## SENATE BILL 6391

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2010 Regular Session

By Senators Keiser, King, Kohl-Welles, Holmquist, Kline, Honeyford, and Shin

Read first time 01/13/10. Referred to Committee on Labor, Commerce & Consumer Protection.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to franchise agreements between new motor vehicle
- 2 dealers and manufacturers; amending RCW 46.96.030, 46.96.070,
- 3 46.96.090, 46.96.105, 46.96.110, 46.96.185, and 46.96.200; and adding
- 4 new sections to chapter 46.96 RCW.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 46.96.030 and 1989 c 415 s 3 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- Notwithstanding the terms of a franchise and notwithstanding the
- 9 terms of a waiver, no manufacturer may terminate, cancel, or fail to
- 10 renew a franchise with a new motor vehicle dealer, unless the
- 11 manufacturer has complied with the notice requirements of RCW 46.96.070
- 12 and an administrative law judge has determined, if requested in writing
- 13 by the new motor vehicle dealer within the applicable time period
- 14 specified in RCW 46.96.070 (1), (2), or (3), after hearing, that there
- 15 is good cause for the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of the
- 16 franchise and that the manufacturer has acted in good faith, as defined
- 17 in this chapter, regarding the termination, cancellation, or
- 18 nonrenewal. Between the time of issuance of the notice required under
- 19 RCW 46.96.070 and the effective termination, cancellation, or

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- 1 <u>nonrenewal of the franchise under this chapter, the rights, duties, and</u>
- 2 obligations of the new motor vehicle dealer and the manufacturer under
- 3 the franchise and this chapter are unaffected, including those under
- 4 RCW 46.96.200.

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5 **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.96.070 and 1989 c 415 s 7 are each amended to read 6 as follows:

7 Before the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of a franchise, the manufacturer shall give written notification to both the department 8 9 and the new motor vehicle dealer. For the purposes of this chapter, the discontinuance of the sale and distribution of a new motor vehicle 10 11 line, or the constructive discontinuance by material reduction in 12 selection offered, is considered a termination, cancellation, or 13 nonrenewal of a franchise. The notice shall be by certified mail or personally delivered to the new motor vehicle dealer and shall state 14 the intention to terminate, cancel, or not renew the franchise, the 15 16 reasons for the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal, and the 17 effective date of the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal. The notice shall be given: 18

- (1) Not less than ninety days before the effective date of the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal;
- (2) Not less than fifteen days before the effective date of the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal with respect to any of the following that constitute good cause for termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal:
- (a) Insolvency of the new motor vehicle dealer or the filing of any petition by or against the new motor vehicle dealer under bankruptcy or receivership law;
- (b) Failure of the new motor vehicle dealer to conduct sales and service operations during customary business hours for seven consecutive business days, except for acts of God or circumstances beyond the direct control of the new motor vehicle dealer;
- (c) Conviction of the new motor vehicle dealer, or principal operator of the dealership, of a felony punishable by imprisonment; or
- 34 (d) Suspension or revocation of a license that the new motor 35 vehicle dealer is required to have to operate the new motor vehicle 36 dealership where the suspension or revocation is for a period in excess 37 of thirty days;

- 1 (3) Not less than one hundred eighty days before the effective date 2 of termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal, where the manufacturer 3 intends to discontinue sale and distribution of the new motor vehicle 4 line.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 46.96.090 and 1989 c 415 s 9 are each amended to read 6 as follows:

