Contents

Acknowledgments xix
Preface xxi
About the Author xxiii

PART ONE
Important General Information

1 Purpose, Content, Organization 3
   A. Three Purposes 3
   B. First 40 Years of Published UTSA Cases 4
   C. Scope of Published Cases 5
   D. Synopses of Cases 6
   E. Suggestions for Finding Online Case Synopses 7
      1. Finding a Case Synopsis for a Specific Case Cited in the Book 7
      2. Finding Case Synopses as to One of the Six Trade Secret Issues
         Covered in This Book 8
   F. Particular Words Used 8
   G. Case Lists 9
   H. Case Citations and Block Quotations 9
   I. Missing Cases 9

2 Important General Information about the Uniform Trade Secrets Act 11
   A. UTSA Preemption 11
   B. Courts Consider Out-of-State UTSA Cases Pursuant to Section 8
      of the UTSA 12
   C. Some Pre-UTSA Law Still Applies in UTSA Cases 12
   D. History of the UTSA 16

PART TWO
The Four Elements of Proof of a Trade Secret

3 Summary of the Four Elements of Proof of a Trade Secret under the UTSA 19
   A. The Alleged Trade Secret Constitutes “Information” and Is
      Described with Sufficient Specificity 19
      1. The Alleged Trade Secret Constitutes “Information” 19
      2. The Alleged Trade Secret Is Described with Sufficient Specificity 19
The Law of Trade Secret Litigation under the Uniform Trade Secrets Act, 2nd edition

B. The Information Is Secret in Two Ways
   1. The Information Is Not Generally Known
   2. The Information Is Not Readily Ascertainable by Proper Means

C. The Secrecy of the Information Gives It Independent Economic Value

D. Reasonable Secrecy Efforts Were Made to Keep the Information a Secret

4 Analysis of the First Element of Proof: The Alleged Trade Secret Constitutes “Information” and Is Described with Sufficient Specificity

A. The Alleged Trade Secret Must Constitute “Information”
   1. Summary of What Constitutes “Information” under the UTSA
   2. Examples of “Information” That May Be Trade Secrets—From UTSA Adopting States
      a. Uniform Trade Secrets Act (1985)
      c. Colorado: C.R.S. § 7-74-102(4)
      e. Georgia: O.C.G.A. § 10-1-761(4)
      f. Idaho: Idaho Code § 48-801(4)-(5)
      g. Illinois: 765 ILCS 1065/2(d)
      h. Kentucky: KRS § 365.880(4)
      i. Maine: 10 M.R.S. § 1542(4)
      j. Missouri: R.S. Mo. § 417.453(4)
      k. Montana: Mont. Code Ann. § 30-14-402(4)
      l. Nebraska: R.R.S. Neb. § 87-502(4)
      o. Ohio: ORC Ann. 1333.61
      p. Oregon: ORS § 646.461(4)
      q. Pennsylvania: 12 Pa. C.S. § 5302
      u. West Virginia: W. Va. Code § 47-22-1(d)
   3. The Memorized Information Issue
      a. Summary of the Memorized Information Issue

B. The Alleged Trade Secret Must Be Described with Sufficient Specificity
   1. Summary of Specificity Requirements
      a. Concept of Specificity Requirement
      b. Mere Categories of Information Are Not Sufficiently Specific
      c. Categories of Information May Be Sufficiently Specific with Supporting Documents
      d. Categories of Information May Be Sufficiently Specific with Opportunity for Discovery
      e. Trade Secret Description to Be Liberally Construed Where Trade Secret Specificity Required before Beginning Discovery
5 Analysis of the Second Element of Proof—The Information Is Secret in Two Ways: (1) It Is Not Generally Known, and (2) It Is Not Readily Ascertainable by Proper Means

