HOUSE BILL No. 1195

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 9-32.

Synopsis: Automobile dealers. Provides that the form of a transaction cannot exempt a manufacturer from the statutory prohibition against direct manufacturer sales to the public. Provides that a dealer or manufacturer may not: (1) increase the wholesale price of a vehicle; or (2) impose a surcharge on a dealer; for the sole purpose of recovering costs related to the reimbursement of a dealer for parts or labor. Provides that a distributor or manufacturer may not deny a claim made by a dealer when the dealer has provided reasonably sufficient documentation of the dealer's good faith attempt to perform necessary work in compliance with the written policies and procedures of the manufacturer. Provides that any association or corporation that: (1) is primarily owned by or comprised of dealers; and (2) primarily represents the interests of dealers; has standing to file a complaint or petition on behalf of a dealer with standing. Makes technical corrections.

Effective: July 1, 2018.

Speedy

 $\label{eq:committee} \mbox{January 9, 2018, read first time and referred to Committee on Roads and Transportation.}$



Second Regular Session of the 120th General Assembly (2018)

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 2017 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1195

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:

SECTION 1. IC 9-32-11-20, AS ADDED BY P.L.260-2017,

(c) A manufacturer or distributor may engage in sales directly to

2	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2018]: Sec. 20. (a) This section does not apply to:
4	(1) a manufacturer of a trailer or semitrailer; or
5	(2) a manufacturer that produces fewer than one thousand (1,000)
6	units per year.
7	(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a manufacturer or
8	distributor may not engage in sales directly to the general public in
9	Indiana. The prohibition described in this subsection extends to any
10	manufacturer or distributor activity where the manufacturer or
11	distributor, rather than the dealer, is the retail contact through
12	which the right of use for a new or used motor vehicle is obtained.
13	The form of a manufacturer's or distributor's transaction does not
14	affect the application of the prohibition described in this
15	subsection.



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the general public in Indiana only if:

- (1) the manufacturer **or distributor** was granted an initial license to sell new motor vehicles before July 1, 2015; and
- (2) the manufacturer **or distributor** establishes at least one (1) physical location in Indiana that is a warranty repair service center before January 1, 2018.
- (d) A manufacturer **or distributor** described in subsection (c) must stop engaging in sales directly to the general public in Indiana if the manufacturer **or distributor** sells, transfers, or conveys a majority interest in the manufacturer **or distributor** to another person that is required to be licensed under this chapter.

SECTION 2. IC 9-32-13-15.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.167-2016, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2018]: 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.

- (b) Unless otherwise agreed, it is an unfair practice for a manufacturer or distributor to fail to compensate a dealer anything less than the dealer's retail rates for parts and or labor the dealer uses in performing the warranty services of the manufacturer or distributor, or for a manufacturer or distributor of a separate vehicle component or major vehicle assembly that is warranted independently of the motor vehicle to fail to compensate a dealer anything less than the dealer's retail rate for the parts and or labor the dealer uses in performing the warranty services of the manufacturer or distributor. The dealer's retail rate for parts must be a percentage determined by dividing the total charges for parts used in warranty like repairs by the dealer's total cost for those parts minus one (1) in the lesser of one hundred (100) customer paid sequential repair orders or ninety (90) consecutive days of customer paid repair orders. The dealer's retail rate for labor shall be determined by dividing the total labor sales for warranty like repairs by the number of hours that generated those sales in one hundred (100) customer paid sequential repair orders or ninety (90) consecutive days of customer paid repair orders. A retail rate may be calculated only based upon only customer paid repair orders charged within one hundred eighty (180) days before the date the 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 or 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