- (1) In the event of a termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal under this chapter, except for termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal under RCW 46.96.070(2), the manufacturer shall, at the request and option of the new motor vehicle dealer, also pay to the new motor vehicle dealer the dealer costs for any relocation, substantial alteration, or remodeling of a dealer's facilities required by a manufacturer for the continuance or renewal of a franchise agreement completed within three years of the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal and:
- (a) A sum equivalent to rent for the unexpired term of the lease or one year, whichever is less, or such longer term as provided in the franchise, if the new motor vehicle dealer is leasing the new motor vehicle dealership facilities from a lessor other than the manufacturer; or
- (b) A sum equivalent to the reasonable rental value of the new motor vehicle dealership facilities for one year or until the facilities are leased or sold, whichever is less, if the new motor vehicle dealer owns the new motor vehicle dealership facilities.
- (2) The rental payment required under subsection (1) of this section is only required to the extent that the facilities were used for activities under the franchise and only to the extent the facilities were not leased for unrelated purposes. If the rental payment under subsection (1) of this section is made, the manufacturer is entitled to possession and use of the new motor vehicle dealership facilities for the period rent is paid.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.96.105 and 2003 c 21 s 2 are each amended to read 33 as follows:
- 34 (1) Each manufacturer shall specify in its franchise agreement, or 35 in a separate written agreement, with each of its dealers licensed in 36 this state, the dealer's obligation to perform warranty work or service

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- on the manufacturer's products. Each manufacturer shall provide each 1 of its dealers with a schedule of compensation to be paid to the dealer 2 for any warranty work or service, including parts, 3 4 diagnostic work, required of the dealer by the manufacturer connection with the manufacturer's products. 5 The schedule of compensation must not be less than (a) the rates charged by the dealer 6 for similar service to retail customers for nonwarranty service and 7 repairs and (b) the schedule of compensation for any existing dealer as 8 of the effective date of this section. 9
  - (2) All claims for warranty work for parts and labor made by dealers under this section shall be submitted to the manufacturer within one year of the date the work was performed. All claims submitted must be paid by the manufacturer within thirty days following receipt, provided the claim has been approved by the manufacturer. The manufacturer has the right to audit claims for warranty work and to charge the dealer for any unsubstantiated, incorrect, or false claims for a period of one year following payment. However, the manufacturer may audit and charge the dealer for any fraudulent claims during any period for which an action for fraud may be commenced under applicable state law.
  - (3) All claims submitted by dealers on the forms and in the manner specified by the manufacturer shall be either approved or disapproved within thirty days following their receipt. The manufacturer shall notify the dealer in writing of any disapproved claim, and shall set forth the reasons why the claim was not approved. Any claim not specifically disapproved in writing within thirty days following receipt is approved, and the manufacturer is required to pay that claim within thirty days of receipt of the claim.
- 29 (4) A manufacturer may not otherwise recover all or any portion of 30 its costs for compensating its dealers licensed in this state for 31 warranty parts and service either by reduction in the amount due to the 32 dealer or by separate charge, surcharge, or other imposition.
  - Sec. 5. RCW 46.96.110 and 1989 c 415 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) Notwithstanding the terms of a franchise, <u>(a)</u> an owner may 36 appoint a designated successor to succeed to the ownership of the new 37 motor vehicle dealer franchise upon the owner's death or incapacity, <u>or</u>

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33 34 (b) if an owner who has owned the franchise for not less than five consecutive years, the owner may appoint a designated successor to be effective on a date of the owner's choosing that is prior to the owner's death or disability.