A. Summary of the Law Requiring That the Information Not Be Generally Known
   1. General Knowledge and Skills Cannot Be Trade Secrets
   2. Trade Secrets Must Be Secret, That Is, “Not Generally Known”
      a. Proving That the Information at Issue Is Not Generally Known Appears to Be an Essential Element of Proof as to the Existence of a Trade Secret
      b. The Context in Which the Information Must Be “Not Generally Known” Is the Relevant Industry or Trade
      c. For the Information at Issue to Be Generally Known, It May Not Be Necessary That the Generally Known Information in an Industry Be Exactly the Same as the Information at Issue
      d. Evidence Tending to Prove or Disprove That Information Is Not Generally Known
         (1) Expert Testimony
         (2) Public Information
         (3) Public Disclosure of Information
            (a) Disclosure in Patent or Patent Application
            (b) Disclosure in Copyright Filings
            (c) Disclosure on Internet Websites
            (d) Disclosure at Seminars
            (e) Disclosure in Journals or Other Publications
            (f) Disclosure in Marketing Materials and Sales Presentations
            (g) Disclosure to Investors
            (h) Disclosure to Government Agencies
            (4) Availability of Product on the Market
            (5) Defendants’ Conduct
            (6) Others’ Inability to Supply Product or Service
            (7) Time, Effort, and Expense in Developing Information
            (8) Being First to Use Certain Information
            (9) Plaintiff’s Efforts to Maintain Secrecy of Its Trade Secrets
            (10) Outcome of Patent Application

B. Summary of the Law Requiring That the Information Is Not Readily Ascertainable by Proper Means
   1. The Meaning of the Phrase “Not Being Readily Ascertainable”
2. That the Information at Issue Is Not Readily Ascertainable
   Appears to Be an Essential Element of Proof as to the Existence
   of a Trade Secret 89
3. It May Not Be Necessary That the Readily Ascertainable Information
   in an Industry Be Exactly the Same as the Information at Issue 90
4. Issue as to Whether Readily Ascertainable Defense Requires That
   Defendant Independently Develop or Reverse Engineer
   the Information 91
5. Evidence Tending to Prove or Disprove That Information Is
   Not Readily Ascertainable by Proper Means 94
   a. Expert Testimony 94
   b. Time, Effort, and Expense to Develop or Duplicate
      the Information 96
   c. Reverse Engineering 102
   d. The Product Itself Discloses the Information 108
   e. The Information Is Available from the Customer 110
   f. Defendant’s Conduct 113
   g. Information in Public Records 115
   h. Urgency of Need for Information 115

C. Secrecy Requirements as to Two Specific Types of Information:
   Customer Lists and Combination/Compilation Trade Secrets 116
1. Combination Trade Secrets 117
   a. The Secrecy Requirement for a Combination Trade Secret Is
      Satisfied by Evidence That the Combination Is “Unique” 119
   b. Non-Unique Combinations of Components Are Not
      Trade Secrets 122
   c. A Mere Variation on a Widely Used Process Cannot Be a
      Combination Trade Secret 124
   d. Evidence Tending to Prove or Disprove That a Combination of
      Components Is Unique 125
      (1) Time, Effort, or Expense in Developing or Duplicating
          the Combination 125
      (2) Disclosure 126
2. Compilation Trade Secrets 127
   a. The Secrecy Requirement for a Compilation Trade Secret Is
      Satisfied by Evidence That the Development or Duplication of a
      Unique Compilation Was Developed through Substantial Time,
      Effort, or Expense 128
   b. Compilations Are Not Trade Secrets If They Can Be Developed
      without Substantial Time, Effort, or Expense 130
   c. A Compilation May Be Readily Ascertainable Even If Not
      Capable of Exact Duplication 131
   d. Disclosure 132
### 3. Customer Lists

**a. Customer Lists—Customer Identity Information**

1. The Secrecy Requirement for Customer Lists Containing Only Customer Identity Information Is Satisfied by Evidence That It Required Substantial Time, Effort, or Expense to Locate Specific Companies That Use Plaintiff’s Type of Product/Service (i.e., Potential Customers)  
2. If It Does Not Require Substantial Time, Effort, or Expense to Locate or Identify Potential Customers, Then the Secrecy Requirement for Customer Lists Containing Only Customer Identity Information Requires That Plaintiff’s Product/Service Be Unique or Unusual and That Substantial Time, Effort, or Expense Is Necessary to Sell the Potential Customer on the Concept of the Product/Service  
3. Customer Lists Containing Only Customer Identity Information Are Not Trade Secrets Where It Is Relatively Easy to Identify Specific Companies That Use Plaintiff’s Type of Product/Service (i.e., Potential Customers)

**b. Customer Lists—Customer Transaction Information**

1. The Secrecy Requirement for Customer Lists Containing Customer Identity Information and Customer Transaction Information Is Satisfied by Evidence That Substantial Time, Effort, or Expense Was Required to Obtain and Compile Such Information  
2. Customer Lists Containing Customer Identity Information and Customer Transaction Information Do Not Satisfy the Secrecy Requirement Where the Information Does Not Require Substantial Time, Effort, or Expense to Compile, Meaning That Such Information Is Readily Ascertainable

