

# 101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 HB2857

by Rep. John C. D'Amico

#### SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

815 ILCS 710/4

from Ch. 121 1/2, par. 754

Amends the Motor Vehicle Franchise Act. Provides that it is a violation of the Act to sell a new motor vehicle directly to a retail customer other than through a franchised motor vehicle dealer. Provides that the Act shall not prohibit the ownership or operation of up to 13 places of business in this State by a manufacturer that: (i) has at least one facility in this State that provides repair service for vehicles subject to the manufacturer's warranty; (ii) does not have a franchise agreement with a new motor vehicle dealer operating in this State; and (iii) was granted a new vehicle dealer's license at any time before January 1, 2018 and the new vehicle dealer's license is in effect as of January 1, 2018. Provides conditions to the exception. Effective immediately.

LRB101 06208 TAE 51232 b

1 AN ACT concerning business.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Motor Vehicle Franchise Act is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:
- 6 (815 ILCS 710/4) (from Ch. 121 1/2, par. 754)
- 7 Sec. 4. Unfair competition and practices.
- 8 (a) The unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts or practices listed in this Section are hereby declared to be unlawful. In construing the provisions of this Section, the courts may be guided by the interpretations of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45 et seq.), as from
- 13 time to time amended.

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- (b) It shall be deemed a violation for any manufacturer, factory branch, factory representative, distributor or wholesaler, distributor branch, distributor representative or motor vehicle dealer to engage in any action with respect to a franchise which is arbitrary, in bad faith or unconscionable and which causes damage to any of the parties or to the public.
- (c) It shall be deemed a violation for a manufacturer, a distributor, a wholesaler, a distributor branch or division, a factory branch or division, or a wholesale branch or division, or officer, agent or other representative thereof, to coerce,

or attempt to coerce, any motor vehicle dealer:

- (1) to accept, buy or order any motor vehicle or vehicles, appliances, equipment, parts or accessories therefor, or any other commodity or commodities or service or services which such motor vehicle dealer has not voluntarily ordered or requested except items required by applicable local, state or federal law; or to require a motor vehicle dealer to accept, buy, order or purchase such items in order to obtain any motor vehicle or vehicles or any other commodity or commodities which have been ordered or requested by such motor vehicle dealer;
- (2) to order or accept delivery of any motor vehicle with special features, appliances, accessories or equipment not included in the list price of the motor vehicles as publicly advertised by the manufacturer thereof, except items required by applicable law; or
- (3) to order for anyone any parts, accessories, equipment, machinery, tools, appliances or any commodity whatsoever, except items required by applicable law.
- (d) It shall be deemed a violation for a manufacturer, a distributor, a wholesaler, a distributor branch or division, or officer, agent or other representative thereof:
  - (1) to adopt, change, establish or implement a plan or system for the allocation and distribution of new motor vehicles to motor vehicle dealers which is arbitrary or capricious or to modify an existing plan so as to cause the

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same to be arbitrary or capricious;

- (2) to fail or refuse to advise or disclose to any motor vehicle dealer having a franchise or selling agreement, upon written request therefor, the basis upon which new motor vehicles of the same line make are allocated or distributed to motor vehicle dealers in the State and the basis upon which the current allocation or distribution is being made or will be made to such motor vehicle dealer;
- (3) to refuse to deliver in reasonable quantities and within a reasonable time after receipt of dealer's order, to any motor vehicle dealer having a franchise or selling agreement for the retail sale of new motor vehicles sold or distributed by such manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division or wholesale branch or division, any such motor vehicles as covered by such franchise or selling agreement specifically publicly advertised in the State by such manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division, or wholesale branch or division to be available for immediate delivery. However, the failure to deliver any motor vehicle shall not be considered a violation of this Act if such failure is due to an act of God, a work stoppage or delay due to a strike or labor difficulty, a shortage of materials, a lack of manufacturing capacity, a freight embargo or other cause

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over which the manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler, or any agent thereof has no control;

- (4) to coerce, or attempt to coerce, any motor vehicle dealer to enter into any agreement with such manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division, or wholesale branch or division, or officer, agent or other representative thereof, or to do any other act prejudicial to the dealer by threatening to reduce his allocation of motor vehicles or cancel any franchise or any selling agreement existing between such manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, or factory branch or division, or wholesale branch or division, and the dealer. However, notice in good faith to any motor vehicle dealer of the dealer's violation of any terms or provisions of such franchise or selling agreement or of any law or regulation applicable to the conduct of a motor vehicle dealer shall not constitute a violation of this Act;
- (5) to require a franchisee to participate in an advertising campaign or contest or any promotional campaign, or to purchase or lease any promotional materials, training materials, show room or other display decorations or materials at the expense of the franchisee;
- (6) to cancel or terminate the franchise or selling agreement of a motor vehicle dealer without good cause and without giving notice as hereinafter provided; to fail or

refuse to extend the franchise or selling agreement of a motor vehicle dealer upon its expiration without good cause and without giving notice as hereinafter provided; or, to offer a renewal, replacement or succeeding franchise or selling agreement containing terms and provisions the effect of which is to substantially change or modify the sales and service obligations or capital requirements of the motor vehicle dealer arbitrarily and without good cause and without giving notice as hereinafter provided notwithstanding any term or provision of a franchise or selling agreement.

- (A) If a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division or wholesale branch or division intends to cancel or terminate a franchise or selling agreement or intends not to extend or renew a franchise or selling agreement on its expiration, it shall send a letter by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the affected franchisee at least 60 days before the effective date of the proposed action, or not later than 10 days before the proposed action when the reason for the action is based upon either of the following:
  - (i) the business operations of the franchisee have been abandoned or the franchisee has failed to conduct customary sales and service operations during customary business hours for at least 7

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consecutive business days unless such closing is due to an act of God, strike or labor difficulty or other cause over which the franchisee has no control; or

(ii) the conviction of or plea of nolo contendere by the motor vehicle dealer or any thereof operator in а court of competent jurisdiction offense to an punishable by imprisonment for more than two years.