- (2) Notwithstanding the terms of a franchise, a designated successor ((of a deceased or incapacitated owner of a new motor vehicle dealer franchise)) described under subsection (1) of this section may succeed to the ownership interest of the owner under the existing franchise, if:
- (a) In the case of a designated successor who meets the definition of a designated successor under RCW 46.96.020(5)(a), but who is not experienced in the business of a new motor vehicle dealer, the person will employ an individual who is qualified and experienced in the business of a new motor vehicle dealer to help manage the day-to-day operations of the motor vehicle dealership; or in the case of a designated successor who meets the definition of a designated successor under RCW 46.96.020(5) (b) or (c), the person is qualified and experienced in the business of a new motor vehicle dealer and meets the normal, reasonable, and uniformly applied standards for grant of an application as a new motor vehicle dealer by the manufacturer; and
- (b) The designated successor furnishes written notice to the manufacturer of his or her intention to succeed to the ownership of the new motor vehicle dealership within sixty days after the owner's death  $((or))_{,}$  incapacity, or appointment under subsection (1)(b) of this section; and
- (c) The designated successor agrees to be bound by all terms and conditions of the franchise.
- (3) The manufacturer may request, and the designated successor shall promptly provide, such personal and financial information as is reasonably necessary to determine whether the succession should be honored.
- (4) A manufacturer may refuse to honor the succession to the ownership of a new motor vehicle dealer franchise by a designated successor if the manufacturer establishes that good cause exists for its refusal to honor the succession. If the designated successor ((of a deceased or incapacitated owner)) of a new motor vehicle dealer franchise fails to meet the requirements set forth in subsections (2)(a), (b), and (c) of this section, good cause for refusing to honor

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the succession is presumed to exist. If a manufacturer believes that good cause exists for refusing to honor the succession to the ownership of a new motor vehicle dealer franchise by a designated successor, the manufacturer shall serve written notice on the designated successor and on the department of its refusal to honor the succession no earlier than sixty days from the date the notice is served. The notice must be served not later than sixty days after the manufacturer's receipt of:

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- (a) Notice of the designated successor's intent to succeed to the ownership interest of the new motor vehicle dealer's franchise; or
- (b) Any personal or financial information requested by the manufacturer.
- (5) The notice in subsection (4) of this section shall state the specific grounds for the refusal to honor the succession. If the notice of refusal is not timely and properly served, the designated successor may continue the franchise in full force and effect, subject to termination only as otherwise provided under this chapter.
- (6) Within twenty days after receipt of the notice or within twenty days after the end of any appeal procedure provided by the manufacturer, whichever is greater, the designated successor may file a petition with the department protesting the refusal to honor the succession. The petition shall contain a short statement setting forth the reasons for the designated successor's protest. Upon the filing of a protest and the receipt of the filing fee, the department shall promptly notify the manufacturer that a timely protest has been filed and shall request the appointment of an administrative law judge under chapter 34.12 RCW to conduct a hearing. The manufacturer shall not terminate or otherwise discontinue the existing franchise until the administrative law judge has held a hearing and has determined that there is good cause for refusing to honor the succession. If an appeal is taken, the manufacturer shall not terminate or discontinue the franchise until the appeal to superior court is finally determined or until the expiration of one hundred eighty days from the date of issuance of the administrative law judge's written decision, whichever is less. Nothing in this section precludes a manufacturer or dealer from petitioning the superior court for a stay or other relief pending judicial review.
- 37 (7) The manufacturer has the burden of proof to show that good 38 cause exists for the refusal to honor the succession.

(8) The administrative law judge shall conduct the hearing and render a final decision as expeditiously as possible, but in any event not later than one hundred eighty days after a protest is filed.

- (9) The administrative law judge shall conduct any hearing concerning the refusal to the succession as provided in RCW 46.96.050(2) and all hearing costs shall be borne as provided in that subsection. A party to such a hearing aggrieved by the final order of the administrative law judge may appeal as provided and allowed in RCW 46.96.050(3).
- (10) This section does not preclude the owner of a new motor vehicle dealer franchise from designating any person as his or her successor by a written, notarized, and witnessed instrument filed with the manufacturer. In the event of a conflict between such a written instrument that has not been revoked by written notice from the owner to the manufacturer and this section, the written instrument governs.
- Sec. 6. RCW 46.96.185 and 2003 c 21 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Notwithstanding the terms of a franchise agreement, a manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative, or an agent, officer, parent company, wholly or partially owned subsidiary, affiliated entity, or other person controlled by or under common control with a manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative, shall not:
- (a) Discriminate between new motor vehicle dealers by selling or offering to sell a like vehicle to one dealer at a lower actual price than the actual price offered to another dealer for the same model similarly equipped;
- (b) Discriminate between new motor vehicle dealers by selling or offering to sell parts or accessories to one dealer at a lower actual price than the actual price offered to another dealer;
- (c) Discriminate between new motor vehicle dealers by using a promotion plan, marketing plan, or other similar device that results in a lower actual price on vehicles, parts, or accessories being charged to one dealer over another dealer;
- (d) Discriminate between new motor vehicle dealers by adopting a method, or changing an existing method, for the allocation, scheduling, or delivery of new motor vehicles, parts, or accessories to its dealers