1	received. If the manufacturer or distributor does not send a timely
2	rebuttal to the dealer, the retail rate is established as reasonable and
3	goes into effect automatically.
4	(d) If a rebuttal in subsection (c) is timely sent, the rebuttal must
5	substantiate how the dealer's declaration is unreasonable or materially
6	inaccurate. The rebuttal must propose an adjusted retail rate and
7	provide written support for the proposed adjustments. If the dealer does
8	not agree with the adjusted retail rate, the dealer may file a complaint
9	with the dealer services division within the office of the secretary of
10	state.
11	(e) A complaint filed under subsection (d) must be filed not later
12	than thirty (30) days after the dealer receives the manufacturer's or
13	distributor's rebuttal. On or before filing a complaint, a dealer must
14	serve a demand for mediation upon the manufacturer or distributor.
15	(f) When calculating the retail rate customarily charged by the
16	dealer for parts and labor under this section, the following work may
17	not be included:
18	(1) Repairs for manufacturer or distributor special events,
19	specials, or promotional discounts for retail customer repairs.
20	(2) Parts sold or repairs performed at wholesale.
21	(3) Routine maintenance not covered under a retail customer
22	warranty, such as fluids, filters, and belts not provided in the
23	course of repairs.
24	(4) Nuts, bolts, fasteners, and similar items that do not have an
25	individual part number.
26	(5) Vehicle reconditioning.
27	(6) Accessories.
28	(7) Repairs of damage caused by a collision, a road hazard,
29	the force of the elements, vandalism, theft, or operator
30	negligence.
31	(8) Parts sold or repairs performed for insurance carriers.
32	(9) Vehicle emission or safety inspections required by law.
33	(10) Goodwill or policy repairs or replacements.
34	(11) Repairs for which volume discounts have been negotiated
35	with government agencies, fleet owners, insurance carriers, or
36	other third party payors.
37	(12) Repairs performed on vehicles from a different line
38	make.
39	(13) Replacement of tires or related elements.
40	(g) If a manufacturer or distributor furnishes a part or component to

a dealer at no cost to use in performing repairs under a recall, campaign

service, or warranty repair, the manufacturer or distributor shall



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compensate the dealer for the part or component in the same manner
as warranty parts compensation under this section by compensating the
dealer the average markup on the cost for the part or component as
listed in the manufacturer's or distributor's initial or original price
schedule minus the cost for the part or component.

- (h) A manufacturer or distributor may not require a dealer to establish the retail rate customarily charged by the dealer for parts and labor by an unduly burdensome or time consuming method or by requiring information that is unduly burdensome or time consuming to provide, including part by part or transaction by transaction calculations. A dealer may not declare an average percentage parts markup or average labor rate more than once in a twelve (12) month period. A manufacturer or distributor may perform annual audits to verify that a dealer's effective rates have not decreased. If a dealer's effective rates have decreased, a manufacturer or distributor may reduce the warranty reimbursement rate prospectively. A dealer may elect to revert to the nonretail rate reimbursement for parts and labor not more than once in a twelve (12) month period.
 - (i) A manufacturer or distributor may not:
 - (1) increase the wholesale price of a vehicle; or
 - (2) impose a surcharge on a dealer;

for the purpose of recovering any of its costs related to the reimbursement of a dealer for parts or labor required under this section. is permitted to recover its costs, as defined under this section, only from a dealer that receives retail reimbursement for parts or labor, or both parts and labor. 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.

- (j) If a dealer files a complaint with the dealer services division within the office of the secretary of state, the warranty reimbursement rate in effect before any mediation or complaint remains in effect until thirty (30) days after:
 - (1) a final decision has been issued by a court with jurisdiction; and
 - (2) all appeals have been exhausted.

SECTION 3. IC 9-32-13-17, AS AMENDED BY P.L.167-2016, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2018]: Sec. 17. (a) It is an unfair practice for a manufacturer or distributor to:

- (1) fail to pay a claim made by a dealer for compensation for:
 - (A) delivery and preparation work;
 - (B) warranty work; and