Each notice of proposed action shall include a detailed statement setting forth the specific grounds for the proposed cancellation, termination, or refusal to extend or renew and shall state that the dealer has only 30 days from receipt of the notice to file with the Motor Vehicle Review Board a written protest against the proposed action.

(B) If a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division, factory branch or division or wholesale branch or division intends to change substantially or modify the sales and service obligations or capital requirements of a motor vehicle dealer as a condition to extending or renewing the existing franchise or selling agreement of such motor vehicle dealer, it shall send a letter by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the affected franchisee at least 60 days before the date of

expiration of the franchise or selling agreement. Each notice of proposed action shall include a detailed statement setting forth the specific grounds for the proposed action and shall state that the dealer has only 30 days from receipt of the notice to file with the Motor Vehicle Review Board a written protest against the proposed action.

(C) Within 30 days from receipt of the notice under subparagraphs (A) and (B), the franchisee may file with the Board a written protest against the proposed action.

When the protest has been timely filed, the Board shall enter an order, fixing a date (within 60 days of the date of the order), time, and place of a hearing on the protest required under Sections 12 and 29 of this Act, and send by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the order to the manufacturer that filed the notice of intention of the proposed action and to the protesting dealer or franchisee.

The manufacturer shall have the burden of proof to establish that good cause exists to cancel or terminate, or fail to extend or renew the franchise or selling agreement of a motor vehicle dealer or franchisee, and to change substantially or modify the sales and service obligations or capital requirements of a motor vehicle dealer as a condition to extending

or renewing the existing franchise or selling agreement. The determination whether good cause exists to cancel, terminate, or refuse to renew or extend the franchise or selling agreement, or to change or modify the obligations of the dealer as a condition to offer renewal, replacement, or succession shall be made by the Board under subsection (d) of Section 12 of this Act.

- (D) Notwithstanding the terms, conditions, or provisions of a franchise or selling agreement, the following shall not constitute good cause for cancelling or terminating or failing to extend or renew the franchise or selling agreement: (i) the change of ownership or executive management of the franchisee's dealership; or (ii) the fact that the franchisee or owner of an interest in the franchise owns, has an investment in, participates in the management of, or holds a license for the sale of the same or any other line make of new motor vehicles.
- (E) The manufacturer may not cancel or terminate, or fail to extend or renew a franchise or selling agreement or change or modify the obligations of the franchisee as a condition to offering a renewal, replacement, or succeeding franchise or selling agreement before the hearing process is concluded as prescribed by this Act, and thereafter, if the Board

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determines that the manufacturer has failed to meet its burden of proof and that good cause does not exist to allow the proposed action;

- franchise notwithstanding the terms of any agreement, to fail to indemnify and hold harmless its franchised dealers against any judgment or settlement for damages, including, but not limited to, court costs, expert witness fees, reasonable attorneys' fees of the new motor vehicle dealer, and other expenses incurred in the litigation, so long as such fees and costs are reasonable, arising out of complaints, claims, or lawsuits, including, limited to, strict liability, negligence, but not misrepresentation, warranty (express or implied), rescission of the sale as defined in Section 2-608 of the Uniform Commercial Code, to the extent that the judgment or settlement relates to the alleged defective or negligent manufacture, assembly or design of new motor vehicles, accessories other or functions parts or by the manufacturer, beyond the control of the dealer; provided that, in order to provide an adequate defense, the manufacturer receives notice of the filing of a complaint, claim, or lawsuit within 60 days after the filing;
- (8) to require or otherwise coerce a motor vehicle dealer to underutilize the motor vehicle dealer's facilities by requiring or otherwise coercing the motor vehicle dealer to exclude or remove from the motor vehicle

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dealer's facilities operations for selling or servicing of any vehicles for which the motor vehicle dealer has a franchise agreement with another manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distribution branch or division, officer, agent, or other representative thereof; provided, however, that, in light of all circumstances, (i) the motor vehicle dealer maintains a reasonable line of credit for each make or line of new motor vehicle, (ii) the new motor vehicle dealer remains in compliance with any reasonable facilities requirements of the manufacturer, (iii) no change is made in the principal management of the new motor vehicle dealer, and (iv) the addition of the make or line of new motor vehicles would be reasonable. The reasonable facilities requirement set forth in item (ii) of subsection (d)(8) shall not include any requirement that a franchisee establish or maintain exclusive facilities, personnel, or display space. Any decision by a motor vehicle dealer to sell additional makes or lines at the motor vehicle dealer's facility shall be presumed to be reasonable, and the manufacturer shall have the burden to overcome that presumption. A motor vehicle dealer must provide a written notification of its intent to or line of new motor vehicles to make manufacturer. If the manufacturer does not respond to the motor vehicle dealer, in writing, objecting to the addition of the make or line within 60 days after the date that the

motor vehicle dealer sends the written notification, then the manufacturer shall be deemed to have approved the addition of the make or line;

- (9) to use or consider the performance of a motor vehicle dealer relating to the sale of the manufacturer's, distributor's, or wholesaler's vehicles or the motor vehicle dealer's ability to satisfy any minimum sales or market share quota or responsibility relating to the sale of the manufacturer's, distributor's, or wholesaler's new vehicles in determining:
  - (A) the motor vehicle dealer's eligibility to purchase program, certified, or other used motor vehicles from the manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler;
  - (B) the volume, type, or model of program, certified, or other used motor vehicles that a motor vehicle dealer is eligible to purchase from the manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler;
  - (C) the price of any program, certified, or other used motor vehicle that the dealer is eligible to purchase from the manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler; or
  - (D) the availability or amount of any discount, credit, rebate, or sales incentive that the dealer is eligible to receive from the manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler for the purchase of any

