

Federal District Court in Texas Blocks FTC Non-Compete Final Rule

What You Need to Know

On August 20, 2024, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas invalidated the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) ban on most non-compete provisions. As we have **previously advised**, the FTC's final rule was adopted in April 2024 and was scheduled to become effective on September 4, 2024.

U.S. District Judge Ada Brown wrote that the final rule "shall not be enforced or otherwise take effect on September 4, 2024, or thereafter," holding that the rule was arbitrary and capricious as the FTC did not indicate why it was necessary to ban virtually all non-competes rather than only targeting specific harmful ones.

Guidance for New Jersey Employers

While employers no longer need to take action regarding non-compete provisions by September 4, the FTC's challenge to non-competes is not necessarily behind us. The FTC has indicated that it is seriously considering an appeal to the Fifth Circuit, and that it could still challenge non-competes through enforcement actions on a case-by-case basis. The FTC could also seek an emergency order asking that its rule be allowed to take effect during the pendency of its appeal.

Therefore, and notwithstanding this reprieve, it remains an opportune time for employers to review all existing non-compete provisions to determine if and how they need to be changed to help ensure enforceability. A few states already have outright bans on the enforcement of non-competes. Many other states have restrictions on non-competes based on an employee's income or other factors.

While non-compete provisions are not banned and may be enforceable in New Jersey, this will only be the case if the provision at issue is determined to be reasonable. A provision will be reasonable if it (1) protects the legitimate interests of the party seeking to enforce it; (2) does not impose an undue hardship on the party to be restricted; and (3) is not injurious to the public.

It is likely that many existing non-compete provisions in New Jersey would not satisfy these criteria and should be revised to help ensure they are enforceable and protective of the interests of the employer. Among other factors, a non-compete provision may not be reasonable based on the length of time it is intended to remain in effect or the geographic territory covered by it.

We will continue to provide updates on the status of the FTC's final rule and on non-compete provisions in general. Please contact the author of this Alert with any questions or to discuss your specific circumstances.



Thomas C. Senter

Co-Chair, [Employment Law](#) Department

Chair, [Employee Benefits & Executive Compensation](#) Practice Group

tsenter@greenbaumlaw.com

732.476.2650

Related Attorneys



Thomas C. Senter

Partner

732.476.2650

Email