

#### 2013 Labor and Employment Webinar Series

### Noncompete Update

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# Agenda

- Tips and Considerations Regarding Prelitigation Strategies and Procedures
- What Litigating a Noncompete Case Looks Like in Practice
- Considerations Regarding Hiring Employees with Noncompete Covenants

Tips and Considerations Regarding Prelitigation Strategies and Procedures



- Conduct due diligence before making a decision:
  - Company policies and practices re confidentiality and company property
  - Forensic examination of employee's computer and devices
  - Communications with customers/clients who may have interacted with former employee
  - Communications with employee's coworkers re activities prior to termination

- Identify the goals of litigation:
  - What form of injunctive relief is sought?
    - Careful consideration must be given to framing relief sought to effectuate the goal and avoid overreaching
    - Ensure the relief sought is permissible under the applicable restrictive covenant
  - What form of injunctive relief is realistic and likely to be granted?
  - Monetary relief that may follow or fee shifting?

- Can you demonstrate actual or imminent harm?
  - Lost customers/clients?
  - Lost business or business opportunities?
  - Confidential or proprietary information taken?
  - Lost employees?

- Must employers consistently enforce restrictive covenants every time the covenants are violated?
  - Generally no, but concerns include:
    - Waiver
    - Claims of selective enforcement
    - Retaliation
    - Undermining your position



- Assess whether your own hiring practices may undermine your ability to enforce restrictive covenants
  - Regularly hire from competitors that
    - have similar restrictive covenants
    - have their own confidential/proprietary information
  - Previous hire, now with a competitor, who is hiring your former employee
  - Take steps to ensure employees do not breach obligations to former employers
  - Potential for an unclean-hands defense from the other side

 Should you send a demand letter to the employee (and employer) prior to initiating a lawsuit?

– Pros:

- Negotiation before litigation may yield a less expensive resolution
- It may be the first time the new employer learns of the restrictive covenant
- Cons:
  - Gives the other side time to prepare its defense
  - If too much time, then may undermine immediacy of a TRO

- Do you involve the new employer at the demand-letter stage?
  - Risks:
    - Potential counterclaims
    - Tortious interference
    - Retaliation

### What Litigating a Noncompete Case Looks Like in Practice



# Before You Lower Your Lance and Charge into Court

- What are your goals in pursuing litigation?
  - Total annihilation
  - Victory (flexible definition)
  - Message
  - Creative positioning
- Who will determine if goals are achieved?
  - Directly involved in the dispute?
  - How are they tied to the outcome?
- Do you have a story to tell <u>beyond</u> the fact that the employee signed the agreement?
  - Complex?
  - Compelling?
  - Persuasive? (Will there be significant life/money/company consequences?)



# Before You Lower Your Lance and Charge Into Court

- Are you familiar with the local rules, laws, and judges?
  - "All politics is local!"
  - Judges are people too!
  - Laws, procedures, and outcomes may vary
  - Statute/case law
  - Blue penciling/red penciling
  - Assignment
  - Garden-leave clauses
- Can you afford to lose?
  - Money or trade secret
  - Public relations/customer(s)
  - Employee confidence (message)



# Before You Lower Your Lance and Charge Into Court

- Will third parties become involved?
  - Customer(s)
  - Regulator(s)
  - Competitor(s)
- Time Commitment?



- Who from the company will be involved? (story, documents, investigation, history)
- Preparation  $\rightarrow$  hurry up and wait

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### The First Wave of Arrows

- Theories of recovery
  - Breach of contract
  - Misappropriation of trade secrets
  - Breach of fiduciary obligations (good-faith fair dealing)
  - Conversion
  - Tortious interference with business relations
  - Inevitable disclosure
  - Damages



### The First Wave of Arrows

- Defense/Counter Claims
  - Unclean hands
  - Defamation
  - Discrimination
  - Retaliation
  - Whistleblower claim
  - Contract (provision unenforceable)
    - How do I count the ways?
- Cease-and-desist letter



### Battle

- Injunctions
  - Preliminary Injunction General Factors:
    - Likelihood of irreparable harm (balance)
    - Plaintiff likely to succeed on merits
    - Public interest
- Specific Performance and TROs
  - Irreparable harm ≠ money damages
- The Details
  - Service of process
  - Bond requirements (What? When?)



### Battle

- Discovery
  - Does not mean learning for the first time! Be as prepared as possible
  - Prefiling investigation is critical (litigation holds/electronic discovery)
  - Depositions company witnesses, customers, others
  - Have key documents, witnesses, and compelling story ready (if for the plaintiff)
  - Have a solid story (if for the defendant)
- Hearing hours  $\rightarrow$  days  $\rightarrow$  weeks  $\rightarrow$  beyond?