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program, certified, or other used motor vehicle offered for sale by the manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler;

- (10) to take any adverse action against a dealer pursuant to an export or sale-for-resale prohibition because the dealer sold or leased a vehicle to a customer who either exported the vehicle to a foreign country or resold the vehicle in violation of the prohibition, unless the export or sale-for-resale prohibition policy was provided to the dealer in writing either electronically or on paper, prior to the sale or lease, and the dealer knew or reasonably should have known of the customer's intent to export or resell the vehicle in violation of prohibition at the time of the sale or lease. If the dealer causes the vehicle to be registered and titled in this or any other state, and collects or causes to be collected any applicable sales or use tax to this State, a rebuttable presumption is established that the dealer did not have reason to know of the customer's intent to resell the vehicle:
- (11) to coerce or require any dealer to construct improvements to his or her facilities or to install new signs or other franchiser image elements that replace or substantially alter those improvements, signs, or franchiser image elements completed within the past 10 years that were required and approved by the manufacturer

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or one of its affiliates. The 10-year period under this paragraph (11) begins to run for a dealer, including that dealer's successors and assigns, on the date that the manufacturer gives final written approval of the facility improvements or installation of signs or other franchiser image elements or the date that the dealer receives a certificate of occupancy, whichever is later. For the purpose of this paragraph (11), the term "substantially alter" does not include routine maintenance, including, but not limited to, interior painting, that is reasonably necessary to keep a dealer facility in attractive condition; or

(12) to require a dealer to purchase goods or services to make improvements to the dealer's facilities from a selected, identified, or designated manufacturer or one of its affiliates by agreement, program, incentive provision, or otherwise without making available to the dealer the option to obtain the goods or services of substantially similar quality and overall design from a vendor chosen by the dealer and approved by the manufacturer; however, approval by the manufacturer shall not be unreasonably withheld, and the dealer's option select a vendor shall not be available if manufacturer provides substantial reimbursement for the goods or services offered. "Substantial reimbursement" means an amount equal to or greater than the cost savings

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that would result if the dealer were to utilize a vendor of the dealer's own selection instead of using the vendor identified by the manufacturer. For the purpose of this paragraph (12), the term "goods" does not include movable displays, brochures, and promotional materials containing material subject to the intellectual property rights of a manufacturer. If signs, other than signs containing the manufacturer's brand or logo or free-standing signs that are not directly attached to a building, or other franchiser image or design elements or trade dress are to be leased to the dealer by a vendor selected, identified, or designated by the manufacturer, the dealer has the right to purchase the signs or other franchiser image or design elements or trade dress of substantially similar quality and design from a vendor selected by the dealer if the signs, franchiser image or design elements, or trade dress approved by the manufacturer. Approval by the manufacturer shall not be unreasonably withheld. paragraph (12) shall not be construed to allow a dealer or vendor to impair, infringe upon, or eliminate, directly or indirectly, the intellectual property rights of the manufacturer, including, but not limited to, the manufacturer's intellectual property rights in any trademarks or trade dress, or other intellectual property interests owned or controlled by the manufacturer. This paragraph (12) shall not be construed to permit a dealer to

- erect or maintain signs that do not conform to the manufacturer's intellectual property rights or trademark or trade dress usage guidelines.
  - (e) It shall be deemed a violation for a manufacturer, a distributor, a wholesaler, a distributor branch or division or officer, agent or other representative thereof:
    - (1) to resort to or use any false or misleading advertisement in connection with his business as such manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, distributor branch or division or officer, agent or other representative thereof;
    - (2) to offer to sell or lease, or to sell or lease, any new motor vehicle to any motor vehicle dealer at a lower actual price therefor than the actual price offered to any other motor vehicle dealer for the same model vehicle similarly equipped or to utilize any device including, but not limited to, sales promotion plans or programs which result in such lesser actual price or fail to make available to any motor vehicle dealer any preferential pricing, incentive, rebate, finance rate, or low interest loan program offered to competing motor vehicle dealers in other contiguous states. However, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to sales to a motor vehicle dealer for resale to any unit of the United States Government, the State or any of its political subdivisions;
      - (3) to offer to sell or lease, or to sell or lease, any

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new motor vehicle to any person, except a wholesaler, distributor or manufacturer's employees at a lower actual price therefor than the actual price offered and charged to a motor vehicle dealer for the same model vehicle similarly equipped or to utilize any device which results in such lesser actual price. However, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to sales to a motor vehicle dealer for resale to any unit of the United States Government, the State or any of its political subdivisions;

(4) to prevent or attempt to prevent by contract or otherwise any motor vehicle dealer or franchisee from changing the executive management control of the motor vehicle dealer or franchisee unless the franchiser, having the burden of proof, proves that such change of executive management will result in executive management control by a person or persons who are not of good moral character or who do not meet the franchiser's existing and, with consideration given to the volume of sales and service of dealership, uniformly applied minimum business the experience standards in the market area. However, where the manufacturer rejects a proposed change in executive management control, the manufacturer shall give written notice of his reasons to the dealer within 60 days of notice to the manufacturer by the dealer of the proposed change. If the manufacturer does not send a letter to the franchisee by certified mail, return receipt requested,

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within 60 days from receipt by the manufacturer of the proposed change, then the change of the executive management control of the franchisee shall be deemed accepted as proposed by the franchisee, and the manufacturer shall give immediate effect to such change;

