15-1418-07 See HB

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to deceptive and unfair trade practices; amending s. 501.975, F.S.; providing 3 definitions for part VI of ch. 501, F.S.; 4 5 creating s. 501.9755, F.S.; declaring that 6 unfair methods of competition, unconscionable 7 acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices used by motor vehicle dealers are 8 unlawful; providing legislative intent; 9 10 amending s. 501.976, F.S.; revising language concerning actionable, unfair, or deceptive 11 12 acts or practices by dealers; correcting a 13 cross-reference; creating s. 501.9765, F.S.; providing definitions; providing that a motor 14 vehicle dealer who willfully uses a method or 15 practice that victimizes or attempts to 16 17 victimize senior citizens or handicapped persons commits an unfair or deceptive trade 18 practice; providing a civil penalty; providing 19 for reimbursement or restitution; providing for 20 21 disposition of penalties; creating s. 501.977, 22 F.S.; providing additional remedies against a 23 motor vehicle dealer; creating s. 501.978, F.S.; providing that the remedies of part VI of 2.4 ch. 501, F.S., are in addition to remedies 25 otherwise available for the same conduct under 26 27 state or local law and do not preempt local 2.8 consumer protection ordinances not in conflict with that part; creating s. 501.979, F.S.; 29 30 providing for attorney's fees for a prevailing party; providing procedures for receiving 31

1 attorney's fees; authorizing the Department of 2 Legal Affairs or the office of the state 3 attorney to receive attorney's fees and costs 4 under certain circumstances; creating s. 5 501.98, F.S.; requiring that, as a condition 6 precedent to initiating civil litigation 7 arising under part VI of ch. 501, F.S., a claimant give the motor vehicle dealer written 8 9 notice of the claimant's intent to initiate 10 litigation within a specified period before initiating the litigation; providing for the 11 12 content of the notice and the method of 13 delivery of the notice; providing that if the claim is paid by the dealer within a specified 14 period after receiving the notice, with a 15 specified surcharge, the claimant may not 16 17 initiate litigation against the dealer, and the 18 dealer is obligated to pay only a set amount for the claimant's attorney's fees; providing a 19 cap on the surcharge; providing that a claimant 20 21 is not entitled to a surcharge under certain 22 circumstances; providing that a dealer is not 23 obligated to pay the claimant's attorney's fees under certain circumstances; providing for the 2.4 effect of payment of actual damages or an offer 25 to pay actual damages for specified purposes; 26 27 providing that the statute of limitations is 2.8 tolled for a certain period upon the mailing of 29 a specified notice; requiring the Department of 30 Legal Affairs to prepare a specified sample demand letter and make it available to the 31

public; permitting a court to abate litigation, without prejudice, until the claimant has complied with the required procedures and the dealer has opportunity to respond to demand; creating s. 501.99, F.S.; providing application of certain provisions; amending s. 501.212, F.S.; exempting certain claims against motor vehicle dealers from the provisions of part II of ch. 501, F.S.; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 501.975, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

501.975 Definitions.--As used in this part s. 501.976, the term following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (1) "Customer" includes a customer's designated agent.
- (2) "Dealer" means a motor vehicle dealer as defined in s. 320.27, but does not include a motor vehicle auction as defined in s. 320.27(1)(c)4.
- (3) "Replacement item" means a tire, bumper, bumper fascia, glass, in-dashboard equipment, seat or upholstery cover or trim, exterior illumination unit, grill, sunroof, external mirror and external body cladding. The replacement of up to three of these items does not constitute repair of damage if each item is replaced because of a product defect or damaged due to vandalism while the new motor vehicle is under the control of the dealer and the items are replaced with original manufacturer equipment, unless an item is replaced due to a crash, collision, or accident.

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- (4) "Threshold amount" means 3 percent of the manufacturer's suggested retail price of a motor vehicle or \$650, whichever is less.
- (5) "Vehicle" means any automobile, truck, bus, recreational vehicle, or motorcycle required to be licensed under chapter 320 for operation over the roads of Florida, but does not include trailers, mobile homes, travel trailers, or trailer coaches without independent motive power.

