# Second Regular Session Seventy-third General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

### **PREAMENDED**

This Unofficial Version Includes Committee Amendments Not Yet Adopted on Second Reading

LLS NO. 22-0956.01 Yelana Love x2295

**HOUSE BILL 22-1317** 

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#### A BILL FOR AN ACT

### 101 CONCERNING RESTRICTIVE EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS.

## **Bill Summary**

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <a href="http://leg.colorado.gov">http://leg.colorado.gov</a>.)

The bill declares that a restrictive employment agreement or covenant not to compete that restricts the right of any person to receive compensation for performance of labor for any employer is void, with certain exceptions.

Additionally, if the employer provides proper notice of the restrictive employment agreement or covenant not to compete to the employee or prospective employee, the following agreements or covenants are not prohibited:

HOUSE rd Reading Unamended April 18, 2022

HOUSE Amended 2nd Reading April 14, 2022

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. <u>Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.</u>

Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing statute.

Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing statute.

- A provision providing for recovery of the expense of educating and training an employee who has served an employer for a period of less than 2 years, unless the education and training was primarily for the benefit or convenience of the employer;
- A reasonable confidentiality provision relevant to the employer's business that does not prohibit disclosure of information that arises from the employee's general training, knowledge, skill, or experience, whether gained on the job or otherwise, or information that is readily ascertainable to the public; and
- Agreements or covenants with a person earning annual cash compensation greater than the threshold amount for highly compensated employees.

The bill limits choice of law and choice of venue provisions in restrictive employment agreements and covenants not to compete.

The bill prohibits an employer from entering into, presenting to an employee or prospective employee as a term of employment, or attempting to enforce any restrictive employment agreement or covenant not to compete that is void under the bill. An employer who violates this provision is subject to a penalty of \$5,000 for each employee or prospective employee, injunctive relief, and actual damages.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado: 2 **SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 8-2-113 as 3 follows: 4 8-2-113. Unlawful to intimidate worker - agreement not to compete - prohibition - exceptions - notice - definition. (1) Legislative 5 6 intent. The general assembly intends to preserve existing state 7 AND FEDERAL CASE LAW IN EFFECT BEFORE THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS 8 ACT THAT: 9 (a) Defines what counts as a covenant not to compete 10 THAT IS PROHIBITED BY THIS SECTION; AND 11 SPECIFIES THE EXTENT TO WHICH A COVENANT NOT TO 12 COMPETE FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE SECRETS MUST BE TAILORED IN 13 SCOPE IN ORDER TO BE ENFORCEABLE UNDER THIS SECTION.

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1	(1) (1.5) (a) It shall be IS unlawful to use force, threats, or other
2	means of intimidation to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful
3	occupation at any place he THE PERSON sees fit.
4	(b) A PERSON WHO VIOLATES THIS SUBSECTION $(1.5)$ COMMITS A
5	CLASS 2 MISDEMEANOR, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 18-1.3-501.
6	(2) (a) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS (2)(b) AND (3) OF
7	THIS SECTION, any covenant not to compete which THAT restricts the
8	right of any person to receive compensation for performance of skilled or
9	unskilled labor for any employer shall be IS void. but this subsection (2)
10	shall not apply to:
11	(b) This subsection (2) does not apply to a covenant not to
12	COMPETE GOVERNING A PERSON WHO, AT THE TIME THE COVENANT NOT TO
13	COMPETE IS ENTERED INTO AND AT THE TIME IT IS ENFORCED, EARNS AN
14	AMOUNT OF ANNUALIZED CASH COMPENSATION EQUIVALENT TO OR
15	GREATER THAN THE THRESHOLD AMOUNT FOR HIGHLY COMPENSATED
16	WORKERS, IF THE COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE IS FOR THE PROTECTION OF
17	TRADE SECRETS AND IS NO BROADER THAN IS REASONABLY NECESSARY TO
18	PROTECT THE EMPLOYER'S LEGITIMATE INTEREST IN PROTECTING TRADE
19	SECRETS.
20	(a) Any contract for the purchase and sale of a business or the
21	assets of a business;
22	(b) Any contract for the protection of trade secrets;
23	(c) As used in subsection (2)(b) of this section:
24	(I) "ANNUALIZED CASH COMPENSATION" MEANS:
25	(A) THE AMOUNT OF THE GROSS SALARY OR WAGE AMOUNT, THE
26	FEE AMOUNT, OR THE OTHER COMPENSATION AMOUNT FOR THE FULL YEAR,
2.7	IF THE PERSON WAS EMPLOYED OR ENGAGED FOR A FULL YEAR

