MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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118th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION-1997

Legislative Document

No. 1747

S.P. 584

In Senate, April 7, 1997

An Act to Improve Transportation in Maine.

Reference to the Committee on Business and Economic Development suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by President LAWRENCE of York.
Cosponsored by Representative VIGUE of Winslow and
Senators: JENKINS of Androscoggin, KIEFFER of Aroostook, MacKINNON of York,
RAND of Cumberland, Representatives: CAMERON of Rumford, DONNELLY of Presque
Isle, KONTOS of Windham.

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

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- Sec. 1. 10 MRSA §1171, sub-§9, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 573,
 4 is amended to read:
 - 9. Fraud. "Fraud" includes in addition to its normal legal connotation, the following: A-misrepresentation-in-any-manner, whether-intentionally-false-or-due-te-gross-negligence-of-a material-fact an intentionally false representation; a promise or representation not made honestly and in good faith; and an intentional failure to disclose a material fact.
- Sec. 2. 10 MRSA §1171, sub-§10, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 331, §3, is amended to read:
- "Manufacturer" means any a person, 16 10. Manufacturer. partnership, firm, association, corporation or trust, resident or nonresident, who manufactures or assembles new motor vehicles, or 18 manufactures or installs on previously assembled truck chassis special bodies or equipment that, when installed, form an 20 integral part of the motor vehicle and constitute a major manufacturing alteration and the completed unit is owned by the 22 manufacturer or imports for distribution through distributors of 24 motor vehicles, or any partnership, firm, association, joint venture, corporation or trust, resident or nonresident, -- which -- is controlled by the manufacturer. The term "manufacturer" includes the term "franchisor," "distributor," "distributor branch," 26 "wholesaler," "factory branch" and "factory representative." 28
- Sec. 3. 10 MRSA §1171, sub-§§12 and 13, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 573, are amended to read:
 - 12. Motor vehicle dealer. "Motor vehicle dealer" means any a person, other than a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch, distributor representative, factory branch or factory representative, who sells or solicits or advertises the sale of new or used motor vehicles. It—shall "Motor vehicle dealer" does not include receivers, trustees, administrators, executors, guardians or other persons appointed by or acting under judgment, decree or order of any court; or public officers while performing their duties as such public officers.
 - 13. New motor vehicle. "New motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle which that has not been previously sold to any a person except a distributor of wholesaler or motor vehicle dealer for that franchise for resale.
 - Sec. 4. 10 MRSA §§1171-A and 1171-B are enacted to read:
- 50 **§1171-A.** Corporate affiliates

2	A franchisor may not use any subsidiary corporation,
	affiliated corporation, any other corporation in which it owns or
4	controls more than 5% of the stock or any other corporation,
	partnership, association or person to accomplish what would
6	otherwise be prohibited conduct under this chapter on the part of
	the franchisor.
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	§1171-B. Manufacturer; license
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	 License. The Secretary of State may grant a
12	manufacturer license under the following conditions.
14	A. Except as provided by this section, a person may not
	engage in business or serve in the capacity of or act as a
16	manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch,
	distributor representative, factory branch or factory
18	representative without obtaining a license as provided in
	this section and according to rules of the Secretary of
20	State, All new license applications must be reviewed and,
2.2	in the discretion of the Secretary of State, investigated to
22	determine compliance with the provisions of this section.
2.4	Licenses issued by the Secretary of State expire one year
24	from the date of issuance. A license or a renewal of a
26	license is issued subject to provisions of this chapter and rules of the Secretary of State in effect upon the date of
26	issuance as well as all future provisions of this chapter
28	and rules that may become effective during the term of that
20	license.
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30	B. An application for a license for a manufacturer,
32	distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch, distributor
J	representative, factory branch or factory representative
34	must be on a form prescribed by the Secretary of State, and
	contain information the Secretary of State determines
36	necessary to fully determine the qualifications of an
	applicant for a license, including financial resources,
38	business integrity and experience, facilities and personnel
	for servicing franchise dealers and any other information
40	the Secretary of State considers pertinent to safeguard the
	public interest and welfare.
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	(1) An applicant for a manufacturer's license shall
44	furnish a list of all distributors, representatives
	acting for the applicant and all dealers franchised to
46	sell the applicant's products in this State in their
	respective locations. All applicants for
48	manufacturer's licenses and all licensed manufacturers