Section 2. Section 501.9755, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 501.9755 Unlawful acts and practices. --

- (1) Unfair methods of competition, unconscionable acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce by a dealer are unlawful.
- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that, in construing subsection (1), due consideration and great weight be given to the interpretations of the Federal Trade

  Commission and the federal courts relating to s. 5(a)(1) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. s. 45(a)(1).
- Section 3. Section 501.976, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 501.976 Actionable, unfair, or deceptive acts or practices.—In addition to acts and practices actionable under s. 501.9755, it is an unfair or deceptive act or practice, actionable under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, for a dealer to:
- (1) Represent directly or indirectly that a motor vehicle is a factory executive vehicle or executive vehicle unless the such vehicle was purchased directly from the manufacturer or a subsidiary of the manufacturer and the

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vehicle was used exclusively by the manufacturer, its subsidiary, or a dealer for the commercial or personal use of the manufacturer's, subsidiary's, or dealer's employees.

- (2) Represent directly or indirectly that a vehicle is a demonstrator unless the vehicle complies with the definition of a demonstrator in s. 320.60(3).
- (3) Represent the previous usage or status of a vehicle to be something that it was not, or make usage or status representations unless the dealer has correct information regarding the history of the vehicle to support the representations.
- (4) Represent the quality of care, regularity of servicing, or general condition of a vehicle unless known by the dealer to be true and supportable by material fact.
- (5) Represent orally or in writing that a particular vehicle has not sustained structural or substantial skin damage unless the statement is made in good faith and the vehicle has been inspected by the dealer or his or her agent to determine whether the vehicle has incurred such damage.
- disclosing in writing at or before the consummation of sale any warranty or guarantee terms, obligations, or conditions that the dealer or manufacturer has given to the buyer. If the warranty obligations are to be shared by the dealer and the buyer, the method of determining the percentage of repair costs to be assumed by each party must be disclosed. If the dealer intends to disclaim or limit any expressed or implied warranty, the disclaimer must be in writing in a conspicuous manner and in lay terms in accordance with chapter 672 and the Magnuson-Moss Warranty--Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act.

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- (7) Provide an express or implied warranty and fail to honor such warranty unless properly disclaimed pursuant to subsection (6).
- (8) Misrepresent warranty coverage, application period, or any warranty transfer cost or conditions to a customer.
- (9) Obtain signatures from a customer on contracts that are not fully completed at the time the customer signs or which do not reflect accurately the negotiations and agreement between the customer and the dealer.
- (10) Require or accept a deposit from a prospective customer prior to entering into a binding contract for the purchase and sale of a vehicle unless the customer is given a written receipt that states how long the dealer will hold the vehicle from other sale and the amount of the deposit, and clearly and conspicuously states whether and upon what conditions the deposit is refundable or nonrefundable.
- (11) Add to the cash price of a vehicle as defined in s. 520.02(2) any fee or charge other than those provided in that section and in rule  $\underline{69V-50.001}$   $\underline{3D-50.001}$ , Florida Administrative Code. All fees or charges permitted to be added to the cash price by rule  $\underline{69V-50.001}$   $\underline{3D-50.001}$ , Florida Administrative Code, must be fully disclosed to customers in all binding contracts concerning the vehicle's selling price.
- (12) Alter or change the odometer mileage of a vehicle.
- (13) Sell a vehicle without disclosing to the customer the actual year and model of the vehicle.
- (14) File a lien against a new vehicle purchased with a check unless the dealer fully discloses to the purchaser that a lien will be filed if purchase is made by check and

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fully discloses to the buyer the procedures and cost to the buyer for gaining title to the vehicle after the lien is filed.

- (15) Increase the price of the vehicle after having accepted an order of purchase or a contract from a buyer, notwithstanding subsequent receipt of an official price change notification. The price of a vehicle may be increased after a dealer accepts an order of purchase or a contract from a buyer if:
- (a) A trade-in vehicle is reappraised because it subsequently is damaged, or parts or accessories are removed;
- (b) The price increase is caused by the addition of new equipment, as required by state or federal law;
- (c) The price increase is caused by the revaluation of the United States dollar by the Federal Government, in the case of a foreign-made vehicle;
- (d) The price increase is caused by state or federal tax rate changes; or
- (e) Price protection is not provided by the manufacturer, importer, or distributor.
- vehicle is identified by year, make, model, and a commonly accepted trade, brand, or style name. The advertised price must include all fees or charges that the customer must pay, including freight or destination charge, dealer preparation charge, and charges for undercoating or rustproofing. State and local taxes, tags, registration fees, and title fees, unless otherwise required by local law or standard, need not be disclosed in the advertisement. When two or more dealers advertise jointly, with or without participation of the franchisor, the advertised price need not include fees and

charges that are variable among the individual dealers cooperating in the advertisement, but the nature of all charges that are not included in the advertised price must be disclosed in the advertisement.