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that is not fair, reasonable, and equitable. Upon the request of a dealer, a manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative shall disclose in writing to the dealer the method by which new motor vehicles, parts, and accessories are allocated, scheduled, or delivered to its dealers handling the same line or make of vehicles;

- (e) Discriminate against a new motor vehicle dealer by preventing, offsetting, or otherwise impairing the dealer's right to request a documentary service fee on affinity or similar program purchases. This prohibition applies to, but is not limited to, any promotion plan, marketing plan, manufacturer or dealer employee or employee friends or family purchase programs, or similar plans or programs;
- (f) Give preferential treatment to some new motor vehicle dealers over others by refusing or failing to deliver, in reasonable quantities and within a reasonable time after receipt of an order, to a dealer holding a franchise for a line or make of motor vehicles sold or distributed by the manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative, a new vehicle, parts, or accessories, if the vehicle, parts, or accessories are being delivered to other dealers, or require a dealer to purchase unreasonable advertising displays or other materials, or unreasonably require a dealer to remodel or renovate existing facilities as a prerequisite to receiving a model or series of vehicles;
- $((\frac{f}{f}))$  (g) Compete with a new motor vehicle dealer of any make or line by acting in the capacity of a new motor vehicle dealer, or by owning, operating, or controlling, whether directly or indirectly, a motor vehicle dealership in this state. It is not, however, a violation of this subsection for:
- (i) A manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative to own or operate a dealership for a temporary period, not to exceed two years, during the transition from one owner of the dealership to another where the dealership was previously owned by a franchised dealer and is currently for sale to any qualified independent person at a fair and reasonable price. The temporary operation may be extended for one twelve-month period on petition of the temporary operator to the department. The matter will be handled as an adjudicative proceeding under chapter 34.05 RCW. A dealer who is a franchisee of the petitioning manufacturer or distributor may

 $(1)((\frac{f}{f}))$   $\underline{(g)}(i)$ . The temporary operator has the burden of proof to show justification for the extension and a good faith effort to sell the dealership to an independent person at a fair and reasonable price; (ii) A manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative to own or operate a dealership in conjunction with an independent person in a bona fide business relationship for the purpose of broadening the diversity of its dealer body and enhancing opportunities for qualified persons who are part of a group who have historically been underrepresented in its dealer body, or other qualified persons who lack the resources to purchase a dealership outright, and where the independent person: (A) Has made, or within a period of two years from the date of commencement of operation will have made, a significant, bona fide capital investment in the dealership that is subject to loss; (B) has an ownership interest in the dealership; and (C) operates the dealership under a bona fide written agreement with the manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative under which he or she will acquire all of the ownership interest in the dealership within a reasonable period of time The manufacturer, under reasonable terms and conditions. distributor, factory branch, or factory representative has the burden of proof of establishing that the acquisition of the dealership by the independent person was made within a reasonable period of time and under reasonable terms and conditions. Nothing in this subsection  $(1)((\frac{f}{f}))$  (g)(ii) relieves a manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative from complying with ((RCW 46.96.185(1))) (a) through ((e))) (f) of this subsection;

intervene and participate in a proceeding under this subsection

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(iii) A manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative to own or operate a dealership in conjunction with an independent person in a bona fide business relationship where the independent person: (A) Has made, or within a period of two years from the date of commencement of operation will have made, a significant, bona fide capital investment in the dealership that is subject to loss; (B) has an ownership interest in the dealership; and (C) operates the dealership under a bona fide written agreement with the manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative under which he or she will acquire all of the ownership interest in the dealership within a reasonable period of time and under reasonable terms and