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shall advise the Secretary of State within 30 days of

any change in their list of distributors,

	representatives and franchised dealers. This
2	information becomes part of the application.
4	(2) An application for a distributor's, wholesaler's, distributor branch's, distributor representative's,
6	factory branch's or factory representative's license
	must disclose the manufacturer for whom the applicant
8	acts and whether the manufacturer is licensed in this State. The license application must disclose the
10	franchised dealers with whom the applicant does
	business. All applicants for a license shall advise
12	the Secretary of State within 15 days of any change in their list of franchised dealers.
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	C. All licensees may apply for issuance of a license for
16	each succeeding year by complying with the application process specified by this section and rules of the Secretary
18	of State.
20	D. The annual fees for licenses are as follows:
22	(1) For each manufacturer, \$150 plus \$60 for each
	individual dealer franchised by the manufacturer or
24	distributor; and
26	(2) For each distributor, wholesaler, distributor
2.0	branch, distributor representative, factory branch or factory representative, \$150 plus \$60 for each
28	individual franchised dealer with whom the licensee
30	does business.
2.2	2 Canations domin) represention or examination of ligance
32	2. Sanctions, denial, revocation or suspension of license. The Secretary of State shall sanction, deny, revoke or suspend a
34	license under the following conditions.
36	A. The Secretary of State may deny an application for a
3,0	license, revoke or suspend an outstanding license or place
38	on probation a person whose license has been suspended or
40	reprimand a licensee for any of the following reasons:
10	(1) Unfitness of an applicant or licensee under
42	standards set out in this section or under rules of the
44	Secretary of State;
**	(2) Material misrepresentation in any application or
46	other information filed under this section or rules of
48	the Secretary of State;
- ±0	(3) Failure to comply with this section or any rules
50	adopted by the Secretary of State; or

2	(4) Failure to maintain the qualifications for a license.
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6	B. A license may not be denied, revoked or suspended or disciplinary action taken under this section, except after a
	hearing conducted by the Secretary of State in accordance
8	with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act.
10	Rules adopted pursuant to this section are routine technical
	rules pursuant to Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter II-A.
12	Sec. 5. 10 MRSA §1173, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 573, is
14	amended to read:
16	§1173. Attorney General and civil remedies
18	1. Civil remedies. Any motor-vehicle-dealer-or-franchisee,
20	who-has-been-damaged-by-reason-of-a-violation-of-a-provision-of this-chapter,-may-bring-an-action-to-enjoin-such-violations-and
- 0	terecoverany-damagesarisingtherefrom franchisee or motor
22	vehicle dealer who suffers financial loss of money or property,
24	real or personal, or who has been otherwise adversely affected as
24 -	a result of the use or employment by a franchisor of an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or any
2.6	practice declared unlawful by this chapter may bring an action for damages and equitable relief, including injunctive relief.
28	When the franchisee or dealer prevails, the court shall award a
30	sum of 3 times the franchisee's or dealer's actual damages and attorney's fees, regardless of the amount in controversy, and
30	assess costs against the opposing party. For the purpose of the
3 2	award of attorney's fees and costs, when the franchisee or dealer
34	is seeking injunctive or other relief, the franchisee or dealer may be considered to have prevailed when a judgment or other
J 1	order providing equitable relief is entered in its favor. A final
36	judgment, order or decree rendered against a person in any civil, criminal or administrative proceeding under the United States
38	antitrust laws, under the Federal Trade Commission Act, under the
	Maine Revised Statutes or under this chapter shall-be is regarded
40	as prima facie evidence against such the person subject to the
42	conditions set forth in the United States antitrust laws, (15 U_+S_+G16) 15 United States Code, Section 16.
44	Sec. 6. 10 MRSA §1173-A is enacted to read:
46	§1173-A. Arbitration; mediation

A franchise agreement may stipulate that a dispute arising under a franchise agreement or under this chapter may be submitted to mediation or nonbinding arbitration. A franchise

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agreement may not require that a dispute be submitted to binding mediation or arbitration. Any mediation or arbitration 2 proceeding must be under such terms and conditions as are established between the franchisor and franchisee, except that the mediation or arbitration proceeding must occur in this State 6 pursuant to the notice and hearing requirements in the Maine Uniform Arbitration Act. Notwithstanding any agreement to engage in nonbinding arbitration or mediation, at the conclusion of the 8 proceedings, the franchisee is entitled to file an action in any 10 court in this State in accordance with section 1185. The results of the nonbinding mediation or arbitration are not admissible in 12 the action.

