By Senator Brodeur

9-00540-22 2022842

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to invalid restrictive covenants in health care; amending s. 542.336, F.S.; defining the terms "hospital" and "physician"; specifying that certain restrictive covenants in employment agreements between physicians and hospitals do not support a legitimate business interest; authorizing a party to an employment agreement to elect to have a mutually agreed upon arbitrator make a specified binding determination; providing a legislative finding; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 542.336, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

542.336 Invalid restrictive covenants.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Hospital" means a hospital as defined in s.

 395.002(13) which is licensed under chapter 395 and part II of chapter 408.
- (b) "Physician" means a person licensed to practice medicine under chapter 458 or osteopathic medicine under chapter 459.
- (2) A restrictive covenant entered into with a physician who is licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 and who practices a medical specialty in a county wherein one entity employs or contracts with, either directly or through related or affiliated entities, all physicians who practice such specialty

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in that county is not supported by a legitimate business interest. The Legislature finds that such covenants restrict patient access to physicians, increase costs, and are void and unenforceable under current law. Such restrictive covenants shall remain void and unenforceable for 3 years after the date on which a second entity that employs or contracts with, either directly or through related or affiliated entities, one or more physicians who practice such specialty begins offering such specialty services in that county.

(3) A restrictive covenant in an employment agreement between a physician and a hospital is not supported by a legitimate business interest if it does not include an option for the physician to buy out of the restrictive covenant at a reasonable price. Any party to an employment agreement which believes that the price to buy out of the restrictive covenant in the agreement is unreasonable may elect to have a mutually agreed upon arbitrator determine a reasonable price, and such arbitrator's decision is binding on the parties. The Legislature finds that a restrictive covenant without this option limits patient access to physicians and increases costs and is void and unenforceable. This subsection applies to restrictive covenants entered into on or after July 1, 2022.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.