The End May be Near for Nondisclosure Agreements

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Every lawyer needs to have—and maintain—an employment dispute between an employer and a current or former employee. Even when all of the terms of a settlement agreement, including a nondisclosure agreement, have been agreed to, the parties must still negotiate the settlement's implementation. Depending on the settlement's complexity, there may be several implementation issues, like its origins in business relationships. Those issues can be resolved, but there needs to protect confidential, sensitive, and proprietary information, and to prevent improper disclosure. Over the years, nondisclosure clauses in these agreements have been unfolding across all sectors, protected classes, and types of employment disputes, including sexual harassment claims. Settlements are made to avoid the uncertainty of litigation. But, as is widely intended, abusive use of NDAs silences victims and has become a tool to cover up systemic misconduct.” According to New York Governor Andrew Cuomo, Gibbons introduced legislation in July 2022 to ban the use of NDAs.

Get Up, Stand Up. Stand Up for Your Rights and Speak Out Act

While a number of states passed laws limiting how NDAs and nondisagreement clauses could be used, the Get Up, Stand Up. Stand Up for Your Rights and Speak Out Act was finally signed in court, as Congress determined that the use of pre-dispute NDAs and nondisparagement clauses undermined the public interest when a sexual assault is asserted. Similarly, Congress passed the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021, which prohibits the use of pre-dispute arbitration agreements and pre-dispute joint-action waivers with respect to sexual assault and sexual harassment claims. Defendants will be able to continue to enforce settlement agreements that include confidentiality provisions, but only if the plaintiff voluntarily agrees to the provisions after a dispute arises. Public policy prohibits defendants particularly high-profile harassers and abusers from using their resources to buy silence and thereby perpetuate a culture of harassment. Nondisclosure clauses are unenforceable if they were entered into before a dispute arises, and they prevent the disclosure of or discussion about conduct that is alleged to constitute sexual harassment or sexual assault. Likewise, nondisparagement provisions are unenforceable. Now, an employee cannot be fired, or have other employment actions taken against them, for refusing to enter into a nondisclosure agreement before a dispute arises.

Going forward, employers need to know that NDAs are unenforceable if they were entered into before a dispute arises, and that prevents disclosure of or discussion about conduct that is alleged to constitute sexual harassment or sexual assault. Likewise, nondisparagement provisions are unenforceable. Now, an employee cannot be fired, or have other employment actions taken against them, for refusing to enter into a nondisclosure agreement before a dispute arises.

The Speak Out Act is clear that pre-dispute NDAs are unenforceable. However, while this is a big exception, post-dispute settlement agreements such as settlement agreements may still contain NDAs and nondisparagement clauses, and employers should continue to negotiate these clauses to negotiate these agreements. Employers should also be aware that the Speak Out Act permits states to create more protections for victims than the federal law.

The Tiger Woods NDA

Tiger Woods was golfer Rachel Uchitel. Uchitel was hired Woods seeking to invalidate an NDA that she had signed in 2010 to resolve her harassment. Hermann claimed that Woods had sexually harassed her during their relationship, according to the lawsuit