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Sec. 7. 10 MRSA $\S1174$, sub- $\S3$, $\P\P A$ and B, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 573, are amended to read:

A. To refuse to deliver in reasonable quantities and within a reasonable time after receipt of a dealer's order, to any motor vehicle dealer having a franchise or contractual arrangement for the retail sale of new motor vehicles sold distributed by such <u>a</u> manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division, any such motor vehicles as--are or parts or accessories to motor vehicles covered by such a franchise or contract specifically publicly advertised by manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division, or wholesale branch or division to be available for immediate delivery; - provided, hewever, or actually being delivered. The delivery to another dealer of a motor vehicle of the same model and similarly equipped as the vehicle ordered by a motor vehicle dealer who has not received delivery of the motor vehicle but who has placed an order for the vehicle prior to the order of the dealer receiving the vehicle is evidence of a delayed delivery of or refusal to deliver a new motor vehicle to a motor vehicle dealer within a reasonable time without cause, except that the failure to deliver any motor vehicle shall is not be considered a violation of this chapter if such the failure is due to an act of God, work stoppage or delay due to a strike or labor difficulty, shortage of materials, freight embargo or other cause over which the manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, or any agent thereof-shall-have of the manufacturer, distributor or wholesaler has no control. A separate dealer agreement is not required of a new motor vehicle dealer already a party to a dealer agreement or franchise agreement for the retail sale of any particular new motor vehicle model made or distributed by a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division,

wholesale branch or division or officer, agent or other representative;

В. To coerce, or attempt to coerce, any a motor vehicle dealer to enter into any an agreement with such a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division, er wholesale branch or division, or officer, agent or other representative thereof, or to do any other act prejudicial to said the dealer by threatening to cancel any a franchise or any a contractual agreement existing between such a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division, or wholesale branch or division, and said the dealer previded, -- however, or by threatening to modify or replace or by modifying and replacing a franchise agreement or part of a franchise agreement with a succeeding franchise agreement or part of a succeeding franchise agreement that adversely alters the rights or obligations of a motor vehicle dealer under an existing franchise agreement or substantially impairs the sales, service obligations or investment of the motor vehicle dealer, except that notice in good faith to any a motor vehicle dealer of said that dealer's violation of any the terms or provisions of such the franchise or contractual agreement shall does not constitute a violation of this chapter.;

Sec. 8. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§3, ¶C-1 is enacted to read:

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C-1. To discriminate, directly or indirectly, against a dealer or to take any action to terminate a dealer's franchise based solely upon the results of a survey of a dealer's customers conducted on behalf of a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division, wholesale branch or division or officer or agent that is intended or otherwise purports to measure the performance of a dealer;

Sec. 9. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§3, ¶D, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 331, §5, is amended to read:

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D. To resort to or use any false or misleading advertisement in connection with his the business as such a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division, or officer, agent or other representative thereoff or to force any dealer or association of dealers formed to advertise the sale of new motor vehicles to participate in any advertising campaign or contest, or to purchase any promotional materials, display devices, or

2		display decorations or materials at the expense of the new motor vehicle dealer;
4	573.	Sec. 10. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§3, ¶F, as enacted by PL 1975, c. is amended to read:
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8		F. To offer to sell, or lease or to sell or lease any a new motor vehicle to any a person, except a wholesaler or
10		distributor, at a lower actual price therefor than the actual price offered and charged to a motor vehicle dealer
12		for the same model vehicle similarly equipped or to utilize any device which that results in such a lesser actual price.
14	573.	Sec. 11. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§3, ¶I, as enacted by PL 1975, c. is amended to read:
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18		I. To prevent or attempt to prevent by contract or otherwise any <u>a</u> motor vehicle dealer or any <u>an</u> officer, partner or stockholder of any <u>a</u> motor vehicle dealer from
20		selling or transferring any part of the interest of any of them to any other person or persons or party or parties,
22		provided, -however, except that no a dealer, officer, partner or stockholder shall does not have the right to sell,
24		transfer or assign the franchise or power of management or control thereunder without the consent of the manufacturer,
26		distributor or wholesaler except that such the consent shall may not be unreasonably withheld.
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30		A franchisor may not exercise a right of first refusal or other right to acquire a motor vehicle franchise from a franchisee as a means to influence the consideration or
32		other terms offered by a person in connection with the acquisition of the franchise or to influence a person to
34		refrain from entering into, or to withdraw from, negotiations for the acquisition of the franchise.
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38		A franchisor may not exercise a right of first refusal or other right to acquire a franchise from a franchisee unless the franchisor:
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42		(1) At the election of the franchisee, assumes the lease for or acquires the real property on which the
44		franchise is conducted on the same terms as those on which the real property or lease was to be sold or transferred to the acquiring transferee in connection
46		with the sale of the franchise, unless otherwise agreed to by the franchisee and the franchisor;
48		co by the franchisee and the franchisor,