### 6 Analysis of the Third Element of Proof: The Secrecy of the Information Gives It Independent Economic Value

**A. Summary of the Law Requiring That the Secrecy of the Information Gives the Information Independent Economic Value**

1. There Can Be No Proof of Independent Economic Value without Proof of the Secrecy Requirements of Element Two  
2. Proving That the Information Meets the Secrecy Requirements of the Second Element of Proof Does Not Prove That the Secrecy of the Information Gives the Information Independent Economic Value  
3. The Meaning of the Term “Independent Economic Value”  
4. The Information Need Not Be of Independent Economic Value to the Defendant  
5. The Information Need Not Give Plaintiff a Competitive Advantage over All Competitors  
6. Issue as to Whether Independent Economic Value Must Be of a Certain Amount
7. Evidence Tending to Prove or Disprove That Information Has Independent Economic Value
   a. Expert Testimony
   b. Time, Effort, and Expense in Developing or Duplicating Information
   c. Defendant’s Conduct
   d. Information That Allows Competitor to Predict and Counter Plaintiff’s Strategy
   e. Information That Allows a Competitor to Undercut Plaintiff’s Prices
   f. Plaintiff’s Ability to Sell the Product
   g. Information about Plaintiff’s Operations
   h. Information That Helps Win Bids
   i. Information That Would Help a Competitor Take Plaintiff’s Customers
   j. Negative Information
   k. Age of Information
   l. Whether Device Has Been Tested or Proven to Work
   m. Information That Increases Plaintiff’s Efficiency
   n. Customers’ Evaluation of Product
   o. Level of Competition in Relevant Industry
   p. Whether Plaintiff’s Information Was the Cause of Plaintiff’s Ability to Outcompete the Competitors
   q. Plaintiff’s Customer Continuing to Hire Defendant
   r. Information That Accelerates Defendant’s Entry into Market
   s. Information That Allows Competitor to Focus Solicitation Efforts on Plaintiff’s Most Profitable Customers
   t. Defects in Plaintiff’s Products
   u. Trade Secret Product Is Plaintiff’s Exclusive Product
   v. Plaintiff’s Statements about the Value of the Information

B. Independent Economic Value Requirement as to Two Specific Types of Information: Customer Lists and Combination/Compilation Trade Secrets
   1. Combination/Compilation Trade Secrets
      a. To Satisfy the Independent Economic Value Requirement, a Combination/Compilation Trade Secret Must Create Something of Competitive Value to the Trade Secret Owner or a Competitor
      b. The Independent Economic Value Requirement Is Not Satisfied If a Combination/Compilation Trade Secret Does Not Create Something of Competitive Value to the Trade Secret Owner or a Competitor
   2. Customer Lists
7 Analysis of the Fourth Element of Proof: The Owner of the Information Made Reasonable Efforts to Keep It Secret

