The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Eileen M. Donoghue

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act relative to regulating trade secrets and noncompetition agreements.

PETITION OF:

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<th>NAME:</th>
<th>DISTRICT/ADDRESS:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Eileen M. Donoghue</td>
<td>First Middlesex</td>
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<td>Jason M. Lewis</td>
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<td>Mary S. Keefe</td>
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<td>Sheila C. Harrington</td>
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<td>Chris Walsh</td>
<td>6th Middlesex</td>
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1/25/2017

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2/3/2017
An Act relative to regulating trade secrets and noncompetition agreements.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 42 and 42A of chapter 93 of the General Laws are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The General Laws are hereby amended by inserting after chapter 93K the following chapter:-

CHAPTER 93L UNIFORM TRADE SECRETS ACT

Section 1. As used in this chapter, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) “Improper means”, includes, but is not limited to, theft, bribery, misrepresentation, unreasonable intrusion into private physical or electronic space or breach or inducement of a breach of a confidential relationship or other duty to limit acquisition, disclosure or use of
information; provided, however, that “improper means” shall not include reverse engineering
from properly accessed materials or information.

(2) “Misappropriation”, (i) an act of acquisition of a trade secret of another by a person
who knows or who has reason to know that the trade secret was acquired by improper means; or
(ii) an act of disclosure or of use of a trade secret of another without that person's express or
implied consent by a person who: (A) used improper means to acquire knowledge of the trade
secret; or (B) at the time of the actor’s disclosure or use, knew or had reason to know that the
actor’s 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 limit its
acquisition, disclosure or use; or [III] derived from or through a person who owed a duty to the
person seeking relief to limit its acquisition, disclosure or use; or (C) before a material change of
the actor’s position, knew or had reason to know that it was a trade secret and that the actor’s
knowledge of it had been acquired by accident, mistake or through another person’s act
described in clause (i) or subclause (A) or (B) of clause (ii).

(3) “Person”, 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”, specified or specifiable information, whether or not fixed in tangible
form or embodied in any tangible thing, including, but not limited to, a formula, pattern,
compilation, program, device, method, technique, process, business strategy, customer list,
invention or scientific, technical, financial or customer data that, at the time of the alleged
misappropriation: [i] provided economic advantage, actual or potential, from not being generally
known and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by others who might obtain
economic advantage from its acquisition, disclosure or use; and [ii] was the subject of efforts that
were reasonable under the circumstances, which may include reasonable notice to protect against
it being acquired, disclosed or used without the consent of the person properly asserting rights
therein or such person's predecessor in interest.

Section 2. (a) Actual or threatened misappropriation may be enjoined upon principles of
equity, including, but not limited to, consideration of prior party conduct and circumstances of
potential use, upon a showing that information qualifying as a trade secret has been or is
threatened to be misappropriated. 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 any economic advantage that otherwise
would be derived from misappropriation.

(b) In exceptional circumstances, an injunction may condition future use upon payment
of a reasonable royalty for not longer than the period of time for which use could have been
prohibited. 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.

(c) In appropriate circumstances, affirmative acts to protect a trade secret may be
compelled by court order.

Section 3. (a) 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 of information
qualifying as a trade secret. Damages can 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 the imposition of liability for a
reasonable royalty for a misappropriator's unauthorized disclosure or use of a trade secret.

(b) If willful and malicious misappropriation exists, the court may award exemplary
damages in an amount not exceeding twice the amount of an award made under subsection (a).

Section 4. The court may award reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs to the prevailing
party if: (i) a claim of misappropriation is made or defended in bad faith; (ii) a motion to enter or
to terminate an injunction is made or resisted in bad faith; or (iii) willful and malicious
misappropriation exists. In considering an award of reasonable attorneys’ fees, the court may
take into account the claimant’s specification of trade secrets and the proof that the alleged trade
secrets were misappropriated.

Section 5. (a) In an action under this chapter, 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.

(b) In an action under this chapter, in alleging trade secrets misappropriation a party shall
state with reasonable particularity the circumstances thereof, including the nature of the trade
secrets and the basis for their protection. Before commencing discovery relating to an alleged
trade secret, the party alleging misappropriation shall identify the trade secret with sufficient
particularity under the circumstances of the case to allow the court to determine the appropriate
parameters of discovery and to enable reasonably other parties to prepare their defense.

Section 6. An action for misappropriation shall be brought within 3 years after the
misappropriation is discovered or, by the exercise of reasonable diligence should have been
discovered. For the purposes of this chapter, a continuing disclosure or use constitutes a single
claim.

