A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that postemployment

2 restrictive covenants impede the development of technology

3 businesses within the State by driving skilled workers to other

4 jurisdictions and by requiring local businesses to solicit from

5 out of the State. Eliminating restrictive covenants in the

6 technology business sector will stimulate Hawaii's economy by

7 preserving and providing jobs for employees in that sector and

8 by providing opportunities for those employees to establish new

companies to expand businesses in the State.

10 A restrictive covenant not to compete with a former

employer imposes a special hardship on employees of technology

12 businesses, as these highly specialized professionals are

13 trained to perform specific jobs in the industry. Because the

14 geographic area of Hawaii is unique and limited, noncompete

15 agreements unduly restrict future employment opportunities for

workers of technology businesses and have a chilling effect on

17 the creation of new businesses within the State by innovative

18 employees.

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         Hawaii has a strong public policy promoting the growth of
    new businesses in the economy, and academic studies have
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    concluded that embracing employee mobility is a superior
    strategy for nurturing an innovation-based economy.
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    contrast, a noncompete atmosphere hinders innovation, creates a
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    restrictive work environment for technology employees in the
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    State, and forces spin-offs of existing technology companies to
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    choose places other than Hawaii to establish their businesses.
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         In Technicolor, Inc v. Traeger, 57 Haw. 113, 551 P. 2d 163
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    (1976), the Hawaii supreme court ruled that noncompete covenants
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    and agreements which are not per se violations under section
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    480-4(b), Hawaii Revised Statutes, may be enforced in Hawaii as
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    long as they pass a 'reasonableness analysis'. Employer's trade
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    secrets are already protected under the federal Uniform Trade
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    Secrets Act and under Section 480-4(c)(4), Hawaii Revised
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    Statutes, therefore, the benefits to the employer of noncompete
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    or nonsolicit agreements are unnecessary and overreaching
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    protections that unreasonably impose undue hardship upon
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    employees of technology businesses and the Hawaii economy.
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         The purpose of this Act is to encourage the development of
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    technology businesses in Hawaii by statutorily prohibiting
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1 businesses from using noncompete agreements and restrictive covenants which forbid postemployment competition. 2 3 SECTION 2. Section 480-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows: 4 "§480-4 Combinations in restraint of trade, price-fixing 5 and limitation of production prohibited. (a) Every contract, 6 7 combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in the State, or in any section 8 9 of this State is illegal. (b) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing no 10 person, exclusive of members of a single business entity 11 consisting of a sole proprietorship, partnership, trust, or 12 corporation, shall agree, combine, or conspire with any other 13 person or persons, or enter into, become a member of, or 14 participate in, any understanding, arrangement, pool, or trust, 15 to do, directly or indirectly, any of the following acts, in the 16 State or any section of the State: 17 Fix, control, or maintain, the price of any commodity; (1)18 Limit, control, or discontinue, the production, 19 (2) manufacture, or sale of any commodity for the purpose 20

or with the result of fixing, controlling, or

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maintaining its price;

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1	(3)	Fix, control, or maintain, any standard of quality of
2		any commodity for the purpose or with the result of
3		fixing, controlling, or maintaining its price;
4	(4)	Refuse to deal with any other person or persons for
5		the purpose of effecting any of the acts described in
6		paragraphs (1) to (3) of this subsection.
7	(c)	Notwithstanding the foregoing subsection (b) and
8	without 1	imiting the application of the foregoing subsection (a
9	it shall !	be lawful for a person to enter into any of the
10	following	restrictive covenants or agreements ancillary to a
11	legitimate purpose not violative of this chapter, unless the	
12	effect th	ereof may be substantially to lessen competition or to
13	tend to c	reate a monopoly in any line of commerce in any section
14	of the State:	
15	(1)	A covenant or agreement by the transferor of a
16		business not to compete within a reasonable area and
17		within a reasonable period of time in connection with
18		the sale of the business;
19	(2)	A covenant or agreement between partners not to
20		compete with the partnership within a reasonable area
21		and for a reasonable period of time upon the

withdrawal of a partner from the partnership;

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1.	(3)	A covenant or agreement of the lessee to be restricted
2		in the use of the leased premises to certain business
3		or agricultural uses, or covenant or agreement of the
4		lessee to be restricted in the use of the leased
5		premises to certain business uses and of the lessor to
6		be restricted in the use of premises reasonably
7		proximate to any such leased premises to certain
8		business uses;
9	(4)	A covenant or agreement by an employee or agent not to
10		use the trade secrets of the employer or principal in
11		competition with the employee's or agent's employer or
12		principal, during the term of the agency or
13		thereafter, or after the termination of employment,
14		within such time as may be reasonably necessary for
15		the protection of the employer or principal, without
16		imposing undue hardship on the employee or agent.
17	(d)_	Except as provided in subsection (c)(4), any covenant,
18	agreement	, ancillary restrictive covenant, or agreement which is
19	similar,	related, or subordinate to another agreement or valid
20	transacti	on containing a noncompete or nonsolicit clause
21	relating	to an employee of a technology business is prohibited.
22	Such agre	ement shall be void and of no force and effect.

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1 As used in this subsection: 2 "Information technology" means any equipment or 3 interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in 4 the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, 5 movement, control, display, switching, interchange, 6 transmission, or reception of data or information. The term 7 includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and 8 similar procedures, services, and support services, and related 9 resources. 10 "Noncompete clause" means a clause in an employment 11 contract, post-employment contract, or separation agreement that 12 prohibits an employee from working in a specific geographic area 13 for a specific period of time after leaving employment with the 14 employer. 15 "Nonsolicit clause" means a clause in an employment **16** contract, post-employment contract, or separation agreement that 17 prohibits an employee from soliciting employees of the employer after leaving employment with the employer. 18 19 "Software development" means the creation of coded computer 20 instructions. 21 "Technology business" means a trade or business that relies 22 on software development, information technology, or both.

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- 1 This subsection shall apply to all written, binding
- 2 noncompete and nonsolicit clauses entered into after June 30,
- 3 2014, and to all amendments adding or amending noncompete and
- 4 nonsolicit clauses in existing written agreements created prior
- 5 to July 1, 2014."
- 6 SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.
- 7 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

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INTRODUCED BY:

JAN 2 3 2014

Report Title:

Restrictive Technology Employment Covenants or Agreements

Description:

Prohibits technology businesses from using noncompete agreements and restrictive covenants which forbid postemployment competition.

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