- (5) to prevent or attempt to prevent by contract or otherwise any motor vehicle dealer from establishing or changing the capital structure of his dealership or the means by or through which he finances the operation thereof; provided the dealer meets any reasonable capital standards agreed to between the dealer and the manufacturer, distributor or wholesaler, who may require that the sources, method and manner by which the dealer finances or intends to finance its operation, equipment or facilities be fully disclosed;
- (6) to refuse to give effect to or prevent or attempt to prevent by contract or otherwise any motor vehicle dealer or any officer, partner or stockholder of any motor vehicle dealer from selling or transferring any part of the interest of any of them to any other person or persons or party or parties unless such sale or transfer is to a transferee who would not otherwise qualify for a new motor vehicle dealers license under the Illinois Vehicle Code or unless the franchiser, having the burden of proof, proves that such sale or transfer is to a person or party who is not of good moral character or does not meet the

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franchiser's existing and reasonable capital standards and, with consideration given to the volume of sales and service of the dealership, uniformly applied minimum business experience standards in the market area. However, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a franchiser from implementing affirmative action programs providing business opportunities for minorities or from complying with applicable federal, State or local law:

If the manufacturer intends to refuse to (A) approve the sale or transfer of all or a part of the interest, then it shall, within 60 days from receipt of the completed application forms generally utilized by a manufacturer to conduct its review and a copy of all agreements regarding the proposed transfer, send a letter by certified mail, return receipt requested, advising the franchisee of any refusal to approve the sale or transfer of all or part of the interest and shall state that the dealer only has 30 days from the receipt of the notice to file with the Motor Vehicle Review Board a written protest against the proposed action. The notice shall set forth specific criteria used to evaluate the prospective transferee and the grounds for refusing to approve the sale or transfer to that transferee. Within 30 days from the franchisee's receipt of the manufacturer's notice, the franchisee may file with the Board a written protest against the

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proposed action.

When a protest has been timely filed, the Board shall enter an order, fixing the date (within 60 days of the date of such order), time, and place of a hearing on the protest, required under Sections 12 and 29 of this Act, and send by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the order to the manufacturer that filed notice of intention of the proposed action and to the protesting franchisee.

The manufacturer shall have the burden of proof to establish that good cause exists to refuse to approve the sale or transfer to the transferee. The determination whether good cause exists to refuse to approve the sale or transfer shall be made by the Board under subdivisions (6)(B). The manufacturer shall not refuse to approve the sale or transfer by a dealer or an officer, partner, or stockholder of a franchise or any part of the interest to any person or persons before the hearing process is concluded as prescribed by this Act, and thereafter if the Board determines that the manufacturer has failed to meet its burden of proof and that good cause does not exist to refuse to approve the sale or transfer to the transferee.

(B) Good cause to refuse to approve such sale or transfer under this Section is established when such sale or transfer is to a transferee who would not

otherwise qualify for a new motor vehicle dealers license under the Illinois Vehicle Code or such sale or transfer is to a person or party who is not of good moral character or does not meet the franchiser's existing and reasonable capital standards and, with consideration given to the volume of sales and service of the dealership, uniformly applied minimum business experience standards in the market area.

- (7) to obtain money, goods, services, anything of value, or any other benefit from any other person with whom the motor vehicle dealer does business, on account of or in relation to the transactions between the dealer and the other person as compensation, except for services actually rendered, unless such benefit is promptly accounted for and transmitted to the motor vehicle dealer;
- (8) to grant an additional franchise in the relevant market area of an existing franchise of the same line make or to relocate an existing motor vehicle dealership within or into a relevant market area of an existing franchise of the same line make. However, if the manufacturer wishes to grant such an additional franchise to an independent person in a bona fide relationship in which such person is prepared to make a significant investment subject to loss in such a dealership, or if the manufacturer wishes to relocate an existing motor vehicle dealership, then the manufacturer shall send a letter by certified mail, return

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receipt requested, to each existing dealer or dealers of the same line make whose relevant market area includes the proposed location of the additional or relocated franchise least 60 days before the manufacturer grants an additional franchise or relocates an existing franchise of the same line make within or into the relevant market area of an existing franchisee of the same line make. Each notice shall set forth the specific grounds for the proposed grant of an additional or relocation of an existing franchise and shall state that the dealer has only 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice to file with the Motor Vehicle Review Board a written protest against the proposed action. Unless the parties agree upon the grant or establishment of the additional or relocated franchise within 30 days from the date the notice was received by the existing franchisee of the same line make any person entitled to receive such notice, the franchisee or other person may file with the Board a written protest against the grant or establishment of the proposed additional or relocated franchise.

When a protest has been timely filed, the Board shall enter an order fixing a date (within 60 days of the date of the order), time, and place of a hearing on the protest, required under Sections 12 and 29 of this Act, and send by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the order to the manufacturer that filed the notice

of intention to grant or establish the proposed additional or relocated franchise and to the protesting dealer or dealers of the same line make whose relevant market area includes the proposed location of the additional or relocated franchise.

When more than one protest is filed against the grant or establishment of the additional or relocated franchise of the same line make, the Board may consolidate the hearings to expedite disposition of the matter. The manufacturer shall have the burden of proof to establish that good cause exists to allow the grant or establishment of the additional or relocated franchise. The manufacturer may not grant or establish the additional franchise or relocate the existing franchise before the hearing process is concluded as prescribed by this Act, and thereafter if the Board determines that the manufacturer has failed to meet its burden of proof and that good cause does not exist to allow the grant or establishment of the additional franchise or relocation of the existing franchise.