A. Summary of the Requirement of Reasonable Secrecy Efforts
   1. Reasons for the Reasonable Secrecy Efforts Requirement
      a. Evidence of Abandonment of a Trade Secret
      b. Clean Hands Requirement
      c. Guidelines for Disclosing a Trade Secret
   2. The Fourth Element of Proof Appears to Be an Essential Element of Proof as to the Existence of a Trade Secret
   3. When Reasonable Secrecy Efforts Are Required
   4. What Constitutes Reasonable Secrecy Efforts
      a. General Standard of Reasonable Secrecy Efforts
      b. Trade Secret Owner Must Take Affirmative Actions
      c. No Implied Duty of Confidentiality
      d. Minnesota's Modified Rule on Reasonable Secrecy Efforts
      e. Relevant Time Period for Evaluating Reasonable Secrecy Efforts
      f. Summary Judgment for Failure to Make Reasonable Secrecy Efforts
      g. Proper Analysis of Different Cases Ruling on Reasonable Secrecy Efforts Requirement
      h. Nevada's Presumption as to Reasonable Secrecy Efforts
   5. Two Most Important Reasonable Secrecy Efforts
   6. Analysis of Confidentiality Efforts
      a. Failing to Make Confidentiality Efforts Often Results in Judgment for Defendant
      b. Making Confidentiality Efforts Often Results in Rulings in Favor of Plaintiff
      c. Confidentiality Efforts May Be Made in Different Forms
      d. Oral/Verbal Confidentiality Efforts
      e. Confidentiality Efforts via Written Confidentiality Agreements, Also Known as Nondisclosure Agreements
         (1) The Confidentiality Agreement Should Refer to the Trade Secret Information at Issue in the Case
         (2) The Confidentiality Agreement Should State That the Trade Secret Information at Issue in the Case Is a Trade Secret and Is Not to Be Disclosed to Anyone
      f. Unenforceable Confidentiality Agreements
      g. Failure to Sign Confidentiality Agreements
      h. Marking Documents as “Confidential”
   7. Analysis of Limiting Access Efforts
      a. Implementing Limiting Access Efforts
         (1) Limiting Access to Information by Individuals Outside the Trade Secret Owner’s Facility
(2) Limiting Access to Information by Individuals Inside the Trade Secret Owner’s Facility 266
(3) Limiting Access Efforts as to Devices and Machines 269
(4) Limiting Access Efforts as to Software 270
8. Evidence Tending to Prove or Disprove Reasonable Secrecy Efforts 271
a. Size of Trade Secret Owner’s Company 271
b. Sophistication of the Parties 273
c. Intuitive-Nonintuitive Nature of the Trade Secret Information 273
d. Widespread Dissemination of Trade Secret Information 273
e. Custom in the Relevant Industry 274
f. Employee Mobility 274
g. Effectiveness of Reasonable Secrecy Efforts 275
h. Response to Misappropriations 275
i. Characteristics of Relationship between Trade Secret Owner and One to Whom Information Was Disclosed 275
j. Presence of a Noncompete Agreement 275
k. Presence of Reasonable Secrecy Efforts at All of Trade Secret Owner’s Business Locations 276
l. Defendant’s Involvement in Plaintiff’s Reasonable Secrecy Efforts Policy 276
m. Defendant’s Possession of Information without Restrictions on Use 276
n. Experts 277
o. Filing Suit to Stop Misappropriation 277
p. Plaintiff’s Inability to Identify Its Trade Secrets 277

PART THREE
Misappropriation

8 Did the Defendant’s Conduct Constitute Misappropriation under the Uniform Trade Secrets Act? 281
A. Summary of Case Law as to Misappropriation under the Uniform Trade Secrets Act (UTSA) 281
1. No Misappropriation without Proof of a Trade Secret 281
2. Misappropriation May Be Proven by Circumstantial Evidence but Not by Speculation, Suspicion, or Conclusory Allegations 282
3. Direct Evidence Denying Misappropriation May Overcome Circumstantial Evidence of Misappropriation in Certain Circumstances 287
4. Three Forms of Misappropriation under the UTSA 291
5. Acquisition Misappropriation 294
a. Proof of Acquisition Misappropriation Is Sufficient Proof of Trade Secret Misappropriation without Proof of Disclosure or Use Misappropriation 294
b. Elements of Acquisition Misappropriation 295
   (1) Element 1: Trade Secret 295
   (2) Element 2: Was Acquired 295
      (a) Direct Evidence of Acquisition 297
      (b) Circumstantial Evidence of Acquisition 300
         i) Access 300
         ii) Missing Information 302
         iii) Winning Bids 302
         iv) Communication 303
         v) Defendant Developed Its Information Too Soon for
            Independent Development 303
         vi) Defendant’s Revenue Increases While Plaintiff’s
            Decreases 306
   (3) Element 3: By Improper Means 306
      (a) Breaching a Duty to Maintain Secrecy 307
      (b) Breaching an Implied Duty to Maintain Secrecy 310
      (c) Inducing a Breach of a Duty to Maintain Secrecy 312
      (d) Misrepresentation 314
      (e) Espionage 315
      (f) Webscraping 315
   (4) Element 4: By a Person 316
   (5) Element 5: Who Knew or Had Reason to Know That
      the Trade Secret Was Acquired by Improper Means 317
      (a) Direct Evidence 318
      (b) Circumstantial Evidence 318
         i) Whether Defendant Received Notice That Information
            Was Confidential and Not to Be Disclosed 318
         ii) Taking Trade Secret Information at Odd Hours
            Shortly before or after Resigning or Accepting
            Employment with New Employer 322
         iii) Attempting to Conceal the Taking of Information 322
         iv) Whether There Was a Valid Reason for Taking,
            Deleting, or Having Possession of Information 325
         v) Nature of Trade Secret Information 328
         vi) Cost of the Information 328
         vii) Manner in Which Defendant Obtained the
            Information 329
   6. Disclosure and Use Misappropriation 330
      a. Elements of Disclosure and Use Misappropriation 331
      b. Analysis of Elements of Disclosure and Use Misappropriation 332
         (1) Element 1: Trade Secret 332
         (2) Element 2: Was Disclosed or Used 332
(a) Disclosure of Trade Secret
   i) Definition of Disclosure
   ii) Direct Evidence of Disclosure
   iii) Circumstantial Evidence of Disclosure of the Trade Secret
       1) Indication That Defendant Learned Something from Alleged Disclosure
       2) Statements by Defendants
       3) Access to Information
       4) Ill Will toward Plaintiff
       5) Defendant Develops Its Information Too Soon for Independent Development
       6) Former Employee’s Need to Please New Employer to Get Job
       7) Harm to Plaintiff
       8) Financial Motivation
       9) Winning Bids
       10) Similarity between Plaintiff’s Product and the Product of a Party to Whom Plaintiff’s Trade Secrets Were Allegedly Disclosed
       11) Importance of Expert Testimony
   iv) Inevitable Disclosure
       1) The PepsiCo Case
       2) Pros and Cons of the Inevitable Disclosure Doctrine

