

## **SB 169 -1, -2 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**

### **Senate Committee On Labor and Business**

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**Meeting Dates:** 1/26, 2/4

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#### **WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

Establishes that noncompetition agreement is void and unenforceable unless agreement meets specified criteria. Replaces references to median family income for a four-person family as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau for the most recent year available with current wage of \$97,311 and specifies that wage is adjusted annually for inflation. Reduces maximum term of noncompetition agreement from 18 to 12 months. Defines noncompetition agreement as a written agreement, rather than written, oral, express, or implied. Applies to agreements entered into on or after effective date of measure.

#### **ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Economic and workforce impact of noncompetition agreements
- Impact of increased use of noncompetition agreements on workers
- Burden of voiding nonconforming noncompetition agreement

#### **EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:**

-1 Updates wage references to \$100,533 to reflect most recent U.S. Census Bureau data for median income for a four-person family in Oregon.

-2 Increases minimum salary employer must pay to worker while worker is restricted from working during term of noncompetition agreement from \$48,655.50 adjusted annually for inflation (\$50,266.50 under -1s) to \$72,983.25 adjusted annually for inflation (\$75,399.75 under -1s).

#### **BACKGROUND:**

A noncompetition agreement is a clause in an employment contract in which one party (usually the employee) agrees not to enter into a similar profession or trade against another party (usually the employer). Oregon statute allows noncompetition agreements to be voided and prohibits courts from enforcement if certain conditions are not met. Section 21, Article I of the Constitution of the State of Oregon prohibits a law from impairing the obligation of contracts, meaning the applicable conditions vary depending on the date on which the noncompetition agreement was executed.

Noncompetition agreements entered into on or after January 1, 2008, may be voided and are unenforceable unless: 1) the employer informs the employee in a written offer at least two weeks before starting that a noncompetition agreement is required as a condition of employment or the agreement is entered into when the employee receives a promotion; 2) the employee is salaried and engaged in administrative, executive, or professional work that meets specified criteria; 3) the employer has a protectable interest, meaning the employee has access to trade secrets, competitively sensitive information, or is on-air talent for an employer in the business of broadcasting; and 4) the employee's median gross salary and commissions at the time of termination exceeds the median family income for a four-person family as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau. Noncompetition agreements entered into after January 1, 2016, may not exceed 18 months from the date of the employee's termination. In a 2015 decision, the Oregon Court of Appeals found that nonconforming noncompetition agreements are voidable, but presumed valid until voided by one of the parties.

Senate Bill 169 establishes that a nonconforming noncompetition agreement between an employer and employee is void and unenforceable, rather than voidable. The measure replaces references to the median family income

*This summary has not been adopted or officially endorsed by action of the committee.*

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for a four-person family as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau for the most recent year available with the 2019 income, \$97,311, and specifies that the income is adjusted annually for inflation. The measure reduces the maximum term of noncompetition agreements from 18 months from the date of the employee's termination to 12 months. The measure also limits the definition of noncompetition agreements to written agreements, rather than written, oral, express, or implied. These changes apply only to noncompetition agreements entered into on or after the effective date of the measure.