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conditions. The manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory 1 2 representative has the burden of proof of establishing that the acquisition of the dealership by the independent person was made within 3 4 a reasonable period of time and under reasonable terms and conditions. The number of dealerships operated under this subsection  $(1)((\frac{f}{f}))$ 5 (g)(iii) may not exceed four percent rounded up to the nearest whole 6 number of a manufacturer's total of new motor vehicle dealer franchises 7 8 in this state. Nothing in this subsection  $(1)((\frac{f}{f}))$  (g) (iii) relieves a manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative 9 10 from complying with ((RCW 46.96.185(1))) (a) through (((e))) (f) of 11 this subsection;

- (iv) A truck manufacturer to own, operate, or control a new motor vehicle dealership that sells only trucks of that manufacturer's line make with a gross vehicle weight rating of 12,500 pounds or more, and the truck manufacturer has been continuously engaged in the retail sale of the trucks at least since January 1, 1993; or
- (v) A manufacturer to own, operate, or control a new motor vehicle dealership trading exclusively in a single line make of the manufacturer if (A) the manufacturer does not own, directly or indirectly, in the aggregate, in excess of forty-five percent of the total ownership interest in the dealership, (B) at the time the manufacturer first acquires ownership or assumes operation or control of any such dealership, the distance between any dealership thus owned, operated, or controlled and the nearest new motor vehicle dealership trading in the same line make of vehicle and in which the manufacturer has no ownership or control is not less than fifteen miles and complies with the applicable provisions in the relevant market area sections of this chapter, (C) all of the manufacturer's franchise agreements confer rights on the dealer of that line make to develop and operate within a defined geographic territory or area, as many dealership facilities as the dealer and the manufacturer agree are appropriate, and (D) as of January 1, 2000, the manufacturer had no more than four new motor vehicle dealers of that manufacturer's line make in this state, and at least half of those dealers owned and operated two or more dealership facilities in the geographic territory or area covered by their franchise agreements with the manufacturer;
- $((\frac{g}{g}))$  (h) Compete with a new motor vehicle dealer by owning, operating, or controlling, whether directly or indirectly, a service

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facility in this state for the repair or maintenance of motor vehicles 1 2 under the manufacturer's new car warranty and extended warranty. Nothing in this subsection  $(1)((\frac{g}{g}))$  (h), however, prohibits a 3 4 manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative 5 from owning or operating a service facility for the purpose of providing or performing maintenance, repair, or service work on motor 6 7 vehicles that are owned by the manufacturer, distributor, factory 8 branch, or factory representative;

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((<del>(h)</del>)) <u>(i)</u> Use confidential or proprietary information obtained from a new motor vehicle dealer to unfairly compete with the dealer. For purposes of this subsection  $(1)((\frac{h}{h}))$  (i), "confidential or proprietary information" means trade secrets as defined in RCW 19.108.010, business plans, marketing plans or strategies, customer lists, contracts, sales data, revenues, or other financial information; (((i))) (j) Terminate, cancel, or fail to renew a franchise with a new motor vehicle dealer based upon any of the following events, which not constitute good cause for termination, cancellation, nonrenewal under RCW 46.96.060: (A) The fact that the new motor vehicle dealer owns, has an investment in, participates in the management of, or holds a franchise agreement for the sale or service of another make or line of new motor vehicles((, or)); (B) the fact that the new motor vehicle dealer has established another make or line of new motor vehicles or service in the same dealership facilities as those of the manufacturer or distributor ((with the prior written approval of the manufacturer or distributor, if the approval was required under the terms of the new motor vehicle dealer's franchise agreement)); (C) that the new motor vehicle dealer has or intends to relocate the manufacturer or distributor's make or line of new motor vehicles or service to an existing dealership facility; or (D) the failure of a franchisee to change the location of the dealership or to make substantial alterations to the use or number of franchises on the dealership premises or facilities; ((or