Section 7. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), this chapter shall supersede any
conflicting laws providing civil remedies for the misappropriation of a trade secret.

(b) This chapter shall not affect: (1) contractual remedies, provided that, to the extent
such remedies are based on an interest in the economic advantage of information claimed to be
confidential, that confidentiality shall be determined according to the definition of trade secret in
subsection (4) of section 1, where the terms and circumstances of the underlying contract shall be
considered in such determination; (2) remedies based on submissions to governmental units; (3)
other civil remedies to the extent that those remedies are not based upon misappropriation of a
trade secret; or (4) criminal remedies, whether or not based upon misappropriation of a trade
secret.

Section 8. This chapter shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to
make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this chapter among states enacting it.

Section 9. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Uniform Trade Secrets
Act.
SECTION 3. Chapter 149 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 24K the following section:-

Section 24L. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

“Business entity”, any person or group of people performing or engaging in an activity, enterprise, profession or occupation for gain, benefit, advantage or livelihood, whether for-profit or not-for-profit including, but not limited to, corporations, limited liability companies, limited partnerships or limited liability partnerships.

“Employee”, an individual who is considered an employee under section 148B.

“Forfeiture agreement”, an agreement that imposes adverse financial consequences on a former employee as a result of the termination of an employment relationship, regardless of whether the employee engages in competitive activities following termination of the employment relationship; provided, however, that “forfeiture agreements” do not include forfeiture for competition agreements.

“Forfeiture for competition agreement”, an agreement that by its terms or through the manner in which it is enforced imposes adverse financial consequences on a former employee as a result of the termination of an employment relationship if the employee engages in competitive activities.

“Garden leave clause”, a provision within a noncompetition agreement by which an employer agrees to pay the employee during the restricted period.
“Noncompetition agreement”, an agreement between an employer and an employee arising out of an existing or anticipated employment relationship, under which the employee or expected employee agrees not to engage in certain specified activities competitive with the employee’s employer after the employment relationship has ended; provided, however, that “noncompetition agreements” shall include forfeiture for competition agreements, but shall not include: (i) covenants not to solicit or hire employees of the employer; (ii) covenants not to solicit or transact business with customers, clients or vendors of the employer; (iii) noncompetition agreements made in connection with the sale of a business entity or substantially all of the operating assets of a business entity or partnership, or otherwise disposing of the ownership interest of a business entity or partnership, or division or subsidiary thereof, when the party restricted by the noncompetition agreement is a significant owner of or member or partner in the business entity who will receive significant consideration or benefit from the sale or disposal of the business entity; (iv) noncompetition agreements outside of an employment relationship; (v) forfeiture agreements; (vi) nondisclosure or confidentiality agreements; (vii) invention assignment agreements; (viii) garden leave clauses; (ix) noncompetition agreements made in connection with the termination of or separation from employment if the employee is expressly given 7 business days to rescind acceptance; or (x) agreements by which an employee agrees to not reapply for employment to the same employer after termination of the employee.

“Restricted period”, the period of time after the date of termination of employment during which an employee is restricted from engaging in activities competitive with the employee’s former employer by a noncompetition agreement.

(b) (1) To be valid and enforceable, a noncompetition agreement shall meet the requirements of this subsection.
(2) If the noncompetition agreement is entered into in connection with the commencement of employment, it shall be in writing and signed by the employer and employee and shall expressly state that the employee has the right to consult with counsel prior to signing. The agreement shall be provided to the employee by the earlier of a formal offer of employment or 10 business days before the commencement of the employee’s employment.

(3) If the noncompetition agreement is entered into after commencement of employment, but not in connection with a separation from employment, it shall be supported by fair and reasonable consideration independent from the continuation of employment and notice of the noncompetition agreement shall be provided at least 10 business days before the agreement is to be effective. The noncompetition agreement shall be in writing and signed by the employer and employee and expressly state that the employee has the right to consult with counsel prior to signing.

(4) To remain valid and enforceable, the employer shall review a noncompetition agreement with the employee not less than once every 3 years and obtain written consent from the employee of the agreement’s validity.

(5) The noncompetition agreement shall not be broader than necessary to protect 1 or more of the following legitimate business interests of the employer: (i) the employer’s trade secrets, as defined in section 1 of chapter 93L or (ii) the employer’s confidential information that would not otherwise qualify as a trade secret. A noncompetition agreement may be presumed necessary only where a legitimate business interest cannot be adequately protected through an alternative restrictive covenant including, but not limited to, a non-solicitation agreement, a non-disclosure agreement or a confidentiality agreement.
(6) The restricted period shall not be more than 12 months from the date of termination of employment.

