



Tipped Employees



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Specializing in Individual, Small
Business, Non-Profit, Estates, and
Trusts

Tipped Employees

All tips you receive are income and are subject to federal income tax. You must include in gross income all tips you receive directly, charged tips paid to you by your employer, and your share of any tips you receive under a tip-splitting or tip-pooling arrangement.

Reporting your tip income correctly isn't difficult. You must do three things.

- 1) Keep a daily tip record.
- 2) Report tips to your employer.
- 3) Report all tips on your income tax return.

Keeping a Daily Tip Record

You must keep a daily tip record so you can:

- Report your tips accurately to your employer,
- Report your tips accurately on your tax return, and
- Prove your tip income if your return is ever questioned.

There are two ways to keep a daily tip record. You can either write information about your tips in a tip diary, or keep copies of documents that show your tips, such as restaurant bills and credit or debit card charge slips.

Tip diary. If you keep a tip diary, you can use Form 4070A, *Employee's Daily Record of Tips*. The form is available at www.irs.gov.

If you don't use Form 4070A, start your records by writing your name, your employer's name, and the name of the business. Then, each workday, write the date and the following information.

- Cash tips you get directly from customers or from other employees.
- Tips from credit and debit card charge customers that your employer pays you.

- The amount of any tips you paid out to other employees through tip pools or tip splitting, or other arrangements, and the names of the employees to whom you paid the tips.

Electronic tip record. You can use an electronic system provided by your employer to record your daily tips. If you do, you must receive and keep a paper copy of this record.

Service charges. Don't write in your tip diary the amount of any service charge that your employer adds to a customer's bill and then pays to you and treats as wages. This is part of your wages, not a tip.

Example #1: Good Food Restaurant adds an 18% charge to the bill for parties of 6 or more customers. Jane's bill for food and beverages for her party of 8 includes an amount on the tip line equal to 18% of the charges for food and beverages, and the total includes this amount. Because Jane didn't have an unrestricted right to determine the amount on the "tip line," the 18% charge is considered a service charge. Don't include the 18% charge in your tip diary. Service charges that are paid to you are considered wages, not tips.

Example #2: Good Food Restaurant also includes sample calculations of tip amounts at the bottom of its bills for food and beverages provided to customers. David's bill includes a blank "tip line," with sample tip calculations of 15%, 18%, and 20% of his charges for food and beverages at the bottom of the bill beneath the signature line. Because David is free to enter any amount on the "tip line" or leave it blank, any amount he includes is considered a tip. Be sure to include this amount in your tip diary.



Tipped Employees

Reporting Tips to Your Employer

Report to your employer only cash, check, and debit and credit card tips you receive.

If your total tips for any one month from any one job are less than \$20, don't report the tips for that month to that employer.

If you participate in a tip-splitting or tip-pooling arrangement, report only the tips you receive and retain. Don't report to your employer any portion of the tips you receive that you pass on to other employees. However, you must report tips you receive from other employees.

Don't report the value of any noncash tips, such as tickets or passes, to your employer. You don't pay Social Security, Medicare, additional Medicare, or railroad retirement taxes on these tips.

How to report. If your employer doesn't give you any other way to report tips, you can use Form 4070, *Employee's Report of Tips to Employer*, available at www.irs.gov.

When to report. Give your report for each month to your employer by the 10th of the next month. If the 10th falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, give your employer the report by the next day that isn't a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Allocated Tips

If your employer allocated tips to you, they're shown separately on your Form W-2, box 8. They aren't included in box 1 with your wages and reported tips. If box 8 is blank, this section does not apply.

Allocated tips are tips that your employer assigned to you in addition to the tips you reported to your employer for the year. Your employer will have done this if:

- You worked in an establishment such as a restaurant, cocktail lounge, or similar business that must allocate tips to employees, and
- The tips you reported to your employer were less than your share of 8% of food and drink sales.

No income, Social Security, Medicare, additional Medicare, or railroad retirement taxes are withheld on allocated tips.

Reporting allocated tips. You must report all tips you received during the year on your tax return, including both cash tips and noncash tips. Any tips you reported to your employer are included in the wages shown on your Form W-2, box 1. Add to the amount in box 1 only the tips you didn't report to your employer. This should include any allocated tips shown on your Form(s) W-2, box 8, unless you have adequate records to show that you received less tips in the year than the allocated figures.

Report the wages and tips shown on your Form W-2, box 1, and allocated tips from box 8, on Form 1040, line 1.

Form 4137, Social Security and Medicare Tax on Unreported Tip Income. Because Social Security, Medicare, and Additional Medicare taxes weren't withheld from the allocated tips, you must report those taxes as additional tax on your return. Complete Form 4137, and include the allocated tips on line 1 of the form.

Contact Us

There are many events that occur during the year that can affect your tax situation. Preparation of your tax return involves summarizing transactions and events that occurred during the prior year. In most situations, treatment is firmly established at the time the transaction occurs. However, negative tax effects can be avoided by proper planning. Please contact us in advance if you have questions about the tax effects of a transaction or event, including the following:

- Pension or IRA distributions.
- Significant change in income or deductions.
- Job change.
- Marriage.
- Attainment of age 59½ or 72.
- Sale or purchase of a business.
- Sale or purchase of a residence or other real estate.
- Retirement.
- Notice from IRS or other revenue department.
- Divorce or separation.
- Self-employment.
- Charitable contributions of property in excess of \$5,000.

This brochure contains general information for taxpayers and should not be relied upon as the only source of authority. Taxpayers should seek professional tax advice for more information.

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