2 agreement or proposal that entitles the franchisor to exercise the right of first refusal; and 4 (3) Reimburses the acquiring transferee of the motor vehicle franchise for the reasonable expenses paid or 6 incurred by the franchisee in evaluating and investigating the franchise and negotiating and 8 pursuing the acquisition of the franchisee prior to the 10 franchisor's exercise of the right of first refusal or other right to acquire the franchise. For purposes of this subsection, expenses to evaluate and investigate 12 the franchise means, in addition to any other expenses associated with the evaluation and investigation of the 14 franchise, legal and accounting expenses and expenses 16 associated with the evaluation and investigation of any real property on which the franchise is conducted, including, but not limited to, expenses associated with 18 title examinations, environmental assessments and other expenses directly related to the acquisition or lease 20 of the real property by the acquiring transferee. Upon reimbursement, any title reports or other reports or 2.2 studies received by the acquiring transferee as a result of the evaluation or investigation of the 24 franchise or the real property on which the franchise is conducted must be provided to the franchisor. The 26 acquiring transferee shall submit an itemized list of the expenses to be reimbursed along with supporting 28 documents, if any, to the franchisor no later than 30 30 days after receipt of a written request for an itemized list of the expenses from the franchisor. The 32 franchisor shall make payment within 30 days of receipt of the itemized list. 34 (4) For purposes of this section, "acquiring 36 transferee" means the person who made the offer that entitles the franchisor to exercise a right of first 38 refusal; Sec. 12. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§3, ¶K, as amended by PL 1981, c. 40 470, Pt. A, §23, is further amended to read: 42 To compete with a motor vehicle dealer operating under an agreement or franchise from the manufacturer, distributor 44 or wholesaler in the relevant market area, the area to be 46 determined exclusively by equitable principles; --previded, except that a manufacturer, distributor or wholesaler shall

(2) Assumes all of the obligations of the underlying

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is not be-deemed considered to be competing when operating a

dealership either temporarily for a reasonable period, in

any case not to exceed one year, or in a bona fide

relationship in which an independent person has made a significant investment subject to loss in the dealership and can reasonably expect to acquire full ownership of the dealership on reasonable terms and conditions;—and—provided except that a distributor shall is not be-deemed considered to be competing when a wholly owned subsidiary corporation or the distributor sells motor vehicles at retail; if, for at least 3 years prior to January 1, 1975, the subsidiary corporation has been a wholly owned subsidiary of the distributor and engaged in the sale of motor vehicles at retail; er

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Sec. 13. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§3, ¶M, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 331, §6, is amended to read:

To require any-new-motor-vehicle-dealer, coerce or attempt to coerce a franchisee to refrain from participation in the management of, investment in, or the acquisition of any other line of new motor vehicle or related products as long as the franchisee maintains a reasonable line of credit for each franchise and the franchisee remains in substantial compliance with reasonable facilities requirements of the franchisor. The reasonable facilities requirements do not include any requirement that a franchisee establish or maintain exclusive facilities, personnel or display space when the requirements are unreasonable considering current economic conditions and are not otherwise justified by reasonable business considerations. The burden of proving that current economic conditions or reasonable 'business considerations justify exclusive facilities is on the franchisor;

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Sec. 14. 10 MRSA $\S1174$, sub- $\S3$, \PP , as enacted by PL 1981, c. 331, $\S6$, is amended to read:

- P. To terminate, fail to renew or refuse to continue any franchise relationship with a licensed new motor vehicle dealer, notwithstanding the terms, provisions or conditions of any agreement or franchise or the terms or provisions of any waiver, unless good cause exists. Good cause may not be shown or based solely by the desire of the manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division or officer, agent or other representative for market penetration. Good cause shall-exist exists for the purposes of a termination, cancellation, nonrenewal or noncontinuance when:
- (1) There is a failure by the new motor vehicle dealer to comply with a provision of the franchise, which provision is both reasonable and of material