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1	(B) THE COMPENSATION THAT THE PERSON WOULD HAVE EARNED,
2	BASED ON THE WORKER'S GROSS SALARY OR WAGE AMOUNT, FEE, OR
3	OTHER COMPENSATION IF THE WORKER WAS NOT EMPLOYED OR ENGAGED
4	FOR A FULL YEAR.
5	(II) "THRESHOLD AMOUNT" FOR HIGHLY COMPENSATED WORKERS"
6	MEANS THE GREATER OF THE THRESHOLD AMOUNT FOR HIGHLY
7	COMPENSATED WORKERS AS DETERMINED BY THE DIVISION OF LABOR
8	STANDARDS AND STATISTICS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND
9	EMPLOYMENT:
10	(A) As of the effective date of this section, as amended; or
11	(B) AT THE TIME THE COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE IS EXECUTED
12	BY THE PARTIES.
13	(c) Any contractual provision providing for recovery of the
14	expense of educating and training an employee who has served an
15	employer for a period of less than two years;
16	(d) Executive and management personnel and officers and
17	employees who constitute professional staff to executive and management
18	<del>personnel.</del>
19	(III) IN DETERMINING WHETHER A WORKER'S CASH COMPENSATION
20	EXCEEDS THE THRESHOLD AMOUNT, WHERE THE WORKER HAS BEEN
21	EMPLOYED FOR LESS THAN A CALENDAR YEAR, THE WORKER'S CASH
22	COMPENSATION EXCEEDS THE THRESHOLD AMOUNT IF THE WORKER
23	WOULD REASONABLY EXPECT TO EARN MORE THAN THE THRESHOLD
24	AMOUNT DURING A CALENDAR YEAR OF EMPLOYMENT.
25	(3) THE FOLLOWING COVENANTS ARE NOT PROHIBITED BY
26	SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION:
2.7	(a) A PROVISION PROVIDING FOR AN EMPLOYER'S RECOVERY OF

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1	THE EXPENSE OF EDUCATING AND TRAINING A WORKER WHERE THE
2	TRAINING IS DISTINCT FROM NORMAL, ON-THE-JOB TRAINING, THE
3	EMPLOYER'S RECOVERY IS LIMITED TO THE REASONABLE COSTS OF THE
4	TRAINING AND DECREASES OVER THE COURSE OF THE TWO YEARS
5	SUBSEQUENT TO THE TRAINING PROPORTIONATELY BASED ON THE NUMBER
6	OF MONTHS THAT HAVE PASSED SINCE THE COMPLETION OF THE TRAINING,
7	AND THE EMPLOYER RECOVERING FOR THE COSTS OF THE TRAINING WOULD
8	NOT VIOLATE THE "FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938", 29 U.S.C. SEC.
9	201 ET SEQ., OR ARTICLE 4 OF TITLE 8;
10	(b) A REASONABLE CONFIDENTIALITY PROVISION RELEVANT TO
11	THE EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS THAT DOES NOT PROHIBIT DISCLOSURE OF
12	INFORMATION THAT ARISES FROM THE WORKER'S GENERAL TRAINING,
13	KNOWLEDGE, SKILL, OR EXPERIENCE, WHETHER GAINED ON THE JOB OR
14	OTHERWISE, INFORMATION THAT IS READILY ASCERTAINABLE TO THE
15	PUBLIC, OR INFORMATION THAT A WORKER OTHERWISE HAS A RIGHT TO
16	DISCLOSE AS LEGALLY PROTECTED CONDUCT;
17	(c) A COVENANT FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF A BUSINESS OR
18	THE ASSETS OF A <u>BUSINESS</u> ; <u>OR</u>
19	(d) A PROVISION REQUIRING THE REPAYMENT OF A SCHOLARSHIP
20	PROVIDED TO AN INDIVIDUAL WORKING IN AN APPRENTICESHIP IF THE
21	INDIVIDUAL FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE CONDITIONS OF THE SCHOLARSHIP
22	AGREEMENT.
23	(4) (a) ANY COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE THAT IS OTHERWISE
24	PERMISSIBLE UNDER SUBSECTION (2) OR (3) OF THIS SECTION IS VOID
25	UNLESS NOTICE OF THE COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE AND THE TERMS
26	OF THE COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE ARE PROVIDED TO:
27	(I) A PROSPECTIVE WORKER BEFORE THE WORKER ACCEPTS THE

