## Employment Issues for Start Ups

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consider requiring employees to sign agreements governing:

Protection Intellectual Property and Goodwill

- Confidentiality of trade secrets and protection of proprietary rights.
- Non-solicitation of employees.
- Non-solicitation of customers.
- Non-competition by employees.

## Confidentiality and Proprietary Rights Agreements

- To protect intellectual property (IP) assets, including trade secrets, from disclosure or misuse by an employee
- To codify that the employee assigns any inventions created while employed by the employer, and that all works created are works made for hire that belong to the employer

#### Non-Compete Agreements

- An agreement between an employer and an employee that restricts a former employee from working for the employer's competitors after his employment ends.
- Reasonably necessary to protect a legitimate business interest

#### Non-Solicitation Agreements

- Prohibits an employee approaching the employer's employees and clients
- Less restrictive and more likely to be enforced than a non-compete.



- Saves money and time
- Include confidentiality



Minimum Number of Employees It's Fewer Than You
Think and

You May Have More
Than You
Employees Than You
Realize

#### one or more employees

- the **FLSA**, if other requirements are met
- the Equal Pay Act, if the employer is otherwise covered by the FLSA
- all requirements under the **Immigration Reform**and Control Act (IRCA), including Form I-9
  requirements, but not the anti-discrimination
  provisions
- the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA)
- the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA)
- the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA)
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)
- Section 1981 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866



must comply with the anti-discrimination provisions under IRCA

- Title VII
- the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- Genetic InformationNondiscrimination Act (GINA)

- the **Age Discrimination in Employment Act** (ADEA)
- the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA), if the business maintains an employer-sponsored group benefit plan

 must comply with the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

May be required to comply with the Worker
 Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (WARN Act)

Employee v. Independent Contractor You May Have More
Employees Than You
Realize

## Using Independent Contractor Status

- Many potential benefits of using properly classified independent contractors
- Must weigh against the likelihood of liability for misclassification
- Complex legal question

## Use Independent Contractor Status with Caution

- Assume that all workers are employees
- If you can justify IC status draft a contract
- Recognize the potential consequences

# To Begin Hiring

## First Steps

- Comply with Federal and State Tax, Reporting, and Notice Requirements
  - EIN
  - W-4
  - State and Local Tax forms
  - State new hire or registration requirements
  - State Wage Theft Prevention Acts



- Comply with Federal and State Tax, Reporting, and Notice Requirements
- Complete and Maintain Form I-9s for All Employees



- Comply with Federal and State Tax, Reporting, and Notice Requirements
- Complete and Maintain Form I-9s for All Employees
- Obtain Necessary Insurance



## Carefully conduct interviews

- ensure interview questions do not seek information about **protected** class status
- focus on objective criteria and the essential functions of the job
- Use caution regarding seeking information about an applicant's prior salary

## Other Hiring Pitfalls/Best Practices

- Job postings, ads, and algorithms
- Due diligence about candidates' current employers
- Ensure background checks, if used, comply with applicable law
- Comply with immigration laws

## Employment Relationship

#### Wage and Hour: FLSA

- Properly Classify All Employees as Exempt or Nonexempt
  - Assume FLSA minimum wage and overtime apply
  - "Salaried" does not automatically mean exempt
  - Do not rely on unpaid interns or trainees to do work that otherwise would be done by employees



The founders' employment status with the startup

## Workplace Posting and Notice Requirements

- Posting requirements vary depending on the size of the company and the laws applicable to companies of similar size
- Determine an appropriate place, such as a coffee room, break area, lunch room, or lounge, for workplace posters.
- Devise a procedure to communicate workplace notices to employees working remotely,

Workplace Policies and Procedures to Minimize Liability

- Formalize certain policies in writing
- Consider workplace training

## Termination of Employment



- Employers face litigation risks for termination:
  - Due to discrimination, retaliation, or harassment
  - Because an employee seeks or takes protected leave,
  - In response to protected whistleblowing activities
- Termination can include voluntary resignation under extreme circumstances

#### Develop and Consistently Apply Policies

- Obtain Employee Acknowledgment
- Apply Policies Consistently

#### Document Reasons for Termination

- Failure to Create Documents
- Failure to Exercise Objectivity
- Failure to Give Honest Criticism
- Failure to Maintain Documents
- Failure to Be Timely
- Failure to Train Reviewers

#### Waiver and Release Agreements

- An explicit waiver and release of legal claims in exchange for adequate consideration.
- Not all claims can be released and some claims require specific written terms

## Unemployment Insurance

### Standard for Eligibility

- An employer-employee relationship
- Wages paid for the services
- Sufficient earnings during a specific period of time

## Employee Lack of Fault and Other Requirements

- Separation resulted through no fault of her own (determined under state law)
- other eligibility requirements of state law (varies)
  - ready, willing and able to work
  - met the waiting period (typically one week in most states)