2	that as long as compliance on the part of the new motor vehicle dealer is reasonably possible, and the
4	manufacturer first acquired actual or constructive knowledge of the failure not more than 180 days prior
6	to the date on which notification is given pursuant to paragraph R;
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10	(2) If the failure by the new motor vehicle dealer, defined in subparagraph (1), relates to the performance of the new motor vehicle dealer in sales or service,
12	then good cause shall-be is defined as the failure of the new motor vehicle dealer to effectively carry out
14	the performance provisions of the franchise if:
16	(a) The new motor vehicle dealer was apprised by the manufacturer in writing of that failure; the
18	notification stated that notice was provided of failure of performance pursuant to this section;
20	and the new motor vehicle dealer was afforded a
22	reasonable opportunity for a period of not less than 6 months to exert good faith efforts to carry
24	out the performance provisions;
26	(b) The failure thereafter continued within the period which that began not more than 180 days before the date notification of termination,
28	cancellation or nonrenewal was given pursuant to paragraph R; and
30	(c) The new motor vehicle dealer has not
32	substantially complied with reasonable performance criteria established by the manufacturer and
34	communicated to the dealer;
36	(3) The dealer and the manufacturer or distributor agree not to renew the franchise; or
38	(4) The manufacturer discontinues production or
40	distribution of the franchise product;
42	Sec. 15. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§3, ¶Q, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 331, §6, is amended to read:
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46	Q. To cancel, terminate, fail to renew or refuse to continue any franchise relationship with a licensed new motor vehicle dealer, notwithstanding the terms, provisions
48	or conditions of any agreement or franchise or notwithstanding the terms or provisions of any waiver, based

on any of the following items which that do not constitute good cause:

- (1) The change of ownership of the new motor vehicle dealer's dealership. This subparagraph does not authorize any change in ownership which that would have the effect of the sale of the franchise without the manufacturer's or distributor's written consent. This consent shall may not be unreasonably withheld. The burden of establishing the reasonableness is on the manufacturer or distributor;
- (2) The fact that the new motor vehicle dealer unreasonably refused to purchase or accept delivery of any new motor vehicle parts, accessories or any other commodity or services not ordered by the new motor vehicle dealer, except that the manufacturer may require that the dealer stock a reasonable supply of parts or accessories as required to perform campaign, recall or warranty work, and except that this provision is not intended to modify or supersede supersede any requirement of the franchise that dealers market a representative line of those motor vehicles which that the manufacturer is publicly advertising;
- (3) The fact that the new motor vehicle dealer owns, has an investment in, participates in the management of or holds a license for the sale of another make or line of new motor vehicle, or that the new motor vehicle dealer has established another make or line of new motor vehicle in the same dealership facilities as those of the manufacturer, provided that the new meter vehicle dealer maintains a reasonable line of eredit for each make or line of new motor vehicle, and that the new motor vehicle dealer remains in substantial compliance with reasonable facilities' requirements of the manufacturer;
- (4) The fact that the new motor vehicle dealer sells or transfers ownership of the dealership or sells or transfers capital stock in the dealership to the new motor vehicle dealer's spouse, son or daughter, and the manufacturer shall--give gives effect to such that change in the ownership in the franchise unless the transfer of the new motor vehicle dealer's license is denied or the new owner is unable to license as—the ease—may—be. This paragraph does not authorize any changes in ownership which—weald that have the effect of the sale of the franchise without the manufacturer's or distributor's written consent. This consent shall

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2	may not be unreasonably withheld. The burden of establishing the reasonableness is on the manufacturer
4	or distributor; er
_	(4-A) The fact that there is a survey or surveys of a
б	dealer's customers conducted by or on behalf of the manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor
8	branch or distributor representative, factory branch or factory representative or that is intended or otherwise
10	purports to measure the performance of a dealer; or
12	(5) The manufacturer shallhave has the burden of proof under paragraph O for showing that it has acted
14	in good faith, that the notice requirements have been complied with and that there was good cause for the
16	franchise termination, cancellation, nonrenewal or noncontinuance;
18	Sec. 16. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§3, ¶S, as enacted by PL 1981, c.
20	331, §6, is amended to read:
22	S. To cancel, terminate, fail to renew or refuse to continue any franchise relationship with a licensed new
24	motor vehicle dealer without providing fair and reasonable compensation to the licensed new motor vehicle dealer for:
26	(1) All unsold new model motor vehicle inventory of
28	the current and previous model year purchased from the manufacturer;
30	(2) Supplies and parts purchased from the manufacturer
32	or its approved sources;
34	(3) Equipment and furnishings purchased from the manufacturer or its approved sources; and
36	(4) Special tools purchased from the manufacturer or
38	(4) Special tools purchased from the manufacturer or its approved sources +-and.
40	(5)Intheeventtheinvoluntarytermination, cancellationornonrenewalisduetoafailureof
42	performance-of-the-new-motor-vehicle-dealer-in-sales-or
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46	(a) The -new-meter-vehicle -dealer-isleasing-the dealership-facilities-from-a-lessor-other-than-the
	manufacturer, the manufacturer shall pay the new
4 8	motor-vehicle-dealer-a-sum-equivalent-to-the-rent for-the-unexpired-term-of-the-lease-or-one-year's
50	rent,-whichever-is-less;-or

