

January 29, 2016

HOUSE BILL No. 1259

DIGEST OF HB 1259 (Updated January 27, 2016 3:32 pm - DI 103)

Citations Affected: IC 9-32.

Synopsis: Unfair practices concerning motor vehicle dealers. Amends current law concerning unfair practices of a motor vehicle manufacturer or distributor, and provides that certain actions relating to parts and labor for motor vehicles are unfair practices.

Effective: July 1, 2016.

Speedy

January 11, 2016, read first time and referred to Committee on Roads and Transportation. January 28, 2016, amended, reported — Do Pass.



January 29, 2016

Second Regular Session of the 119th General Assembly (2016)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in this style type. Also, the word NEW will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in this style type or this style type reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2015 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1259

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning motor vehicles.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 9-32-13-15, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013,
2	SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 15. (a) It is an unfair practice for a manufacturer
4	or distributor to fail to compensate a dealer at the posted labor dealer's
5	retail rate for the work and services the dealer is required to perform
6	in connection with the dealer's delivery and preparation obligations
7	under any franchise, or fail to compensate a dealer anything less than
8	the posted hourly labor dealer's retail rate for labor and other expenses
9	incurred by the dealer parts under the manufacturer's warranty
10	agreements as long as the posted dealer's retail rate is reasonable.
11	Judgment of the reasonableness includes consideration of charges for
12	similar repairs by comparable similarly situated repair facilities in the
13	local area as well as mechanic's wages and fringe benefits. Indiana.
14	(b) This section does not authorize a manufacturer or distributor and

(b) This section does not authorize a manufacturer or distributor and 15 its franchisees in Indiana to establish a uniform hourly labor 16 reimbursement rate effective for the entire state.

(c) This section does not apply to manufacturers or distributors



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of manufactured housing, heavy duty vocational vehicles (as defined in 49 CFR 523.8), or recreational vehicles.

SECTION 2. IC 9-32-13-15.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 15.5. (a) This section does not apply to manufacturers or distributors of manufactured housing, heavy duty vocational vehicles (as defined in 49 CFR 523.8), or recreational vehicles.

9 (b) Unless otherwise agreed, it is an unfair practice for a 10 manufacturer or distributor to fail to compensate a dealer 11 anything less than the dealer's retail rates for parts and labor the 12 dealer uses in performing the warranty services of the 13 manufacturer or distributor, or for a manufacturer or distributor 14 of a separate vehicle component or major vehicle assembly that is 15 warranted independently of the motor vehicle to fail to compensate 16 a dealer anything less than the dealer's retail rate for the parts and 17 labor the dealer uses in performing the warranty services of the 18 manufacturer or distributor. The dealer's retail rate for parts must 19 be a percentage determined by dividing the total charges for parts 20 used in warranty like repairs by the dealer's total cost for those 21 parts minus one (1) in the lesser of one hundred (100) customer 22 paid sequential repair orders or ninety (90) consecutive days of 23 customer paid repair orders. The dealer's retail rate for labor shall 24 be determined by dividing the total labor sales for warranty like 25 repairs by the number of hours that generated those sales in one 26 hundred (100) customer paid sequential repair orders or ninety (90) consecutive days of customer paid repair orders. A retail rate 27 28 may be calculated only based upon customer paid repair orders charged within one hundred eighty (180) days before the date the 29 30 dealer submits the declaration.

(c) The dealer's submission for retail rates must include a declaration of the dealer's retail rates for parts and labor along with the supporting service repair orders paid by customers. A manufacturer or distributor may challenge the dealer's declaration by submitting a rebuttal not later than sixty (60) days after the date the declaration was received. If the manufacturer or distributor does not send a timely rebuttal to the dealer, the retail rate is established as reasonable and goes into effect automatically.

(d) If a rebuttal in subsection (c) is timely sent, the rebuttal must substantiate how the dealer's declaration is unreasonable or materially inaccurate. The rebuttal must propose an adjusted retail rate and provide written support for the proposed adjustments. If

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the dealer does not agree with the adjusted retail rate, the dealer may file a complaint with the dealer services division within the office of the secretary of state.

(e) A complaint filed under subsection (d) must be filed not later than thirty (30) days after the dealer receives the manufacturer's or distributor's rebuttal. On or before filing a complaint, a dealer must serve a demand for mediation upon the manufacturer or distributor.