(b) Use of Trade Secret
   i) Definition of “Use” Misappropriation
   ii) Conduct Constituting Use of Trade Secret
   iii) Conduct Not Constituting Use of Trade Secret
   iv) Direct Evidence of Use
   v) Circumstantial Evidence of Use
       1) Similarity or Lack of Similarity in Plaintiff’s and Defendant’s Products and Processes
          a) Similarity of Products or Processes
          b) Lack of Similarity of Products or Processes
       2) Solicitation of Plaintiff’s Customers
       3) Missing Information
       4) Increase in Defendant’s Business and Decrease in Plaintiff’s Business
       5) Defendant Develops Its Information Too Soon for Independent Development
       6) Statements by Defendant
       7) Winning Bids from Plaintiff
8) Indication That Defendant Learned Something from Plaintiff’s Information
9) No Independent Development by Defendant
10) Financial Motives
11) Defendant’s Eagerness to Hire Former Employee
12) “Obviousness” of Defendant’s Use of Information
13) Defendant’s Access to Information
14) Defendant’s Accelerated Entry into Market

vi) Illinois Requirement That Trade Secret Be Used in Business
vii) Whether Competitive Motive Required for Use or Disclosure Misappropriation

(3) Element 3: Without Express or Implied Consent
(4) Element 4: By a Person
(5) Element 5: Who Did at Least One of the Following:
   (a) Cases Construing Element 5(I) Liability
   (b) Cases Construing Element 5(II) Liability
   i) Even If Trade Secret Is Used or Disclosed without Knowledge of Its Trade Secret Status, Continued Disclosure or Use after Receiving Notice of Its Trade Secret Status Is Misappropriation
   (c) No Cases Directly Construing Element 5(III) Liability

7. Defenses to Misappropriation: Independent Development and Reverse Engineering
8. Misappropriation Law as to Customer Lists
9. Conspiracy to Misappropriate
10. Respondeat Superior Liability for Misappropriation

PART FOUR
Injunctions, Damages, Attorney’s Fees

9 Is the Plaintiff Entitled to an Injunction, Damages, or Attorney’s Fees under the Uniform Trade Secrets Act?

A. Injunctions
   1. Summary of UTSA Case Law as to Injunctions
      a. Threatened Misappropriation
         (1) Sufficient Evidence of Threatened Misappropriation
         (2) Not Sufficient Evidence of Threatened Misappropriation
         (3) Effect of Defendant’s Alleged Ceasing Misappropriation or Return of Misappropriated Trade Secrets on Finding of Threatened Misappropriation
            (a) Finding of No Threatened Misappropriation
            (b) Finding of Threatened Misappropriation
b. Temporary Restraining Order 472