The determination whether good cause exists for allowing the grant or establishment of an additional franchise or relocated existing franchise, shall be made by the Board under subsection (c) of Section 12 of this Act. If the manufacturer seeks to enter into a contract, agreement or other arrangement with any person, establishing any additional motor vehicle dealership or

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other facility, limited to the sale of factory repurchase vehicles or late model vehicles, then the manufacturer shall follow the notice procedures set forth in this Section and the determination whether good cause exists for allowing the proposed agreement shall be made by the Board under subsection (c) of Section 12, with the manufacturer having the burden of proof.

### A. (Blank).

B. For the purposes of this Section, appointment of a successor motor vehicle dealer at the same location as its predecessor, or within 2 miles of such location, or the relocation of an existing dealer or franchise miles of the relocating dealer's within 2 franchisee's existing location, shall not be construed as a grant, establishment or the entering into of an additional franchise or selling agreement, or relocation of an existing franchise. The reopening of a motor vehicle dealership that has not been in operation for 18 months or more shall be deemed the grant of an additional franchise or selling agreement.

C. This Section does not apply to the relocation of an existing dealership or franchise in a county having a population of more than 300,000 persons when the new location is within the dealer's current relevant market area, provided the new location is more than 7 miles from the nearest dealer of the same line make.

This Section does not apply to the relocation of an existing dealership or franchise in a county having a population of less than 300,000 persons when the new location is within the dealer's current relevant market area, provided the new location is more than 12 miles from the nearest dealer of the same line make. A dealer that would be farther away from the new location of an existing dealership or franchise of the same line make after a relocation may not file a written protest against the relocation with the Motor Vehicle Review Board.

- D. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent a franchiser from implementing affirmative action programs providing business opportunities for minorities or from complying with applicable federal, State or local law;
- (9) to require a motor vehicle dealer to assent to a release, assignment, novation, waiver or estoppel which would relieve any person from liability imposed by this Act;
- (10) to prevent or refuse to give effect to the succession to the ownership or management control of a dealership by any legatee under the will of a dealer or to an heir under the laws of descent and distribution of this State unless the franchisee has designated a successor to the ownership or management control under the succession

provisions of the franchise. Unless the franchiser, having the burden of proof, proves that the successor is a person who is not of good moral character or does not meet the franchiser's existing and reasonable capital standards and, with consideration given to the volume of sales and service of the dealership, uniformly applied minimum business experience standards in the market area, any designated successor of a dealer or franchisee may succeed to the ownership or management control of a dealership under the existing franchise if:

- (i) The designated successor gives the franchiser written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, of his or her intention to succeed to the ownership of the dealer within 60 days of the dealer's death or incapacity; and
- (ii) The designated successor agrees to be bound by all the terms and conditions of the existing franchise.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the motor vehicle dealer or franchisee and manufacturer have duly executed an agreement concerning succession rights prior to the dealer's death or incapacitation, the agreement shall be observed.

(A) If the franchiser intends to refuse to honor the successor to the ownership of a deceased or incapacitated dealer or franchisee under an existing

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franchise agreement, the franchiser shall send a letter by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the designated successor within 60 days from receipt of a proposal advising of its intent to refuse to honor succession and to discontinue the franchise agreement and shall state that designated successor only has 30 days from the receipt of the notice to file with the Motor Vehicle Review Board a written protest against the proposed action. The notice shall set forth the specific grounds for the refusal to honor the succession and discontinue the existing franchise agreement.

If notice of refusal is not timely served upon the designated successor, the franchise agreement shall continue in effect subject to termination only as otherwise permitted by paragraph (6) of subsection (d) of Section 4 of this Act.

Within 30 days from the date the notice was received by the designated successor or any other person entitled to notice, the designee or other person may file with the Board a written protest against the proposed action.

When a protest has been timely filed, the Board shall enter an order, fixing a date (within 60 days of the date of the order), time, and place of a hearing on the protest, required under Sections 12 and 29 of this

Act, and send by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the order to the franchiser that filed the notice of intention of the proposed action and to the protesting designee or such other person.

The manufacturer shall have the burden of proof to establish that good cause exists to refuse to honor the succession and discontinue the existing franchise agreement. The determination whether good cause exists to refuse to honor the succession shall be made by the Board under subdivision (B) of this paragraph (10). The manufacturer shall not refuse to honor the succession or discontinue the existing franchise agreement before the hearing process is concluded as prescribed by this Act, and thereafter if the Board determines that it has failed to meet its burden of proof and that good cause does not exist to refuse to honor the succession and discontinue the existing franchise agreement.

(B) No manufacturer shall impose any conditions upon honoring the succession and continuing the existing franchise agreement with the designated successor other than that the franchisee has designated a successor to the ownership or management control under the succession provisions of the franchise, or that the designated successor is of good moral character or meets the reasonable capital standards and, with consideration given to the volume

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of sales and service of the dealership, uniformly applied minimum business experience standards in the market area;

- (11) to prevent or refuse to approve a proposal to establish a successor franchise at a location previously approved by the franchiser when submitted with the voluntary termination by the existing franchisee unless the successor franchisee would not otherwise qualify for a new motor vehicle dealer's license under the Illinois Vehicle Code or unless the franchiser, having the burden of proof, proves that such proposed successor is not of good moral character or does not meet the franchiser's existing and reasonable capital standards and, with consideration given to the volume of sales and service of the dealership, uniformly applied minimum business experience standards in the market area. However, when such a rejection of a proposal is made, the manufacturer shall give written notice of its reasons to the franchisee within 60 days of receipt by the manufacturer of the proposal. However, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a franchiser from implementing affirmative action programs providing business opportunities for minorities, or from complying with applicable federal, State or local law;
- (12) to prevent or refuse to grant a franchise to a person because such person owns, has investment in or participates in the management of or holds a franchise for

the sale of another make or line of motor vehicles within 7 miles of the proposed franchise location in a county having a population of more than 300,000 persons, or within 12 miles of the proposed franchise location in a county having a population of less than 300,000 persons;

