

# "Likes" and "Dislikes": Best Practices for Social Media Policies and Training



#### We Like

Social Media Policies and Training Tailored to Your Organization



#### Social Media and the Workplace

- Social Media is becoming more prevalent in society
- New forms of social media are popping up every day



#### Social Media and the Workplace

- Facebook: 2.38 Billion Monthly Active Users
- Twitter: 126 Million Daily Active Users
- Snapchat: 186 Million Actively Daily Users
- LinkedIn: 260 Million Monthly Active Users

- Compliance
- Transparency
- Consistency

- Employers must address changing social media needs
- We recommend having a strong social media policy to meet your organizational needs
- The social media policy should be tailored to fit your organization

- Evaluate Your Social Media Needs:
  - Does your company utilize SOCial media to sell its products and/or services?
  - How does your company currently utilize social media?
  - What are the goals for your social media policy?
  - What are the current issues with social media usage among your employees?



- Best Practices:
  - Avoid "form" or "fill in the blank" type policies
  - Articulate a clear message for your social media policy

- Best Practices:
  - Define social media clearly in the policy
  - Outline an expectation of confidentiality of corporate information

- Best Practices:
  - A distinction may need to be made for private versus public social media pages
  - Reference anti-discrimination/harassment policies

- Best Practices:
  - Have employees sign the agreement during the orientation process
  - This will help avoid a circumstance in which the employee alleges that the policy is being arbitrarily imposed on him/her

#### Employment Law

- The training should ensure that all employees are aware of the social media policies and expectations
- The training may vary depending on the level of employee and the experience with social media

#### We Dislike

Litigation Involving Social Media



- National Labor Relations Act Concerns:
  - Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act, 29 USC 151 et seq., provides all employees with a right to engage in concerted activity, including collective bargaining

 Section 8(a)(1) of the NLRA prohibits an employer from interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees from exercising their Section 7 rights

- The NLRB has concluded that Social Media Policies cannot be so broad that they prohibit activities protected by federal labor law
- Social Media Policies also cannot expressly prohibit Section 7 activities, including discussing wages, benefits or working conditions

- Avoid blanket prohibitions on employees
  - talking about their jobs;
  - complaining about their jobs or company policies;
  - posting about discussing wages and hours;
  - posting about working conditions.

- Rules that May Not be Allowed:
  - Broad confidentially rules encompassing employer business or employee information;
  - Rules regarding disparagement/criticism of the employer;
  - Rules prohibiting the use of the employer's name;
  - Rules restricting speaking to the media.

- Rules that Are Allowed:
  - Employers can still require employees to respect IP and proprietary information.
  - Employers can still require pre-approved use of the Company's logos and trademarks.
  - A ban on disparaging the company's employees or using disparaging or offensive language is allowed.

 Elliott Larsen Civil Rights Act, MCL 37.2101 et seq., and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 USC 2000e et seq.

 "Protected activity" for purposes of Title VII includes "opposition" to discrimination, and this phrase has been interpreted very broadly to include a variety of actions by employees

 The Michigan Whistleblower's Act prohibits an employer from taking an "adverse employment action" against an employee who reports or threatens to report an alleged violation of the law to a public body

- Hiring Practices Concerns:
  - Another consideration is discrimination in hiring. Consideration of factors such as gender, race, and religion is prohibited in hiring practices.

- Michigan's Internet Privacy Protection Act (2012), MCL 37.271 et seq.
- It is illegal to ask for private social media passwords from employees and applicants.

#### We Like

Troubleshooting Social Media Issues



### We Like: Troubleshooting Social Media Issues

- Evaluate the social media needs of your organization.
- Exercise caution during the hiring process.
- Inform employees of channels through which they may voice their concerns.

### We Like: Troubleshooting Social Media Issues

- Incorporate labor/discrimination laws
- Inform employees of channels through which they may voice their concerns.

### We Like: Troubleshooting Social Media Issues

- Conduct investigations into complaints of harassment/discrimination on social media.
- Take appropriate action in response to weaponization of social media.
- Maintain transparency/clarity for any disciplinary action taken.







- Emojis can change the meaning of certain messages.
- Bloomberg Law Study (2018): smiley face, winking face, face with tongue sticking out, mustache face all among most common emojis in lawsuits

- Takeaways:
  - Emojis are not going anywhere and their use will only increase over time
  - There are more and more emojis coming out each year
  - Emojis can have discriminatory meanings in context
  - Emojis should be incorporated into social media training

