

TIP POOLING: KNOW WHERE YOU STAND BEFORE A PLAINTIFFS' FIRM FINDS OUT FOR YOU

7 things every cannabis dispensary
employer should know

- 1 Under federal law (FLSA), managers and supervisors cannot participate in a tip pool. Violations carry a 2–3 year lookback, possible liquidated (double) damages, and attorney fee-shifting to prevailing plaintiffs — with state law often adding further penalties and a longer lookback.
 - 2 Leads, Shift Supervisors, and Agents-in-Charge typically carry some supervisory responsibilities — like opening and closing the store. Whether these responsibilities are enough to preclude participation in the tip pool is the legal question.
 - 3 Titles don't control; actual job duties do, but given the nature of these “hybrid” roles, employers are exposed to expensive class and collective action wage and hour litigation.
 - 4 Illinois dispensaries are particularly attractive targets: the state's cannabis regulations say an Agent-in-Charge “manages” the dispensary, and the state wage law reaches back 10 years with 5% monthly penalties. That said, this is a national trend — suits have also been filed in CA, MD, MI, MA, OH, NM, NV & CO.
 - 5 Fees can dwarf recoveries: in one case that settled, 350 employees split \$504 each (plus \$10,000 to 2 lead plaintiffs) while plaintiffs' counsel collected \$149,000 in attorneys' fees.
 - 6 Attorney fee-shifting cuts one way. If a plaintiff wins, the employer pays their attorneys' fees too — but the employer doesn't recover its own fees if it wins. That's one of the reasons these cases settle.
 - 7 Any settlement must be approved by the court, and must also include statutory penalties and attorneys' fees for plaintiffs' counsel.
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