. Z	faeilities,themanufacturershallpaythenew
4	motorvehicledealerasumequivalenttothe
4	reasonable-rental-value-of-the-facilities-for-one
6	Year;
	year,
8	If the involuntary termination, cancellation or nonrenewal
O	is due to a failure of performance of the new motor vehicle
10	dealer in sales or service, and the new motor vehicle dealer
10	is leasing the dealership facilities from a lessor other
12	than the manufacturer, the manufacturer shall pay the new
-,	motor vehicle dealer a sum equivalent to the rent for the
14	unexpired term of the lease or one year's rent, whichever is
	less or if the new motor vehicle dealer owns the facilities,
16	the manufacturer shall pay the new motor vehicle dealer a
	sum equivalent to the reasonable rental value of the
18	facilities for one year.
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20	Such The fair and reasonable compensation for the items
	listed in subparagraphs 1-to-5-shall (1) to (4) may in no
22	instance be less than the acquisition price and shall must
	be paid by the manufacturer when possible within 90 days of
24	the effective date of the termination, cancellation or
	nonrenewal, provided the new motor vehicle dealer has clear
26	title to the inventory and other items and is in a position
	to convey that title to the manufacturer.
28	-
	In lieu of any injunctive relief or any other damages, if
30	the manufacturer fails to prove there was good cause for the
	termination, cancellation or nonrenewal, or if the
32	manufacturer fails to prove that it acted in good faith,
	then the manufacturer may pay the new motor vehicle dealer
34	fair and reasonable compensation for the value of the
	dealership as an ongoing business+; or
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	Sec. 17. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§3, ¶T is enacted to read:
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	T. To distribute or make available for sale, lease or any
40	other transaction that results in the registration and
	titling of a new motor vehicle by any person other than a
42	new motor vehicle dealer who has a franchise with that
	manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or
44	division, factory branch or division or wholesale branch or
	division.

Sec. 18. 10 MRSA \$1174, sub-\$4, $\P\PB$ and C, as amended by PL 1995, c. 269, \$1, are further amended to read:

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2 disclosure, any motor vehicle that has been used and operated for demonstration purposes or is otherwise a used motor vehicle; С. To resort to or use any false or misleading б advertisement in connection with business as a motor vehicle dealer; er 8 Sec. 19. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§4, ¶D, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 10 269, \$1, is amended to read: 12 To fail to disclose conspicuously in writing the motor vehicle dealer's policy in relation to the return of 14 deposits received from any a person. A dealer shall require that a person making a deposit sign the form on which the 16 disclosure appears*; or 18 Sec. 20. 10 MRSA §1174, sub-§4, ¶E is enacted to read: 20 E. To fail to disclose in writing to a purchaser of a new motor vehicle before entering into a sales contract that the 22 new motor vehicle has been damaged and repaired if the dealer has knowledge of the damage or repair or if the 24 damage calculated at the retail cost of repair to the new motor vehicle exceeds 5% of the manufacturer's suggested 26 retail price, except that a new motor vehicle dealer is not required to disclose to a purchaser that any glass, bumpers, 28 audio system, communication system or tires were damaged at any time if the glass, bumpers, audio system, communication 30 system or tires have been replaced with original or 32 comparable equipment. Sec. 21. 10 MRSA §1174-C, sub-§1, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1981, 34 c. 331, §7, is amended to read: 36 Any A designated family member of a deceased incapacitated new motor vehicle dealer, which family member 38 has been designated under the will of the dealer or in writing to the manufacturer, distributor, factory branch, 40 factory representative or importer, may succeed the dealer in the ownership or operation of the dealership under the 42 existing franchise or distribution agreement, provided-that as long as the designated family 44 member gives distributor, manufacturer, factory branch, factory 46 representative or importer of new motor vehicles written

To represent and sell as a new motor vehicle, without

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notice of the intention to succeed to the dealership within 120 days of the dealer's death or incapacity, and unless

there exists good cause for refusal to honor the succession

on the part of the manufacturer, factory branch, factory representative, distributor or importer.