- (13) to prevent or attempt to prevent any new motor vehicle dealer from establishing any additional motor vehicle dealership or other facility limited to the sale of factory repurchase vehicles or late model vehicles or otherwise offering for sale factory repurchase vehicles of the same line make at an existing franchise by failing to make available any contract, agreement or other arrangement which is made available or otherwise offered to any person; or
- (14) to exercise a right of first refusal or other right to acquire a franchise from a dealer, unless the manufacturer:
  - (A) notifies the dealer in writing that it intends to exercise its right to acquire the franchise not later than 60 days after the manufacturer's or distributor's receipt of a notice of the proposed transfer from the dealer and all information and documents reasonably and customarily required by the manufacturer or distributor supporting the proposed transfer;
    - (B) pays to the dealer the same or greater

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consideration as the dealer has contracted to receive in connection with the proposed transfer or sale of all or substantially all of the dealership assets, stock, or other ownership interest, including the purchase or lease of all real property, leasehold, or improvements related to the transfer or sale of the dealership. Upon exercise of the right of first refusal or such other right, the manufacturer or distributor shall have the right to assign the lease or to convey the real property;

- (C) assumes all of the duties, obligations, and liabilities contained in the agreements that were to be assumed by the proposed transferee and with respect to which the manufacturer or distributor exercised the right of first refusal or other right to acquire the franchise;
- (D) reimburses the proposed transferee for all incurred reasonable expenses in evaluating, investigating, and negotiating the transfer of the dealership prior to the manufacturer's or distributor's exercise of its right of first refusal or other right to acquire the dealership. For purposes of this paragraph, "reasonable expenses" includes the usual and customary legal and accounting fees charged for similar work, as well as expenses associated with the evaluation and investigation of any real property

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on which the dealership is operated. The proposed transferee shall submit an itemized list of its expenses to the manufacturer or distributor not later than 30 days after the manufacturer's or distributor's exercise of the right of first refusal or other right motor vehicle acquire the franchise. The or distributor shall reimburse manufacturer the proposed transferee for its expenses not later than 90 days after receipt of the itemized list. A manufacturer or distributor may request to be provided with the expenses before exercising the itemized list of manufacturer's or distributor's right of first refusal.

Except as provided in this paragraph (14), neither the selling dealer nor the manufacturer or distributor shall have any liability to any person as a result of a manufacturer or distributor exercising its right of first refusal.

For the purpose of this paragraph, "proposed transferee" means the person to whom the franchise would have been transferred to, or was proposed to be transferred to, had the right of first refusal or other right to acquire the franchise not been exercised by the manufacturer or distributor.

(f) It is deemed a violation for a manufacturer, a distributor, a wholesaler, a distributor branch or division, a

factory branch or division, or a wholesale branch or division, or officer, agent, broker, shareholder, except a shareholder of 1% or less of the outstanding shares of any class of securities of a manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler which is a publicly traded corporation, or other representative, directly or indirectly, to own or operate a place of business as a motor vehicle franchisee or motor vehicle financing affiliate, or to sell a new motor vehicle directly to a retail customer other than through a franchised motor vehicle dealer, except that this subsection shall not prohibit:

- (1) The the ownership or operation of a place of business by a manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler for a period, not to exceed 18 months, during the transition from one motor vehicle franchisee to another.  $\div$
- (2) The the investment in a motor vehicle franchisee by a manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler if the investment is for the sole purpose of enabling a partner or shareholder in that motor vehicle franchisee to acquire an interest in that motor vehicle franchisee and that partner or shareholder is not otherwise employed by or associated with the manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler and would not otherwise have the requisite capital investment funds to invest in the motor vehicle franchisee, and has the right to purchase the entire equity interest of the manufacturer, distributor, or wholesaler in the motor vehicle franchisee within a reasonable period of time not

### to exceed 5 years. ; or

- (3) The the ownership or operation of a place of business by a manufacturer that manufactures only diesel engines for installation in trucks having a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 16,000 pounds that are required to be registered under the Illinois Vehicle Code, provided that:
  - (A) the manufacturer does not otherwise manufacture, distribute, or sell motor vehicles as defined under Section 1-217 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;
  - (B) the manufacturer owned a place of business and it was in operation as of January 1, 2016;
  - (C) the manufacturer complies with all obligations owed to dealers that are not owned, operated, or controlled by the manufacturer, including, but not limited to those obligations arising pursuant to Section 6;
  - (D) to further avoid any acts or practices, the effect of which may be to lessen or eliminate competition, the manufacturer provides to dealers on substantially equal terms access to all support for completing repairs, including, but not limited to, parts and assemblies, training, and technical service bulletins, and other information concerning repairs that the manufacturer provides to facilities that are

owned, operated, or controlled by the manufacturer;

and

- (E) the manufacturer does not require that warranty repair work be performed by a manufacturer-owned repair facility and the manufacturer provides any dealer that has an agreement with the manufacturer to sell and perform warranty repairs on the manufacturer's engines the opportunity to perform warranty repairs on those engines, regardless of whether the dealer sold the truck into which the engine was installed.
- (4) (A) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the ownership or operation of up to 13 places of business in this State by a qualified manufacturer.

#### (B) As used in this paragraph:

"Qualified manufacturer" means a manufacturer that: (i) has at least one facility in this State that provides repair service for vehicles subject to the manufacturer's warranty; (ii) does not have a franchise agreement with a new motor vehicle dealer operating in this State; and (iii) was granted a new vehicle dealer's license at any time before January 1, 2018 and the license is in effect as of January 1, 2018.