(j)) (k) Coerce or attempt to coerce a motor vehicle dealer to refrain from, or prohibit or attempt to prohibit a new motor vehicle dealer from acquiring, owning, having an investment in, participating in the management of, or holding a franchise agreement for the sale or service of another make or line of new motor vehicles or related products, or establishing another make or line of new motor vehicles or

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service in the same dealership facilities, if the prohibition against acquiring, owning, investing, managing, or holding a franchise for such additional make or line of vehicles or products, or establishing another make or line of new motor vehicles or service in the same dealership facilities, is not supported by reasonable business considerations. The burden of proving that reasonable business considerations support or justify the prohibition against the additional make or line of new motor vehicles or products or nonexclusive facilities is on the manufacturer;

- (1) Require, by contract or otherwise, a new motor vehicle dealer to make a material alteration, expansion, or addition to any dealership facility, unless the required alteration, expansion, or addition is uniformly required of other similarly situated new motor vehicle dealers of the same make or line of vehicles and is reasonable in light of all existing circumstances, including economic conditions. In any proceeding in which a required facility alteration, expansion, or addition is an issue, the manufacturer or distributor has the burden of proof;
- (m) Prevent or attempt to prevent by contract or otherwise any new motor vehicle dealer from changing the executive management of a new motor vehicle dealer unless the manufacturer or distributor, having the burden of proof, can show that a proposed change of executive management will result in executive management by a person or persons who are not of good moral character or who do not meet reasonable, preexisting, and equitably applied standards of the manufacturer or distributor. If a manufacturer or distributor rejects a proposed change in the executive management, the manufacturer or distributor shall give written notice of its reasons to the dealer within sixty days after receiving written notice from the dealer of the proposed change and all related information reasonably requested by the manufacturer or distributor, or the change in executive management must be considered approved; or
- (n) Condition the sale, transfer, relocation, or renewal of a franchise agreement or condition sales, services, parts, or financial incentives upon site control or an agreement to renovate or make improvements to a facility.
- 37 (2) Subsection (1)(a), (b), and (c) of this section do not apply to sales to a motor vehicle dealer: (a) For resale to a federal, state,

or local government agency; (b) where the vehicles will be sold or donated for use in a program of driver's education; (c) where the sale is made under a manufacturer's bona fide promotional program offering sales incentives or rebates; (d) where the sale of parts or accessories is under a manufacturer's bona fide quantity discount program; or (e) where the sale is made under a manufacturer's bona fide fleet vehicle discount program. For purposes of this subsection, "fleet" means a group of fifteen or more new motor vehicles purchased or leased by a dealer at one time under a single purchase or lease agreement for use as part of a fleet, and where the dealer has been assigned a fleet identifier code by the department of licensing. 

(3) The following definitions apply to this section:

- (a) "Actual price" means the price to be paid by the dealer less any incentive paid by the manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, or factory representative, whether paid to the dealer or the ultimate purchaser of the vehicle.
- (b) "Control" or "controlling" means (i) the possession of, title to, or control of ten percent or more of the voting equity interest in a person, whether directly or indirectly through a fiduciary, agent, or other intermediary, or (ii) the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, through director control, by contract, or otherwise, except as expressly provided under the franchise agreement.
- (c) "Motor vehicles" does not include trucks that are 14,001 pounds gross vehicle weight and above or recreational vehicles as defined in RCW 43.22.335.
- 28 (d) "Operate" means to manage a dealership, whether directly or 29 indirectly.
  - (e) "Own" or "ownership" means to hold the beneficial ownership of one percent or more of any class of equity interest in a dealership, whether the interest is that of a shareholder, partner, limited liability company member, or otherwise. To hold an ownership interest means to have possession of, title to, or control of the ownership interest, whether directly or indirectly through a fiduciary, agent, or other intermediary.
  - (4) A violation of this section is deemed to affect the public interest and constitutes an unlawful and unfair practice under chapter

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- 1 19.86 RCW. A person aggrieved by an alleged violation of this section
- 2 may petition the department to have the matter handled as an
- 3 adjudicative proceeding under chapter 34.05 RCW.

