TO COMPETE OR NOT TO COMPETE: DRAFTING & ENFORCING EFFECTIVE NON-COMPETE AGREEMENTS & TRADE SECRET PROTECTIONS

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WILSONELSER

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***WHAT** is it?

***WHY have it?**

***WHO needs it?**

***WHEN do I need it?**

***WHERE is it effective?**



NON-COMPETE AGREEMENTS V. CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS



Non-Compete	CONFIDENTIALITY
Restricts competition.	Restricts information disclosure.
Limits ability to work.	Allows ability to work anywhere.

Useful tools that shield businesses from potential harm caused by current and/or former employees when used in tandem as part of employment documentation.

GET IT IN WRITING

"A familiar and eminently sensible proposition of law is that when the parties set down their agreement, in a clear, complete document, their writing should as a rule be enforced according to its terms."

> Bitonti v. Tyco Healthcare Group, L.P. 37 Misc.3d 1222(A) (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Suffolk Cnty. Nov. 7, 2012)



It's All Fun & Games Until Your Business Gets Hurt.

PRACTICAL POINTER

• It is always wrong for a departing employee to steal client information from an employer.



PRACTICAL POINTER

• If you find client information was taken, CONSULT COUNSEL.

Depending on the type of information taken, you may have a data breach.

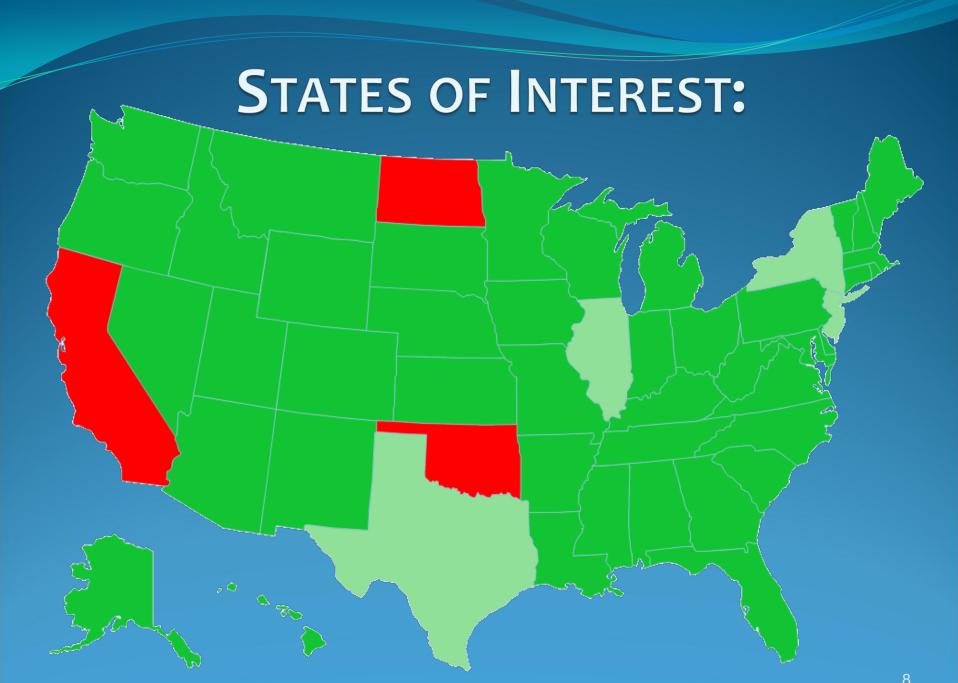




PROTECTION FACTORS:

 EGITIMATE BUSINESS INTERESTS
TRADE-SECRETS
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION Generally considered factors

included for protection.





ILLINOIS

- Trade Secrets
- Confidential Information
- Near Permanent Business Relationships
- May require 2-year employment



• New Jersey

- Trade Secrets
- Confidential Information
- Goodwill
- Low-balling employer's cost



New York

- Trade Secrets
- Confidential Information
- Goodwill
- Broadcasters' On-Air Persona
 - Employee's Unique or Extraordinary Services



TEXAS

- Trade Secrets
 - Confidential Information
- Goodwill
 - Special training or knowledge acquired during employment

STATES OF INTEREST: NOT PERMITTED IN:







CALIFORNIA NOR

NORTH DAKOTA

OKLAHOMA

But these States still recognize protection of trade secrets.

SALE OF BUSINESS

• Typically all covenants not to compete made in connection with the sale of a business or a book of business are enforceable.





PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR A VALID NON-COMPETE AGREEMENT

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS INTERESTS:

- Misappropriation of Trade Secrets / Confidential Business Information
- Unique & Extraordinary Employees
- Client Relationships
- Sale of Business

NOT UNDULY BROAD OR OVERREACHING:

- Limited in Time
- Limited in Geographic Scope
- Not Harmful to the General Public
- Not Unreasonably Burdensome to the Employee

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS INTERESTS: MISAPPROPRIATION OF TRADE SECRETS/ CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION

SIX FACTORS TO CONSIDER TO CONSTITUTE A TRADE SECRET:

- 1. The extent to which the information is known outside the business;
- 2. The extent to which it is known by employees and others involved in the business;
- 3. The extent of measures taken by the business to guard the secrecy of the information;
- 4. The value of the information to the business and its competitors;
- 5. The amount of effort or money expended by the business in developing the information; and
- 6. The ease or difficulty with which the information could be properly acquired or duplicated by others.

Uniform Trade Secrets Act

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS INTERESTS: UNIQUE & EXTRAORDINARY EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK:

Unique customer relationships Particularly comprehensive knowledge Impossible/nearly impossible to replace Loss of employee causes irreparable harm

- ✓ Prosaic Trades balloon bouquets
- ✓ Unique Trades singers and recording artists
- ✓ White-Collar Workers securities brokers, debt collectors
- ✓ Blue-Collar Workers crop sprayers, tire analysts

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS INTERESTS:

- ✓ Protecting Business Goodwill
- ✓ Confidential Business Information
- ✓ Customer Relationships
- ✓ Training Costs

ENFORCEABILITY POTENTIAL PITFALLS

• TIMING Set the clock!

• GEOGRAPHY There are limits to areas or customers.

• BURDEN Be reasonable to former employee.

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