(f) When calculating the retail rate customarily charged by the dealer for parts and labor under this section, the following work may not be included:

(1) Repairs for manufacturer or distributor special events,
 specials, or promotional discounts for retail customer repairs.
 (2) Parts sold at wholesale.

15 (3) Routine maintenance not covered under a retail customer
16 warranty, such as fluids, filters, and belts not provided in the
17 course of repairs.

18 (4) Nuts, bolts, fasteners, and similar items that do not have19 an individual part number.

(5) Vehicle reconditioning.

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21 (g) If a manufacturer or distributor furnishes a part or 22 component to a dealer at no cost to use in performing repairs 23 under a recall, campaign service, or warranty repair, the 24 manufacturer or distributor shall compensate the dealer for the 25 part or component in the same manner as warranty parts 26 compensation under this section by compensating the dealer the 27 average markup on the cost for the part or component as listed in 28 the manufacturer's or distributor's initial or original price 29 schedule minus the cost for the part or component.

30 (h) A manufacturer or distributor may not require a dealer to 31 establish the retail rate customarily charged by the dealer for parts 32 and labor by an unduly burdensome or time consuming method or 33 by requiring information that is unduly burdensome or time 34 consuming to provide, including part by part or transaction by 35 transaction calculations. A dealer may not declare an average 36 percentage parts markup or average labor rate more than once in 37 a twelve (12) month period. A manufacturer or distributor may 38 perform annual audits to verify that a dealer's effective rates have 39 not decreased. If a dealer's effective rates have decreased, a 40 manufacturer or distributor may reduce the warranty 41 reimbursement rate prospectively. A dealer may elect to revert to 42 the nonretail rate reimbursement for parts and labor not more

1 than once in a twelve (12) month period. 2 (i) A manufacturer or distributor is permitted to recover its 3 costs, as defined under this section, only from a dealer that receives 4 retail reimbursement for parts or labor, or both parts and labor. 5 This subsection does not prohibit a manufacturer or distributor 6 from increasing the wholesale price of a vehicle or part in the 7 ordinary course of business. 8 (j) If a dealer files a complaint with the dealer services division 9 within the ofice of the secretary of state, the warranty 10 reimbursement rate in effect before any mediation or complaint remains in effect until thirty (30) days after: 11 12 (1) a final decision has been issued by a court with 13 jurisdiction; and 14 (2) all appeals have been exhausted. 15 SECTION 3. IC 9-32-13-17, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013, SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE 16 17 JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 17. (a) It is an unfair practice for a manufacturer 18 or distributor to: 19 (1) fail to pay a claim made by a dealer for compensation for: 20 (A) delivery and preparation work; 21 (B) warranty work; and 22 (C) incentive payments; 23 not later than thirty (30) days after the claim is approved; 24 (2) fail to approve or disapprove a claim not later than thirty (30) 25 days after receipt of the claim; or (3) disapprove a claim without notice to the dealer in writing of 26 27 the grounds for disapproval. 28 (b) A manufacturer or distributor may: 29 (1) audit a claim made by a dealer; or 30 (2) charge back to a dealer any amounts paid on a false or 31 unsubstantiated claim; 32 for up to one (1) year after the date on which the claim is paid. However, the limitations of this subsection do not apply if the 33 34 manufacturer or distributor can prove fraud on a claim. A manufacturer 35 or distributor shall not discriminate among dealers with regard to 36 auditing or charging back claims. (c) If the motor vehicle dealer has properly submitted the claim 37 38 in accordance with the manufacturer's or distributor's warranty 39 or incentive program guidelines, a manufacturer or distributor 40 may not deny a claim based solely on a motor vehicle dealer's incidental failure to comply with a specific claim processing 41 requirement, including a clerical error or other administrative 42