"Place of business" means any established place of business or additional place of business licensed

1	under Article I of Chapter 5 of the Illinois Vehicle
2	Code. "Place of business" does not include a service
3	repair-only facility or other facility at which no new
4	motor vehicles are displayed for sale, ordered
5	(including taking of deposits), sold, offered for
6	sale, or delivered to customers.
7	"Substantial interest" means substantially all of
8	the business assets or 30% or more of the outstanding
9	voting shares of a manufacturer (unless the interest is
10	for investment purposes only).
11	(C) The exemption created by this paragraph shall
12	terminate as to a qualified manufacturer if:
13	(i) the qualified manufacturer sells or offers for
14	sale a new motor vehicle that does not have a 100%
15	electric power train at any time on or after January 1,
16	<u>2018;</u>
17	(ii) the qualified manufacturer displays or sells
18	at retail a new motor vehicle of a line-make not
19	manufactured by that qualified manufacturer;
20	(iii) another manufacturer acquires a substantial
21	interest in or assumes control and decision-making
22	authority of a qualified manufacturer; or
23	(iv) the qualified manufacturer acquires, merges
24	with, or in any way obtains a substantial interest in
25	or assumes control and decision-making authority of

another manufacturer that has either a franchisee or a

place	of	business	in	this	State.
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- (D) If another manufacturer engages in a joint venture with a qualified manufacturer, the exception created by this paragraph shall not transfer or apply to the joint venture.
- (E) If another manufacturer merges with a qualified manufacturer, the exception created by this paragraph shall not transfer or apply to the other manufacturer's vehicle models that were in production immediately prior to the merger, but shall continue for the qualified manufacturer's then existing and future vehicle models that would otherwise qualify for the exception.
- (F) If any entity that is not a manufacturer acquires a substantial interest in or assumes control and decision-making authority of a qualified manufacturer, the number of places of business allowed under this paragraph shall be limited to 6 places of business that sell only that brand of new motor vehicles sold by the qualified manufacturer prior to any such acquisition.
- (G) An acquiring entity shall not be considered a manufacturer for purposes of item (iii) or (iv) of subparagraph (C) or subparagraph (D), (E), or (F) if, at the time of the acquisition or assumption of control: (i) the manufacturing of motor vehicles is not a substantial portion of the acquiring entity's business; and (ii) it has not released any production version of a motor vehicle to

the general public anywhere in the world.

(H) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (I), if any manufacturer operates in contravention of this subsection (f), including, but not limited to, operation under an exception created by this paragraph that no longer applies by operation of subparagraphs (C) through (F), the manufacturer shall be deemed to have surrendered any motor vehicle licenses, and all supplemental licenses, to the State, and shall immediately cease operating its places of business in this State.

(I) Notwithstanding any provision in this Act to the contrary, any motor vehicle dealer located within the relevant market area of a place of business operated by a manufacturer in violation of this subsection (f) may bring an action before the Motor Vehicle Review Board as provided in this Act to enforce the provisions of this subsection (f), regardless of line makes operated by such motor vehicle dealer.

If a qualified manufacturer is found to have displayed a new motor vehicle for sale, taken an order for a new motor vehicle (including the taking of a deposit), sold, offered to sell, or delivered a new motor vehicle to a customer other than at a licensed place of business or as may otherwise be permitted under Section 5-102.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, the Secretary of State shall issue an administrative citation for each such violation with a

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penalty of \$2,500 per violation for a first offense, \$5,000 for a second offense within a 36-month period, \$10,000 for a third offense within a 36-month period, and \$20,000 for a 4th offense within a 36-month period. Upon a fourth offense within a 36-month period, the matter shall be set for an administrative hearing before the Secretary of State, who may impose additional penalties as he or she deems appropriate. Each vehicle displayed for sale, ordered, sold, offered for sale, or delivered in violation of this paragraph constitutes a separate offense. For repeated and willful violations by a manufacturer, the Secretary of State shall consider the circumstances and maliciousness of the violations and may impose additional penalties, including suspension, revocation, cancellation, or nonrenewal of the manufacturer's dealer licenses. The penalties prescribed in this subparagraph (I) are in addition to any other criminal or administrative penalties that may be imposed under this Act.

(g) Notwithstanding the terms, provisions, or conditions of any agreement or waiver, it shall be deemed a violation for a manufacturer, a distributor, a wholesaler, a distributor branch or division, a factory branch or division, or a wholesale branch or division, or officer, agent or other representative thereof, to directly or indirectly condition the awarding of a franchise to a prospective new motor vehicle dealer, the addition of a line make or franchise to an existing

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dealer, the renewal of a franchise of an existing dealer, the approval of the relocation of an existing dealer's facility, or the approval of the sale or transfer of the ownership of a franchise on the willingness of a dealer, proposed new dealer, or owner of an interest in the dealership facility to enter into a site control agreement or exclusive use agreement unless separate and reasonable consideration was offered and accepted for that agreement.

For purposes of this subsection (q), the terms "site control agreement" and "exclusive use agreement" include any agreement that has the effect of either (i) requiring that the dealer establish or maintain exclusive dealership facilities; or (ii) restricting the ability of the dealer, or the ability of the dealer's lessor in the event the dealership facility is being leased, to transfer, sell, lease, or change the use of dealership premises, whether by sublease, collateral pledge of lease, or other similar agreement. "Site control agreement" and "exclusive use agreement" also include a manufacturer restricting the ability of a dealer to transfer, sell, or lease the dealership premises by right of first refusal to purchase or lease, option to purchase, or option to lease if the transfer, sale, or lease of the dealership premises is to a person who is an immediate family member of the dealer. For the purposes of this subsection (g), "immediate family member" means a spouse, parent, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother, and sister.