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1	EMPLOYER'S OFFER OF EMPLOYMENT; OR
2	(II) A CURRENT WORKER AT LEAST FOURTEEN DAYS BEFORE THE
3	EARLIER OF:
4	(A) THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE COVENANT; OR
5	(B) THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF ANY ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION OR
6	CHANGE IN THE TERMS OR CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT THAT PROVIDES
7	CONSIDERATION FOR THE COVENANT.
8	(b) An employer shall provide the notice required in
9	SUBSECTION $(4)(a)$ OF THIS SECTION IN A SEPARATE DOCUMENT FROM ANY
10	OTHER COVENANTS BETWEEN THE WORKER AND EMPLOYER AND IN
11	CLEAR AND CONSPICUOUS TERMS IN THE LANGUAGE IN WHICH THE
12	WORKER AND EMPLOYER COMMUNICATE ABOUT THE WORKER'S
13	PERFORMANCE. THE NOTICE MUST BE SIGNED BY THE WORKER.
14	(c) (I) A WORKER MAY REQUEST AN ADDITIONAL COPY OF THE
15	COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE REQUIRED BY THIS SUBSECTION (4) ONCE
16	EACH CALENDAR YEAR.
17	(II) AN EMPLOYER IS NOT REQUIRED UNDER THIS SUBSECTION (4)
18	TO PROVIDE THE WORKER WITH AN ADDITIONAL COPY OF THE
19	COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE MORE THAN ONCE DURING A CALENDAR
20	YEAR.
21	(d) AN EMPLOYER SATISFIES THE NOTICE REQUIREMENT OF THIS
22	SUBSECTION (4) WHEN THE NOTICE:
23	(I) IS PROVIDED WITH A COPY OF THE AGREEMENT CONTAINING THE
24	COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE;
25	(II) IDENTIFIES THE AGREEMENT BY NAME AND STATES THAT THE
26	AGREEMENT CONTAINS A COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE THAT COULD
2.7	RESTRICT THE WORKERS OPTIONS FOR SUBSPOUENT EMPLOYMENT

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1	FOLLOWING THEIR SEPARATION FROM THE EMPLOYER; AND
2	(III) DIRECTS THE WORKER TO THE SPECIFIC SECTIONS OR
3	PARAGRAPHS OF THE AGREEMENT THAT CONTAIN THE COVENANT NOT TO

4 COMPETE.

(3) (a) (5) (a) Any covenant not to compete provision of an employment, partnership, or corporate agreement between physicians that restricts the right of a physician to practice medicine, as defined in section 12-240-107, upon termination of the agreement, is void; except that all other provisions of the agreement enforceable at law, including provisions that require the payment of damages in an amount that is reasonably related to the injury suffered by reason of termination of the agreement, are enforceable. Provisions of a covenant not to compete that require the payment of damages upon termination of the agreement may include damages related to competition.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (3)(a) SUBSECTION (5)(a) of this section, after termination of an agreement described in subsection (3)(a) SUBSECTION (5)(a) of this section, a physician may disclose his or her continuing practice of medicine and new professional contact information to any patient with a rare disorder, as defined in accordance with criteria developed by the National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc., or a successor organization, to whom the physician was providing consultation or treatment before termination of the agreement. Neither the physician nor the physician's employer, if any, is liable to any party to the prior agreement for damages alleged to have resulted from the disclosure or from the physician's treatment of the patient after termination of the prior agreement.