(7) The noncompetition agreement shall be reasonable in geographic reach in relation to the interests protected. A geographic reach that is limited to the geographic areas in which the employee provided services or had a material presence or influence during the last 2 years of employment is presumptively reasonable.

(8) The noncompetition agreement shall be reasonable in the scope of proscribed activities in relation to the interests protected. A restriction on activities that protects a legitimate business interest and is limited to the specific types of services provided by the employee during the last 2 years of employment is presumptively reasonable.

(9) Not later than 10 days after the termination of an employment relationship, the employer shall notify the employee in writing of the employer’s intent to enforce the noncompetition agreement. If the employer fails to provide such notice, the noncompetition agreement shall be void. This paragraph shall not apply if the employee has been terminated for good cause.

(10) The noncompetition agreement shall be supported by a garden leave clause or other mutually-agreed upon consideration and between the employer and the employee equal to or greater than the garden leave clause, provided that any mutually-agreed upon consideration shall be negotiated within 30 calendar days immediately following notice of termination from employment. If the employer and employee fail to reach agreement within 30 calendar days, the garden leave clause shall become effective. To constitute a garden leave clause under this section, the noncompetition agreement shall: (i) provide for the payment, consistent with the
requirements for the payment of wages, under section 148, of 100 per cent of the employee’s
highest annualized base salary plus bonus and/or pro-rated bonus and benefit premiums paid by
the employer within the 2 years preceding the employee’s termination; and (ii) not permit an
employer to unilaterally discontinue or otherwise fail or refuse to make the payments except in
the event of a breach by the employee. The garden leave clause or other compensation portions
of the noncompetition agreement may be void if the employee has been terminated for good
cause.

(11) The agreement shall be consistent with public policy.

(c) A noncompetition agreement shall not be enforceable against the following types of
workers: (i) an employee who is classified as nonexempt under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29
U.S.C. 201 et seq.; (ii) undergraduate or graduate students that partake in an internship or
otherwise enter into a short-term employment relationship with an employer, whether paid or
unpaid, while enrolled in a full-time or part-time undergraduate or graduate educational
institution; (iii) employees that have been terminated without cause or laid off; (iv) employees
not more than 18 years of age; (v) an employee who does not have actual knowledge of the
employer’s trade secrets, as defined in section 1 of chapter 93L, or of the employer’s confidential
information that would not otherwise qualify as a trade secret; or (vi) an employee whose
average weekly earnings, calculated by dividing the employee’s earnings during the period of 12
calendar months immediately preceding the date of termination of employment by 52, or such
number of weeks that the employee was actually paid during that 52 week period, are less than 2
times the average weekly wage in the commonwealth as determined pursuant to subsection (a) of
section 29 of chapter 151A; or (vi) independent contractors under section 148B.
(d) This section shall not render the remainder of the contract or agreement containing the unenforceable noncompetition agreement void or unenforceable and it shall not preclude the imposition of a noncompetition restriction by a court, whether through preliminary or permanent injunctive relief or otherwise, as a remedy for a breach of another agreement or a statutory or common law duty.

(e) A court shall not reform or otherwise revise a noncompetition agreement so as to render it valid and enforceable to the extent necessary to protect the applicable legitimate business interests. A court shall not invoke the doctrine of inevitable disclosure to extend an expired noncompetition agreement or otherwise render enforceable a noncompetition agreement that fails to satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (2) to (11), inclusive, of subsection (c).

(f) A contractual provision that penalizes an employee for defending against or challenging the validity or enforceability of the noncompetition agreement is void. The substantive, procedural and remedial rights provided to the employee in this section shall not be subject to advance waiver.

(g) A choice of law provision that would have the effect of avoiding the requirements of this section shall not be enforceable if the employee is a resident of or employed in the commonwealth at the time of the termination of employment and has been for at least 30 days immediately preceding the employee’s termination of employment.

(h) All civil actions relating to noncompetition agreements subject to this section shall be brought in the county where the employee resides or, if mutually agreed upon by the employer and employee, in Suffolk county; provided, however, that in any such action brought in Suffolk
county, the superior court or the business litigation session of the superior court shall have
jurisdiction.

SECTION 4. Chapter 93L shall not apply to a misappropriation occurring prior to
October 1, 2017 or to a continuing misappropriation that began prior to October 1, 2017 and
continues after October 1, 2017.

SECTION 5. Section 24L of chapter 149 of the General Laws may be referred to as the
Massachusetts Noncompetition Agreement Act and shall apply to employee noncompetition
agreements entered into on or after October 1, 2017.

SECTION 6. Section 2 shall take effect on October 1, 2017.