c. Preliminary Injunctions 473
   (1) Success on the Merits 473
   (2) Irreparable Harm 475
      (a) Importance of Showing Irreparable Harm 475
      (b) Conflict as to Whether There Is a Presumption of Irreparable Harm in Trade Secret Cases 476
      (c) Evidence as to Irreparable Harm 480
         i) Sufficient Evidence of Irreparable Harm 480
         ii) Not Sufficient Evidence of Irreparable Harm 514
         iii) Effect of Defendant’s Alleged Ceasing Misappropriation or Return of Misappropriated Trade Secrets on Finding of Irreparable Harm 534
            1) Finding of No Irreparable Harm 534
            2) Finding of Irreparable Harm 537
   (3) Balancing the Harms 538
      (a) Balance Weighs in Favor of Plaintiff 538
      (b) Balance Weighs in Favor of Defendant 561
      (c) Balance Is Equal between Plaintiff and Defendant 568
   (4) Public Interest Analysis 570
      (a) Will Not Disserve Public Interest 570
      (b) Will Disserve Public Interest 577
      (c) Public Interest Not a Significant Factor 580
   (5) Preliminary Injunction Provisions 580
      (a) Overbroad as to Scope of Conduct Prohibited 581
         i) Overbroad Injunctions 581
         ii) Not Overbroad Injunctions 591
      (b) Overbroad as to Time 593
         i) Overbroad as to Time 593
         ii) Not Overbroad as to Time 593
      (c) Lack of Specificity/Vagueness 596
         i) Injunctions Not Sufficiently Specific 597
         ii) Injunctions Sufficiently Specific 603
   (6) Who Is Bound by Preliminary Injunction? 604
   (7) Bond 604
   (8) Dissolving Preliminary Injunctions 606

d. Permanent Injunctions 607
   (1) Irreparable Harm 607
   (2) Balance of Hardships 609
   (3) Public Interest 612
   (4) Permanent Injunction Provisions 614
(a) Overbroad as to Scope of Conduct Prohibited
   i) Overbroad Injunctions 614
   ii) Not Overbroad Injunctions 617
(b) Overbroad as to Time
   i) Overbroad Injunctions 623
   ii) Not Overbroad Injunctions 625
(c) Lacking Specificity/Vague
   i) Injunctions Not Sufficiently Specific 638
   ii) Injunctions Sufficiently Specific 639
(5) Award of Permanent Injunction and Damages 645
e. Royalty Injunctions 646
f. Affirmative Acts Injunction
   (1) Affirmative Acts Orders Issued 650
   (2) Affirmative Acts Orders Denied 656
g. Production Injunction 657

B. Actual Damages 662
  1. Summary of UTSA Case Law as to Actual Damages 662
     a. What Constitutes Actual Damages? 662
        (1) Actual Damages 662
        (2) Not Actual Damages 668
     b. Evidence as to Actual Damages 672
        (1) Evidence Supporting Actual Damages 672
        (2) Evidence Not Supporting Actual Damages 682
     c. No Duty to Apportion Damages between Multiple Trade Secrets 682
     d. Evidence as to Causation 684
        (1) Evidence Supporting Misappropriation as Cause of Damages 684
        (2) Evidence Not Supporting Misappropriation as Cause of Damages 694

C. Unjust Enrichment Damages 696
  1. Summary of UTSA Case Law as to Unjust Enrichment Damages 696
     a. What Constitutes Unjust Enrichment Damages 696
        (1) Proper Measures of Unjust Enrichment Damages 696
        (2) Not Unjust Enrichment Damages 708
     b. Evidence as to Unjust Enrichment Damages 713
        (1) Evidence Supporting Unjust Enrichment Damages 713
        (2) Evidence Not Supporting Unjust Enrichment Damages 717
     c. Causation 722
     d. No Duty to Apportion Damages between Multiple Trade Secrets 725

D. Reasonable Royalty Damages 726
  1. Summary of UTSA Case Law as to Reasonable Royalty Damages 726
     a. Cases Awarding Reasonable Royalty Damages 726
     b. Cases Not Awarding Reasonable Royalty Damages 743
The Law of Trade Secret Litigation under the Uniform Trade Secrets Act, 2nd edition

E. Exemplary Damages 744
   1. Summary of UTSA Case Law as to Exemplary Damages 744
      a. Cases Awarding Exemplary Damages 744
      b. Cases Denying Exemplary Damages 754

F. Attorney’s Fees 765
   1. Summary of UTSA Case Law as to Attorney’s Fees 765
      a. Attorney’s Fees for Willful and Malicious Misappropriation 765
         (1) Cases Awarding Attorney’s Fees 766
         (2) Cases Denying Attorney’s Fees 777
      b. Attorney’s Fees for Misappropriation Claims Made in
         Bad Faith 786
         (1) Cases Awarding Attorney’s Fees 786
         (2) Cases Denying Attorney’s Fees 804

State-by-State Case Listing 815
Table of Cases 847
Index 875