HB 1449

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to invalid restrictive covenants in 3 health care; amending s. 542.336, F.S.; defining the terms "hospital" and "physician"; specifying that 4 5 certain restrictive covenants in employment agreements 6 between physicians and hospitals do not support a 7 legitimate business interest; authorizing a party to 8 an employment agreement to elect to have a mutually 9 agreed upon arbitrator make a specified binding determination; providing a legislative finding; 10 11 providing applicability; providing an effective date. 12 13 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 14 Section 542.336, Florida Statutes, is amended 15 Section 1. 16 to read: 542.336 Invalid restrictive covenants.-17 18 (1) As used in this section, the term: "Hospital" means a hospital as defined in s. 19 (a) 20 395.002(13) which is licensed under chapter 395 and part II of 21 chapter 408. "Physician" means a person licensed to practice 22 (b) 23 medicine under chapter 458 or osteopathic medicine under chapter 24 459. 25 (2) A restrictive covenant entered into with a physician Page 1 of 3

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2022

HB 1449

2022

26 who is licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 and who 27 practices a medical specialty in a county wherein one entity 28 employs or contracts with, either directly or through related or 29 affiliated entities, all physicians who practice such specialty 30 in that county is not supported by a legitimate business interest. The Legislature finds that such covenants restrict 31 32 patient access to physicians, increase costs, and are void and unenforceable under current law. Such restrictive covenants 33 34 shall remain void and unenforceable for 3 years after the date on which a second entity that employs or contracts with, either 35 directly or through related or affiliated entities, one or more 36 physicians who practice such specialty begins offering such 37 38 specialty services in that county. 39 (3) A restrictive covenant in an employment agreement

between a physician and a hospital is not supported by a 40 41 legitimate business interest if it does not include an option 42 for the physician to buy out of the restrictive covenant at a 43 reasonable price. Any party to an employment agreement which believes that the price to buy out of the restrictive covenant 44 45 in the agreement is unreasonable may elect to have a mutually agreed upon arbitrator determine a reasonable price, and such 46 47 arbitrator's decision is binding on the parties. The Legislature 48 finds that a restrictive covenant without this option limits 49 patient access to physicians and increases costs and is void and unenforceable. This subsection applies to restrictive covenants 50

Page 2 of 3

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FLORIDA	HOUSE	OF REP	RESENTA	TIVES
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HB 1449

51 entered into on or after July 1, 2022.												
52		Section	2.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2022.	

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