(4) A person who violates this section commits a class 2

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# misdemeanor.

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3	WHO, AT THE TIME OF TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT PRIMARILY RESIDED
4	OR WORKED IN COLORADO, MAY NOT REQUIRE THE WORKER TO
5	ADJUDICATE THE ENFORCEABILITY OF THE COVENANT OUTSIDE OF
6	COLORADO. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY CONTRACTUAL PROVISION TO THE
7	CONTRARY, COLORADO LAW GOVERNS THE ENFORCEABILITY OF A
8	COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE FOR A WORKER WHO AT THE TIME OF
9	TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT PRIMARILY RESIDED AND WORKED IN
10	COLORADO.
11	(7) A WORKER WHO IS A PARTY TO A COVENANT NOT TO
12	COMPETE, OR A SUBSEQUENT EMPLOYER THAT HAS HIRED OR IS
13	CONSIDERING HIRING THE WORKER, MAY SEEK A DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
14	FROM A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION OR AN ARBITRATOR THAT
15	THE COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE IS UNENFORCEABLE.
16	(8) (a) AN EMPLOYER SHALL NOT ENTER INTO, PRESENT TO A
17	WORKER OR PROSPECTIVE WORKER AS A TERM OF EMPLOYMENT, OR
18	ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE ANY COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE THAT IS VOID
19	UNDER THIS SECTION.
20	(b) An employer that violates subsection (8)(a) of this
21	SECTION IS LIABLE FOR ACTUAL DAMAGES AND A PENALTY OF FIVE
22	THOUSAND DOLLARS PER WORKER OR PROSPECTIVE WORKER HARMED BY
23	THE CONDUCT. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND ANY WORKER OR
24	PROSPECTIVE WORKER HARMED BY AN EMPLOYER'S CONDUCT MAY BRING
25	AN ACTION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND TO RECOVER PENALTIES. IN
26	ADDITION TO INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND THE PENALTY ALLOWED IN THIS
27	SUBSECTION (8)(b), A WORKER OR PROSPECTIVE WORKER MAY RECOVER

(6) A COVENANT NOT TO COMPETE THAT APPLIES TO A WORKER

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1	ACTUAL DAMAGES, REASONABLE COSTS, AND ATTORNEY FEES IN ANY
2	PRIVATE ACTION BROUGHT UNDER THIS SECTION.
3	(c) IN ANY ACTION BROUGHT UNDER THIS SUBSECTION (8), IF THE
4	EMPLOYER SHOWS THAT THE ACT OR OMISSION GIVING RISE TO SUCH
5	ACTION WAS IN GOOD FAITH AND THAT THE EMPLOYER HAD REASONABLE
6	GROUNDS FOR BELIEVING THAT THE EMPLOYER'S ACT OR OMISSION WAS
7	NOT A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION, THE COURT MAY, IN ITS SOUND
8	DISCRETION, AWARD THE WORKER OR WORKERS NO PENALTY OR AWARD
9	A PENALTY OF ANY AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED THE AMOUNT SPECIFIED IN
10	SUBSECTION (8)(b) OF THIS SECTION.
11	SECTION 3. Act subject to petition - effective date -
11	SECTION 5. The subject to pention effective date
12	applicability. (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following
	• •
12	applicability. (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following
12 13	<b>applicability.</b> (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the
12 13 14	<b>applicability.</b> (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant
12 13 14 15	<b>applicability.</b> (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an
12 13 14 15 16	applicability. (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or artitlem, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item.
12 13 14 15 16 17	applicability. (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	applicability. (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2022 and, in such case, will take
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	applicability. (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2022 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the

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