silverware into napkins, cleaning and setting tables, and making coffee.

The DOL also added a provision that raises more challenges for employers: an employer loses the tip credit for a tipped employee who performs "directly-supporting work" (like side work) for a *continuous* period that exceeds 30 minutes. This is true even if the continuous time spent on this work amounts to less than 20% of the employee's total work for the week.

After the reinstatement of the 80/20 rule and addition of the 30-continuous-minute rule, in December 2021, restaurant industry groups filed a lawsuit against the DOL. The lawsuit sought to enjoin and vacate the rule on the grounds that it is "arbitrary, capricious, contrary to the FLSA, promulgated in violation of the Administrative Procedures Act, and a violation of separation of

"

powers.

District Court Sides with Labor Department

At the beginning of the lawsuit, the industry groups filed a motion requesting a preliminary injunction which, if granted, would have temporarily prevented the new rule from being applied while the lawsuit was ongoing. The district court initially denied the motion, reasoning that the industry groups failed to demonstrate an “irreparable harm” they would suffer if the new rule was applied.

The industry groups appealed the decision to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which found that employers would suffer irreparable harm as a result of “unrecoverable compliance costs.” With its reversal, the 5th Circuit instructed the district court to engage in a complete analysis of the preliminary injunction motion.

Despite the 5th Circuit’s finding of an irreparable harm to employers, the district court nonetheless upheld the DOL’s new 80/20 Rule. In its order, the district court held that the DOL’s decision to reinstate and modify the rule was permissible under the FLSA and was not arbitrary and capricious. As a result, it denied the industry groups’ request to halt the rule and allowed the DOL to proceed as planned.

What Should You Do Now?

Not all hope is lost: the industry groups can (and apparently plan to) appeal the district court’s decision, so long as the appeal is filed by September 28. The 5th Circuit has already remanded one ruling by the district court in the case — and it is possible that the appeals court will be receptive to the industry groups’ arguments again. Until then, however, the DOL’s new rule will remain in effect. So, what should you do? Here’s a 10-step action plan:

1. Some states have different requirements relating to tips – with some prohibiting use of the tip credit altogether – so check state law before doing anything else.
2. If taking a tip credit, make sure a proper tip credit notice has been provided to the employees.
3. Review your policies and consider including a provision that limits the amount of “directly supporting work” that can be performed to 30 consecutive minutes. Moreover, avoid scheduling “directly supporting work” for periods longer than 30 minutes.
4. Review opening and closing procedures to avoid tipped employees spending lengthy periods of time without any customers. One way to do this: schedule tipped employees so they do not arrive more than 30 minutes before the doors open to customers, if possible.
5. Ensure you have a timekeeping system that can track the time tipped employees are engaged in tipped work and side-work.
6. Implement paperwork that requires employees to report excess “directly supporting work.”
7. Consider requiring an attestation from the employees affirming whether they performed side-

- work and how long they performed it.
8. Consider paying the full minimum wage for all “directly supporting work” to simplify compliance.
 9. Identify all employees who may arguably be considered a “manager” and ensure they are not participating in any tip pools.
 10. Train managers on the rule and the different categories of work to ensure the employees are tracking their work properly.

Conclusion

If you have any doubt as to whether you are compliant with the rule, reach out to your Fisher Phillips attorney, the authors of this Insight, or any attorney in Fisher Phillips’ [Hospitality Industry Team](#) or [Wage and Hour Practice Group](#). Make sure you are subscribed to [Fisher Phillips' Insight System](#) to get the most up-to-date information, as we will continue to monitor this situation and provide updates as appropriate.

Related People



Ted Boehm
Partner
404.240.4286
Email





Marty Heller
Partner
404.231.1400
Email



Courtney Leyes
Partner
901.322.1656
Email



Emily N. Litzinger
Partner
502.561.3978
Email

Service Focus

Counseling and Advice

Wage and Hour

Industry Focus

Hospitality