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1 technicality that does not call into question the legitimacy of a 2 claim. A motor vehicle dealer may submit an amended or 3 supplemental claim within the time and manner required by the 4 manufacturer for: 5 (1) sales incentives; 6 (2) service incentives; 7 (3) rebates; or 8 (4) other forms of incentive compensation; 9 for up to sixty (60) days from the date on which such a claim was 10 submitted, could have been submitted, or was charged back. For 11 purposes of this section, a failure to obtain a required signature 12 may not be considered to be a clerical error or administrative 13 technicality. 14 SECTION 4. IC 9-32-13-23, AS AMENDED BY P.L.2-2014, 15 SECTION 48, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE 16 JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 23. (a) It is an unfair practice for a manufacturer, 17 distributor, officer, or agent to do any of the following: 18 (1) Require, coerce, or attempt to coerce a new motor vehicle 19 dealer in Indiana to: 20 (A) change the location of the dealership; 21 (B) make any substantial alterations to the use of franchises; 22 or 23 (C) make any substantial alterations to the dealership premises 24 or facilities; 25 if to do so would be unreasonable or would not be justified by 26 current economic conditions or reasonable business 27 considerations. This subdivision does not prevent a manufacturer 28 or distributor from establishing and enforcing reasonable facility 29 requirements. However, a motor vehicle dealer may elect to use 30 for the facility alteration locally sourced materials or supplies that are substantially similar to those required by the manufacturer or 31 32 distributor, subject to the approval of the manufacturer or 33 distributor, which may not be unreasonably withheld. 34 (2) Require, coerce, or attempt to coerce a new motor vehicle 35 dealer in Indiana to divest ownership of or management in another line or make of motor vehicles that the dealer has 36 37 established in its dealership facilities with the prior written 38 approval of the manufacturer or distributor. 39 (3) Establish or acquire wholly or partially a franchisor owned 40 outlet engaged wholly or partially in a substantially identical 41 business to that of the franchisee within the exclusive territory

41 business to that of the franchisee within the exclusive territory 42 granted the franchisee by the franchise agreement or, if no



1	exclusive territory is designated, competing unfairly with the
	franchisee within a reasonable market area. A franchisor is not
2	considered to be competing unfairly if operating:
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5	(A) a business for less than two (2) years; (B) in a home fide rateil expertise that is for cale to any
6	(B) in a bona fide retail operation that is for sale to any
	qualified independent person at a fair and reasonable price; or (Ω) in a hone fide relationship in which an independent person
7 8	(C) in a bona fide relationship in which an independent person
o 9	has made a significant investment subject to loss in the
9 10	business operation and can reasonably expect to acquire
10 11	majority ownership or managerial control of the business on reasonable terms and conditions.
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12	(4) Require a dealer, as a condition of granting or continuing a
13 14	franchise, approving the transfer of ownership or assets of a new
	motor vehicle dealer, or approving a successor to a new motor
15	vehicle dealer to:
16	(A) construct a new dealership facility;
17	(B) modify or change the location of an existing dealership; or
18	(C) grant the manufacturer or distributor control rights over
19	any real property owned, leased, controlled, or occupied by the
20	dealer.
21	(5) Prohibit a dealer from representing more than one (1) line
22	make of motor vehicles from the same or a modified facility if:
23	(A) reasonable facilities exist for the combined operations;
24	(B) the dealer meets reasonable capitalization requirements for
25	the original line make and complies with the reasonable
26	facilities requirements of the manufacturer or distributor; and
27	(C) the prohibition is not justified by the reasonable business
28	considerations of the manufacturer or distributor.
29	Subdivisions (3) through (5) do not apply to recreational vehicle
30	manufacturer franchisors.
31	(b) This section does not prohibit the enforcement of a voluntary
32	agreement between the manufacturer or distributor and the franchisee
33	where separate and valuable consideration has been offered and
34	accepted.



COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Roads and Transportation, to which was referred House Bill 1259, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 2, line 1, after "housing" insert ", heavy duty vocational vehicles (as defined in 49 CFR 523.8),".

Page 2, line 5, after "housing" insert ", heavy duty vocational vehicles (as defined in 49 CFR 523.8),".

Page 2, line 7, delete "It" and insert "Unless otherwise agreed, it".

Page 2, line 19, after "(100)" insert "customer paid".

Page 2, line 20, after "of" insert "customer paid".

Page 2, line 23, after "(100)" insert "customer paid".

Page 2, line 24, after "of" insert "customer paid".

Page 2, line 25, after "upon" insert "customer paid".

Page 4, line 1, after "." insert "This subsection does not prohibit a manufacturer or distributor from increasing the wholesale price of a vehicle or part in the ordinary course of business.".

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to HB 1259 as introduced.)

SOLIDAY

Committee Vote: yeas 10, nays 0.