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- Sec. 7. RCW 46.96.200 and 1994 c 274 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Notwithstanding the terms of a franchise, a manufacturer shall not ((unreasonably)) withhold consent to the sale, transfer, or exchange of a franchise to a qualified buyer who meets the normal, reasonable, and uniformly applied standards established by the manufacturer for the appointment of a new dealer who does not already hold a franchise with the manufacturer or is capable of being licensed as a new motor vehicle dealer in the state of Washington. A decision or determination made by the administrative law judge as to whether a qualified buyer is capable of being licensed as a new motor vehicle dealer in the state of Washington is not conclusive or determinative of any ultimate determination made by the department of licensing as to the buyer's qualification for a motor vehicle dealer license. manufacturer's failure to respond in writing to a request for consent under this subsection within sixty days after receipt of a written request on the forms, if any, generally used by the manufacturer containing the information and reasonable promises required by a manufacturer is deemed to be consent to the request. A manufacturer may request, and, if so requested, the applicant for a franchise (a) shall promptly provide such personal and financial information as is reasonably necessary to determine whether the sale, transfer, exchange should be approved, and (b) shall agree to be bound by all reasonable terms and conditions of the franchise.
- (2) If a manufacturer refuses to approve the sale, transfer, or exchange of a franchise, the manufacturer shall serve written notice on the applicant, the transferring, selling, or exchanging new motor vehicle dealer, and the department of its refusal to approve the transfer of the franchise no later than sixty days after the date the manufacturer receives the written request from the new motor vehicle dealer. If the manufacturer has requested personal or financial information from the applicant under subsection (1) of this section, the notice shall be served not later than sixty days after the receipt

of all of such documents. Service of all notices under this section shall be made by personal service or by certified mail, return receipt requested.

- (3) The notice in subsection (2) of this section shall state the specific grounds for the refusal to approve the sale, transfer, or exchange of the franchise.
- (4) Within twenty days after receipt of the notice of refusal to approve the sale, transfer, or exchange of the franchise by the transferring new motor vehicle dealer, the new motor vehicle dealer may file a petition with the department to protest the refusal to approve the sale, transfer, or exchange. The petition shall contain a short statement setting forth the reasons for the dealer's protest. Upon the filing of a protest and the receipt of the filing fee, the department shall promptly notify the manufacturer that a timely protest has been filed, and the department shall arrange for a hearing with an administrative law judge as the presiding officer to determine if the manufacturer unreasonably withheld consent to the sale, transfer, or exchange of the franchise.
- (5) ((In determining whether the manufacturer unreasonably withheld its approval to the sale, transfer, or exchange, the manufacturer has the burden of proof that it acted reasonably. A manufacturer's refusal to accept or approve a proposed buyer who otherwise meets the normal, reasonable, and uniformly applied standards established by the manufacturer for the appointment of a new dealer, or who otherwise is capable of being licensed as a new motor vehicle dealer in the state of Washington, is presumed to be unreasonable.
- (6))) The administrative law judge shall conduct a hearing and render a final decision as expeditiously as possible, but in any event not later than one hundred twenty days after a protest is filed. Only the selling, transferring, or exchanging new motor vehicle dealer and the manufacturer may be parties to the hearing.
- ((+7)) (6) The administrative law judge shall conduct any hearing as provided in RCW 46.96.050(2), and all hearing costs shall be borne as provided in that subsection. Only the manufacturer and the selling, transferring, or exchanging new motor vehicle dealer may appeal the final order of the administrative law judge as provided in RCW 46.96.050(3).