### **Creative Resolution**

- Remember: "Creative positioning goal"
- What do you really want? (Judge/Magistrate Judge)



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Considerations Regarding Hiring Employees With Noncompete Covenants



- Should you ask if the employee has signed a restrictive covenant with his or her former employer?
  - Answer: Yes
  - Review is necessary to assess the potential for litigation and the likelihood of enforcement
  - Review is necessary to determine what, if any, modifications may be advisable with respect to the employee's job functions and responsibilities

- Recommendations:
  - Do not just ask for the employee's "noncompete agreement"
  - Agreement could be buried in a stock option agreement or other document
  - Make sure you ask for the most recent version of the agreement that the employee signed
  - Request a signed copy of the agreement

- What if the employee indicates that he or she cannot obtain the agreement without arousing suspicion of his or her current employer?
  - Suggestions:
    - Ask again
    - Condition the offer on nonexistence of a restrictive covenant
    - Ask for current form agreement of employer

- Reviewing the agreement: what to look for
  - Is there a choice-of-law provision?
  - Is the choice-of-law provision enforceable?
  - Is there a venue provision?
  - Is the venue provision enforceable?

In assessing enforceability, you may have to examine the laws of multiple states.

e.g.: A Texas employer wants to hire a Texas employee of a Mississippi employer. The employee has a noncompete with Mississippi venue and choice-of-law provisions.



- When was the agreement executed, and does it matter?
- Is it a "mid-term" agreement or was it signed at the inception of employment?



- Is there an issue with consideration under the law of the relevant state(s)?
  - Is at-will employment sufficient?
  - What about continued employment?
  - Does the agreement provide additional consideration?
  - Did the employee actually get the additional consideration?

- Does the agreement specifically identify a legitimate business interest?
- Is the restriction narrowly tailored to protect that legitimate business interest?
- Does the new employer meet the definition of a "competitor?"
- Can the candidate adhere to the restrictions and perform in the new position?

- Is the agreement overly broad with respect to time or geographic scope?
- Will the laws of the relevant state(s) allow reformation of the agreement?

lf so...



- What type of reformation is permitted?
- Are there any ramifications associated with reformation?
- Is the court likely to reform the agreement in a way that changes the outcome?

- <u>New Jersey</u>: Overbroad covenant may be modified to delete prohibition that makes it overbroad and unreasonable. *Platinum Mgmt. v. Dahms*, 666 A.2d 1028 (N.J. Law Div. 1995)
- <u>Texas</u>: Reformation permissible but precludes damages for breach of the covenant that occurs prior to reformation. Tex. Bus. & Comm. Code § 15.51(c)

- All clients, or just those with whom the employee conducted business?
- Does it matter under the relevant state(s) laws?
- Did the employee bring clients to the competitor employer from a previous job?
- Is there a geographic scope?

- Other considerations:
  - What is the employer's past history of enforcement with respect to restrictive covenants?
  - Is the employee likely to bring over other employees?
  - Is the employee being hired because of his or her customer contacts or his or her "book of business"?

 Should you include the employee in the legal analysis with respect to review of enforcement likelihood of the agreement?

– No

- Is it advisable to suggest that the candidate seek a waiver of particular restrictions?
  - Maybe in certain instances where enforcement is likely and the applicant may have some negotiation leverage



- Agreements to indemnify the employee:
  - Preferable to avoid if possible
  - Likely to lead to company's being named in the lawsuit
  - Should be clear and limited to payment of attorneys' fees
  - Avoid commitment to pay employee during any period of time in which the employee is "on the bench" as a result of a court-ordered injunction

- Other considerations:
  - Courtesy phone call to previous employee's counsel
  - Declaratory judgment

- Advice to the departing employee:
  - Be candid and honest regarding subsequent employment opportunities
  - Avoid "trash talk" with former employer in email or other communications

- Instruct applicant not to solicit coworkers or customers until after effective date of resignation
- Return all property at the time of termination
- Make sure no company information has been sent to personal email accounts or otherwise downloaded on thumb drives or other external devices
- Advise employee to return all paper documents

- Offer letter or other preemployment correspondence
  - Should instruct potential employee not to bring, distribute, or use any confidential information of previous employer
  - Should confirm employee has reviewed duties and responsibilities associated with the position and that he or she can perform them without disclosing or using confidential information of previous employer

### Presenters



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