

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**LAWS**  
OF THE  
**STATE OF MAINE**

AS PASSED BY THE  
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE  
FIRST REGULAR SESSION

December 3, 1986 to June 30, 1987

Chapters 1-542

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Twin City Printery  
Lewiston, Maine  
1987

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**PUBLIC LAWS**

OF THE

**STATE OF MAINE**

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CHAPTER 433PERSONS FAILING TO REGISTER UNDERUNITED STATESMILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICES ACT§12801. Disqualification for state financial assistance

Any person who is required to present himself and submit to registration under the United States Military Selective Services Act, 50 United States Code, Section 451, et seq., and who fails to do so is ineligible to receive any state funded grant, scholarship or loan made available to persons enrolled in post-secondary educational programs.

The officials who administer those financial assistance programs may require an applicant to submit written proof of registration prior to the award of a post-secondary educational grant, loan or scholarship.

Effective September 29, 1987.

**CHAPTER 143**

H.P. 378 — L.D. 499

**AN ACT to Establish the Uniform Trade Secrets Act.**

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

10 MRSA c. 302 is enacted to read:

CHAPTER 302UNIFORM TRADE SECRETS ACT§1541. Short title

This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Uniform Trade Secrets Act."

§1542. Definitions

As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

1. Improper means. "Improper means" means theft, bribery, misrepresentation, breach or inducement of a breach of duty to maintain secrecy or espionage through electronic or other means.

2. Misappropriation. "Misappropriation" means:

A. Acquisition of a trade secret of another by a person who knows or has reason to know that the trade secret was acquired by improper means; or

B. Disclosure or use of a trade secret of another

without express or implied consent by a person who:

(1) Used improper means to acquire knowledge of the trade secret;

(2) At the time of disclosure or use, knew or had reason to know that his knowledge of the trade secret was:

(i) Derived from or through a person who had utilized improper means to acquire it;

(ii) Acquired under circumstances giving rise to a duty to maintain its secrecy or limit its use; or

(iii) Derived from or through a person who owed a duty to the person seeking relief to maintain its secrecy or limit its use; or

(3) Before a material change of his position, knew or had reason to know that it was a trade secret and that knowledge of it had been acquired by accident or mistake.

3. Person. "Person" means a natural person, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision or agency or any other legal or commercial entity.

4. Trade secret. "Trade secret" means information, including, but not limited to, a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique or process, that:

A. Derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use; and

B. Is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

§1543. Injunctive relief

1. Misappropriation restrained or enjoined. Actual or threatened misappropriation may be restrained or enjoined. Upon application to the court, an injunction shall be terminated when the trade secret has ceased to exist, but the injunction may be continued for an additional reasonable period of time in order to eliminate commercial advantage that otherwise would be derived from the misappropriation.

2. Exceptional circumstances. In exceptional circumstances, an injunction may condition future use upon payment of a reasonable royalty for no longer than the period of time for which use could have been prohibited.

A. Exceptional circumstances include, but are not limited to, a material and prejudicial change of position prior to acquiring knowledge or reason to know

of misappropriation that renders a prohibitive injunction inequitable.

3. Protection of trade secret compelled. In appropriate circumstances, affirmative acts to protect a trade secret may be compelled by court order.

4. Application. This section applies to all forms of injunctive relief, including temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions and permanent injunctions.

#### §1544. Damages

Except to the extent that a material and prejudicial change of position prior to acquiring knowledge or reason to know of misappropriation renders a monetary recovery inequitable, a complainant is entitled to recover damages for misappropriation.

1. Measurement of damages. Damages may include both the actual loss caused by misappropriation and the unjust enrichment caused by misappropriation that is not taken into account in computing actual loss. In lieu of damages measured by any other methods, the damages caused by misappropriation may be measured by imposition of liability for a reasonable royalty for a misappropriator's unauthorized disclosure or use of a trade secret.

2. Willful, malicious misappropriation. If willful and malicious misappropriation exists, the court may award exemplary damages in an amount not to exceed twice any award made under subsection 1.

#### §1545. Attorneys fees

If a claim of misappropriation is made in bad faith, a motion to terminate an injunction is made or resisted in bad faith or willful and malicious misappropriation exists, the court may award reasonable attorneys fees to the prevailing party.

#### §1546. Preservation of secrecy

In an action under this Act, a court shall preserve the secrecy of an alleged trade secret by reasonable means, which may include granting protective orders in connection with discovery proceedings, holding in camera hearings, sealing the records of the action and ordering any person involved in the litigation not to disclose an alleged trade secret without prior court approval.

#### §1547. Statute of limitations

An action for misappropriation must be brought within 4 years after the misappropriation is discovered or, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have been discovered. For the purposes of this section, a continuing misappropriation constitutes a single claim.

#### §1548. Effect on other laws

1. No effect. Except as provided in this section, this Act displaces conflicting tort, restitutionary and other laws of this State providing civil remedies for misappropriation of a trade secret. This Act does not affect:

A. Contractual remedies, whether or not based upon misappropriation of a trade secret;

B. Other civil remedies that are not based upon misappropriation of a trade secret;

C. Criminal remedies, whether or not based upon misappropriation of a trade secret;

D. The duty of any person to disclose information where expressly required by law; or

E. The provisions of the Maine Tort Claims Act, Title 14, chapter 741.

Effective September 29, 1987.

## CHAPTER 144

H.P. 778 — L.D. 1050

### AN ACT to Amend the Hunting Laws Concerning Vinalhaven.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

12 MRSA §7458, sub-§14, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 420, §1, is amended to read:

14. Illegal use of firearm in Southport. A person is guilty of illegal use of a firearm in ~~Vinalhaven~~ or Southport if he uses any firearm other than a shotgun in the ~~Towns~~ Town of ~~Vinalhaven~~ or Southport or the islands within their ~~its~~ confines.

Effective September 29, 1987.

## CHAPTER 145

H.P. 823 — L.D. 1114

### AN ACT to Clarify the Procedure for Voter Registration by Postcard.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

21-A MRSA §152, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1985, c. 383, §3, is further amended to read:

1. Application. In addition to the procedure provided by section 122, a person may register to vote ~~and~~ or