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1 ((<del>(8)</del>)) (7) This section and RCW 46.96.030 through 46.96.110 apply 2 to all franchises and contracts existing on July 23, 1989, between 3 manufacturers and new motor vehicle dealers as well as to all future 4 franchises and contracts between manufacturers and new motor vehicle 5 dealers.

((+9))) (8) RCW 46.96.140 through 46.96.190 apply to all franchises and contracts existing on October 1, 1994, between manufacturers and new motor vehicle dealers as well as to all future franchises and contracts between manufacturers and new motor vehicle dealers.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 46.96 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) In the event of a termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal under this chapter, except for a termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal under RCW 46.96.070(2), the manufacturer shall, at the request and option of the new motor vehicle dealer, also pay to the new motor vehicle dealer the fair market value of the motor vehicle dealer's goodwill for the make or line as of the date immediately preceding any communication to the public or dealer regarding termination. To the extent the franchise agreement provides for the payment or reimbursement to the new motor vehicle dealer in excess of the value specified in this section, the provisions of the franchise agreement control.
- 23 (2) The manufacturer shall pay the new motor vehicle dealer the 24 value specified in subsection (1) of this section within ninety days 25 after the date of termination.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 9.** A new section is added to chapter 46.96 RCW to read as follows:

A manufacturer shall, upon demand, indemnify and hold harmless any existing or former franchisee and the franchisee's successors and assigns from any and all damages sustained and attorneys' fees and other expenses reasonably incurred by the franchisee that result from or relate to any claim made or asserted by a third party against the franchisee to the extent the claim results from any of the following:

(1) The condition, characteristics, manufacture, assembly, or design of any vehicle, parts, accessories, tools, or equipment, or the

selection or combination of parts or components manufactured or distributed by the manufacturer or distributor;

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- (2) Service systems, procedures, or methods that the franchisor required or recommended the franchisee to use;
- (3) Improper use of nonpublic personal information obtained from a franchisee concerning any consumer, customer, or employee of the franchisee; or
- (4) Any act or omission of the manufacturer or distributor for which the franchisee would have a claim for contribution or indemnity under applicable law or under the franchise, irrespective of any prior termination or expiration of the franchise.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 46.96 RCW to read as follows:

A manufacturer may not take or threaten to take any adverse action against a new motor vehicle dealer including, but not limited to, charge backs, reducing vehicle allocations, or terminating threatening to terminate a franchise, because the dealer sold or leased a vehicle to a customer who exported the vehicle to a foreign country or who resold the vehicle, unless the manufacturer or distributor definitively proves that the dealer had actual knowledge that the customer intended to export or resell the vehicle. A manufacturer or distributor shall, upon demand, indemnify, hold harmless, and defend any existing or former franchisee or franchisee's successors or assigns from any and all claims asserted, or damages sustained and attorneys' fees and other expenses reasonably incurred by the franchisee that result from or relate to any claim made or asserted, by a third party against the franchisee for any policy, program, or other behavior suggested by the manufacturer for sales of vehicles to parties that intend to export a vehicle purchased from the franchisee.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** A new section is added to chapter 46.96 RCW to read as follows:

A new motor vehicle dealer who is injured in his or her business or property by a violation of this chapter may bring a civil action in the superior court to recover the actual damages sustained by the dealer, together with the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees. The new motor vehicle dealer may bring a civil action in

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- 1 district court to recover his or her actual damages, except for damages
- 2 that exceed the amount specified in RCW 3.66.020, and the costs of the
- 3 suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

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4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 12.** A new section is added to chapter 46.96 RCW to read as follows:

It is an unfair practice for a manufacturer or distributor to enter into an agreement or understanding in which a new motor vehicle dealer is asked or required to waive any provision of this chapter.

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