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If a manufacturer exercises any right of first refusal to purchase or lease or option to purchase or lease with regard to a transfer, sale, or lease of the dealership premises to a person who is not an immediate family member of the dealer, then (1) within 60 days from the receipt of the completed application forms generally utilized by a manufacturer to conduct its review and a copy of all agreements regarding the proposed transfer, the manufacturer must notify the dealer of its intent to exercise the right of first refusal to purchase or lease or option to purchase or lease and (2) the exercise of the right of first refusal to purchase or lease or option to purchase or lease must result in the dealer receiving consideration, terms, and conditions that either are the same as or greater than that which they have contracted to receive in connection with the proposed transfer, sale, or lease of the dealership premises.

Any provision contained in any agreement entered into on or after November 25, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-824) that is inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection (g) shall be voidable at the election of the affected dealer, prospective dealer, or owner of an interest in the dealership facility.

(h) For purposes of this subsection:

"Successor manufacturer" means any motor vehicle manufacturer that, on or after January 1, 2009, acquires, succeeds to, or assumes any part of the business of another

- manufacturer, referred to as the "predecessor manufacturer",
  as the result of any of the following:
  - (i) A change in ownership, operation, or control of the predecessor manufacturer by sale or transfer of assets, corporate stock or other equity interest, assignment, merger, consolidation, combination, joint venture, redemption, court-approved sale, operation of law or otherwise.
    - (ii) The termination, suspension, or cessation of a part or all of the business operations of the predecessor manufacturer.
  - (iii) The discontinuance of the sale of the product line.
    - (iv) A change in distribution system by the predecessor manufacturer, whether through a change in distributor or the predecessor manufacturer's decision to cease conducting business through a distributor altogether.
    - "Former Franchisee" means a new motor vehicle dealer that has entered into a franchise with a predecessor manufacturer and that has either:
      - (i) entered into a termination agreement or deferred termination agreement with a predecessor or successor manufacturer related to such franchise; or
  - (ii) has had such franchise canceled, terminated, nonrenewed, noncontinued, rejected, nonassumed, or otherwise ended.

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For a period of 3 years from: (i) the date that a successor manufacturer acquires, succeeds to, or assumes any part of the business of a predecessor manufacturer; (ii) the last day that a former franchisee is authorized to remain in business as a franchised dealer with respect to a particular franchise under a termination agreement or deferred termination agreement with a predecessor or successor manufacturer; (iii) the last day that a former franchisee that was cancelled, terminated, nonrenewed, noncontinued, rejected, nonassumed, or otherwise ended by a predecessor or successor manufacturer is authorized to remain in business as a franchised dealer with respect to a particular franchise; or (iv) November 25, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-824), whichever is latest, it shall be unlawful for such successor manufacturer to enter into a same line make franchise with any person or to permit the relocation of any existing same line make franchise, for a line make of the predecessor manufacturer that would be located or relocated within the relevant market area of a former franchisee who owned or leased a dealership facility in that relevant market area without first offering the additional or relocated franchise to the former franchisee, or the designated successor of such former franchisee in the event the former franchisee is deceased or a person with a disability, at no cost and without any requirements or restrictions other than those imposed generally on the manufacturer's other franchisees at that time, unless one of the following applies:

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- (1) As a result of the former franchisee's cancellation, termination, noncontinuance, or nonrenewal of the franchise, the predecessor manufacturer had consolidated the line make with another of its line makes for which the predecessor manufacturer had a franchisee with a then-existing dealership facility located within that relevant market area.
- (2) The successor manufacturer has paid the former franchisee, or the designated successor of such former franchisee in the event the former franchisee is deceased or a person with a disability, the fair market value of the former franchisee's franchise on (i) the date the franchiser announces the action which results in termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal; or (ii) the date the action which results in termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal first became general knowledge; or (iii) the day 12 months prior to the date on which the notice of termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal is issued. whichever amount is higher. Payment is due within 90 days of the effective date of the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal. Ιf the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal is due manufacturer's to а change in distributors, the manufacturer may avoid paying fair market value to the dealer if the new distributor or the manufacturer offers the dealer a franchise agreement with terms acceptable to the dealer.

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(3) The successor manufacturer proves that it would have had good cause to terminate the franchise agreement of the former franchisee, or the successor of the former franchisee under item (e) (10) in the event that the former franchisee is deceased or a person with a disability. The determination of whether the successor manufacturer would have had good cause to terminate the franchise agreement of the former franchisee, or the successor of the former franchisee, shall be made by the Board under subsection (d) of Section 12. A successor manufacturer that seeks to assert that it would have had good cause to terminate a franchisee, or the successor of the former former franchisee, must file a petition seeking a hearing on this issue before the Board and shall have the burden of proving that it would have had good cause to terminate the former franchisee or the successor of the former franchisee. No successor dealer, other than the former franchisee, may be appointed or franchised by the successor manufacturer within the relevant market area of the former franchisee until the Board has held a hearing and rendered a determination on the issue of whether the successor manufacturer would have had good cause to terminate the former franchisee.

In the event that a successor manufacturer attempts to enter into a same line make franchise with any person or to permit the relocation of any existing line make franchise under

- 1 this subsection (h) at a location that is within the relevant
- 2 market area of 2 or more former franchisees, then the successor
- 3 manufacturer may not offer it to any person other than one of
- 4 those former franchisees unless the successor manufacturer can
- 5 prove that at least one of the 3 exceptions in items (1), (2),
- 6 and (3) of this subsection (h) applies to each of those former
- 7 franchisees.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-844, eff. 8-19-16;
- 9 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-308, eff. 8-24-17; 100-863, eff.
- 10 8-14-18.)
- 11 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 12 becoming law.