1	(C) incentive payments;
2	not later than thirty (30) days after the claim is approved;
3	(2) fail to approve or disapprove a claim not later than thirty (30)
4	days after receipt of the claim; or
5	(3) disapprove a claim without notice to the dealer in writing of
6	the grounds for disapproval.
7	(b) A manufacturer or distributor may:
8	(1) audit a claim made by a dealer; or
9	(2) charge back to a dealer any amounts paid on a:
10	(A) false or unsubstantiated fraudulent claim;
11	(B) claim in which repairs were not properly made;
12	(C) claim involving work that was not necessary to correct
13	a defective condition; or
14	(D) claim that the dealer failed to substantiate in
15	accordance with the manufacturer's written procedures or
16	other reasonable means;
17	for up to one (1) year six (6) months after the date on which the claim
18	is paid. However, the limitations of this subsection do not apply if the
19	manufacturer or distributor can prove fraud on a claim. A manufacturer
20	or distributor shall not discriminate among dealers with regard to
21	auditing or charging back claims.
22	(c) If the motor vehicle dealer has properly submitted the claim in
23	accordance with the manufacturer's or distributor's warranty or
24	incentive program guidelines, Except as provided in subsection (d),
25	a manufacturer or distributor may not deny a claim based solely on a
26	motor vehicle dealer's incidental failure to comply with a specific claim
27	processing requirement, including a clerical error or other
28	administrative technicality that does not call into question the
29	legitimacy of a claim when the dealer has provided reasonably
30	sufficient documentation of the dealer's good faith attempt to
31	perform necessary work in compliance with the written policies
32	and procedures of the manufacturer.
33	(d) Subsection (c) does not apply to a manufacturer or
34	distributor if both of the following conditions are met:
35	(1) The dealer has, within the previous six (6) months, failed
36	to comply with the same specific claim, documentation
37	procedure, or documentation procedures.
38	(2) The manufacturer has, within the previous six (6) months,
39	provided a written warning to the dealer by certified United
40	States mail, return receipt requested, identifying the specific
41	claim documentation procedure or procedures violated by the

dealer, manufacturer, or distributor.



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1	(e) A motor vehicle dealer may submit an amended or supplementa
2	claim within the time and manner required by the manufacturer for:
3	(1) sales incentives;
4	(2) service incentives;
5	(3) rebates; or
6	(4) other forms of incentive compensation;
7	for up to sixty (60) days from the date on which such a claim was
8	submitted, could have been submitted, or was charged back. For
9	purposes of this section, a failure to obtain a required signature may no
10	be considered to be a clerical error or administrative technicality.
11	SECTION 4. IC 9-32-16-15, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013
12	SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
13	JULY 1, 2018]: Sec. 15. (a) A dealer who is injured by an unfair
14	practice set forth in IC 9-32-13 or IC 9-32-15 may file a complaint or
15	petition with the division.
16	(b) A dealer may not file a complaint or petition with the division
17	under subsection (a) based on an alleged violation of IC 9-32-13 or
18	IC 9-32-15 by a manufacturer or distributor unless the dealer serves a
19	demand for mediation upon the manufacturer or distributor:
20	(1) before; or
21	(2) at the same time as;
22	filing the complaint or petition. A demand for mediation must be in
23	writing and served upon the manufacturer or distributor by certified
24	mail at an address designated for the manufacturer or distributor in the
25	licensor's records. The demand for mediation must contain a brie
26	statement of the dispute and the relief sought by the dealer serving the
27	demand.
28	(c) Not later than twenty (20) days after the date the demand for
29	mediation is served under subsection (b), the parties shall mutually
30	select an independent mediator and meet with the mediator for the
31	purpose of attempting to resolve the dispute. The meeting place mus
32	be within Indiana at a location selected by the mediator. The mediator
33 34	may extend the period in which the meeting must occur for good cause
	shown by either party or upon stipulation of the parties.
35	(d) Any association or corporation that:
36 37	(1) is primarily owned by or comprised of dealers; and
88	(2) primarily represents the interests of dealers;
90 39	has standing to file a complaint or petition with the division or behalf of a dealer with standing under subsection (a). Upon the
10	9 , 1
+∪ 11	filing of a complaint or petition on behalf of a dealer, the



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this section.