Sec. 22. 10 MRSA §1174-C, sub-§1, ¶C is enacted to read:

- C. In addition to a designated family member, a person who has been a general manager for a dealer for at least 5 years may be designated by that dealer to succeed in dealer ownership and the designee has the same rights and status as a designated family member.
- Sec. 23. 10 MRSA §1176, as amended by PL 1995, c. 65, Pt. A, §16 and affected by §153 and Pt. C, §15, is further amended to read:

§1176. Warranty

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If a motor vehicle franchisor requires or permits a motor 18 vehicle franchisee to perform labor or provide parts satisfaction of a warranty created by the franchisor, 20 franchisor shall properly and promptly fulfill its warranty obligations, in the case of motor vehicles over 10,000 pounds 22 weight rating, shall adequately vehicle and fairly compensate the franchisee for any parts so provided and, in the 24 case of all other motor vehicles, shall reimburse the franchisee for any parts so provided at the retail rate customarily charged 26 by that franchisee for the same similar parts when not provided in satisfaction of a warranty. A dealer may establish a retail 28 rate, for purposes of warranty reimbursement, by calculating the 30 markup ratio of all parts sold at retail for that franchise for the most recently completed calendar month and multiplying that markup ratio by the amount paid for each part at wholesale. The 32 calculation must be a ratio, the numerator of which is the total price paid by the franchisee for those same parts and the 34 denominator of which is the total price of all parts provided at retail for that franchise. A dealer utilizing this method may 36 not recalculate the average retail markup more than twice in any 12 consecutive months. Further, the franchisor shall reimburse 38 the franchisee for any labor so performed at the posted hourly 40 retail rate customarily charged by that franchisee, multiplied by the time component for such labor as is set forth in the labor manual customarily used by the franchisee for the same similar 42 labor when not performed in satisfaction of a warranty+-previded 44 that as long as the franchisee's rate for labor not performed in satisfaction of a warranty is routinely posted in a place 46 conspicuous to its service customer. A franchisor is not required to pay the price charged by the dealer to retail 4.8 for parts of systems, appliances, furnishings, accessories and fixtures of a motor home as defined in Title 50 29-A, section 101, subsection 40 that are designed, used and

maintained primarily for nonvehicular residential purposes. A claim made by a franchisee for compensation for parts provided or for reimbursement for labor performed in satisfaction of a warranty must be paid within 30 days of its approval. claims must be either approved or disapproved within 30 days of their receipt. When any--such a claim is disapproved, the franchisee that submitted it must be notified in writing of its disapproval within that period, together with the specific No A franchisor may not, by reasons for its disapproval. agreement, by restriction upon reimbursement, or otherwise, restrict the nature or extent of labor performed or parts provided so that such the restriction impairs the franchisee's ability to satisfy a warranty created by the franchisor by performing labor in a professional manner or by providing parts required in accordance with generally accepted standards.

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In any <u>a</u> claim that is disapproved by the manufacturer, and the dealer brings legal action to collect the disapproved claim and is successful in the action, the court shall award the dealer the cost of the action together with reasonable atterney attorney's fees. Reasonable atterney attorney's fees shall—be are determined by the value of the time reasonably expended by the attorney and not by the amount of the recovery on behalf of the dealer.

It is unlawful for a franchisor, manufacturer, factory branch, distributor branch or subsidiary to own, operate or control, either directly or indirectly, a motor vehicle warranty or service facility located in the State. A franchisor may not authorize or permit a person to perform warranty service repairs on motor vehicles, except warranty service repairs: by a franchisee with whom the franchisor has entered into a franchise agreement for the sale and service of the franchisor's motor vehicles; by a franchisee with whom the franchisor has entered into a franchise agreement for the service of the franchisor's trucks with a gross vehicle weight of at least 15,000 pounds; or on motor vehicles owned by a government entity.

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Sec. 24. 10 MRSA §1176-A is enacted to read:

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\$1176-A. Audits

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An audit conducted by a franchisor of a franchisee's manufacturer rebate, incentive or other similar program must be commenced and completed within 6 months of the date of the warranty claim or rebate, incentive or other program sought to be audited. Failure to commence and complete an audit within the 6-month period is an absolute bar to a manufacturer's claim for reimbursement, set-off or other recovery or assessment relating

	to the warranty claim or rebate, incentive or other program
2	sought to be audited.
4	Sec. 25. 10 MRSA §1182, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 573, is
	amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:
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	The Legislature finds that the manufacture, distribution and
8	sale of motor vehicles in the State vitally affects the general
	economy of the State and the public interest and public welfare;
10	that the manufacturers of motor vehicles whose physical
	manufacturing facilities are not located within the State and
12	distributors are doing business in the State through their
	control over and relationship and transactions with their dealers
14	in the State; that the geographical location of the State makes
	it necessary to ensure the availability of motor vehicles and
16	parts and dependable service for motor vehicles throughout the
	State to protect and preserve the transportation system, the
18	public safety and welfare and the investments of its residents.
20	The Legislature declares, on the basis of these findings, that it
20	is necessary to regulate and to license motor vehicle
2.2	manufacturers and distributors and their branches and
22	representatives, motor vehicle dealers and any other person
2.4	engaged in the business of selling or purchasing vehicles in the State in order to prevent frauds, impositions and other abuses
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26	against residents and to protect and preserve the economy, the investments of residents, the public safety and the
20	transportation system of the State.
28	cransportacion system or the state.
20	Sec. 26. 10 MRSA §1183, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 573, is
30	amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:
30	amended by addring de the old a new paragraph to read.
32	Notwithstanding any provision in a franchise agreement, if a
-	dispute covered by this chapter or any other law is submitted to
34	mediation or arbitration, the time for the dealer to file a
	complaint, action, petition or protest, is tolled until the
36	mediation or arbitration proceeding is completed.
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	SUMMARY
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	This bill amends several provisions of the motor vehicle
42	dealer franchise laws to address the changing business
	environment among motor vehicle dealers, distributors and
44	manufacturers.
46	The bill does the following:

1. It clarifies several definitions;

- 2. It precludes a manufacturer from using a factory finance branch to engage in conduct that would otherwise be illegal; It licenses manufacturers, establishes registration and fee requirements and authorizes rules by the Secretary of State; It clarifies provisions concerning damages and remedies; 8 It encourages nonbinding arbitration and mediation and confirms the right of a dealer to bring an action in Superior 10 Court: 12 It clarifies that a franchised dealer is entitled to receive all makes and models of vehicles that the manufacturer 14 produces for that particular franchise; 16 It includes a provision that to cancel or to modify or a franchise agreement with a succeeding 18 agreement is unfair or coercive conduct; 20 It prohibits discriminatory conduct or threats to terminate a franchise based solely on the results of manufacturer 22 surveys; 24 the prohibition against Ιt amends 26 participation in manufacturer advertisement schemes to include associations of dealers; 28 It establishes the standards that 10. apply manufacturer exercises a right of first refusal in the transfer 30 of a franchise to ensure that the actual agreement being assumed in the right of first refusal is the identical underlying 32 agreement that had been made with a proposed transferee. provides basic protections for the proposed transferee; 34 36 It clarifies that a manufacturer shall distribute or 11. make available its vehicles only through dealers who have a franchise with that manufacturer; 38 40
- 40 12. It protects the rights of dealers to dual franchises and establishes criteria if a manufacturer imposes exclusive facilities requirements on a franchisee;
- 44 13. It establishes that it is not good cause for termination to rely exclusively on manufacturer surveys;
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- 14. It clarifies that a dealer must disclose in the course of selling a vehicle that that vehicle has been operated for demonstration purposes;

15. It includes long-standing dealership general managers in survivorship rights in transfer of a dealership to a successor in interest;

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16. It amends the warranty reimbursement provisions of the franchise laws. The bill clarifies the standards and applies a clear formula as one method of calculating appropriate reimbursement rates. The bill also establishes that warranty repair may be conducted only by franchised dealers;

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- 17. It establishes standards to be applied in manufacturer audits; and
- 18. It clarifies that the public policy of the State is the protection of the transportation system, the public safety and the financial interests of the citizens in relation to the automobile industry. The bill also provides direction to the courts in response to the comments of the First Circuit in Acadia Motors, Inc. v. Ford Motor Credit Company, 44 F.3d 1050 C.A. 1st, 1995, that the legislative purpose behind the elements of the law was unclear.