- (17) Charge a customer for any predelivery service required by the manufacturer, distributor, or importer for which the dealer is reimbursed by the manufacturer, distributor, or importer.
- (18) Charge a customer for any predelivery service without having printed on all documents that include a line item for predelivery service the following disclosure: "This charge represents costs and profit to the dealer for items such as inspecting, cleaning, and adjusting vehicles, and preparing documents related to the sale."
- (19) Fail to disclose damage to a new motor vehicle, as defined in s. 319.001(8), of which the dealer had actual knowledge, if the dealer's actual cost of repairs exceeds the threshold amount, excluding replacement items.

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In any civil litigation resulting from a violation of this section, when evaluating the reasonableness of an award of attorney's fees to a private person, the trial court shall consider the amount of actual damages in relation to the time spent.

Section 4. Section 501.9765, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

501.9765 Violations involving a senior citizen or handicapped person; civil penalties; presumption.--

(1) As used in this section, the term:

1	(a) "Handicapped person" means any person who has a
2	mental or educational impairment that substantially limits one
3	or more major life activities.
4	(b) "Major life activities" means functions associated
5	with the normal activities of independent daily living, such
6	as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking,
7	seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.
8	(c) "Mental or educational impairment" means:
9	1. Any mental or psychological disorder or specific
10	learning disability.
11	2. Any educational deficiency that substantially
12	affects a person's ability to read and comprehend the terms of
13	any contractual agreement entered into.
14	(d) "Senior citizen" means a person who is 60 years of
15	age or older.
16	(2) Any person who willfully uses, or has willfully
17	used, a method, act, or practice in violation of this part,
18	which method, act, or practice victimizes or attempts to
19	victimize a senior citizen or handicapped person, and commits
20	such violation when he or she knew or should have known that
21	his or her conduct was unfair or deceptive is liable for a
22	civil penalty of not more than \$15,000 for each such
23	violation.
24	(3) Any order of restitution or reimbursement based on
25	a violation of this part committed against a senior citizen or
26	handicapped person has priority over the imposition of civil
27	penalties for violations of this section.
28	(4) Civil penalties collected under this section shall
29	be deposited into the Legal Affairs Revolving Trust Fund of
30	the Department of Legal Affairs and allocated to the
31	Department of Legal Affairs solely for the purpose of

preparing and distributing consumer education materials,
programs, and seminars to benefit senior citizens and
handicapped persons or to enhance efforts to enforce this
section.

Section 5. Section 501.977, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

501.977 Other individual remedies.--

- (1) Without regard to any other remedy or relief to which a person is entitled, anyone aggrieved by a violation of this part by a dealer may bring an action against the dealer in order to obtain a declaratory judgment that an act or practice violates this part and to enjoin a dealer who has violated, is violating, or is otherwise likely to violate this part.
- (2) In any action brought by a person who has suffered a loss as a result of a violation of this part, the person may recover actual damages plus attorney's fees and court costs as provided in s. 501.979. However, damages, fees, or costs are not recoverable under this section against a dealer who has, in good faith, engaged in the dissemination of claims of a manufacturer, distributor, importer, or wholesaler without actual knowledge that doing so violates this part.
- (3) In any action brought under this section, if, after the filing of a motion by the dealer, the court finds that the action is frivolous, without legal or factual merit, or brought for the purpose of harassment, the court may, after hearing evidence as to the necessity for a bond, require the party instituting the action to post a bond in the amount that the court finds reasonable to indemnify the defendant for any costs incurred, or to be incurred, including reasonable

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attorney's fees, in defending the claim. This subsection does not apply to any action initiated by the enforcing authority. 2 3 Section 6. Section 501.978, Florida Statutes, is 4 created to read: 5 501.978 Effect on other remedies.--6 (1) The remedies of this part are in addition to remedies otherwise available for the same conduct under state 8 or local law. 9 (2) This part is supplemental to, and does not preempt, local consumer protection ordinances not inconsistent 10 with this part. 11 12 Section 7. Section 501.979, Florida Statutes, is 13 created to read: 501.979 Attorney's fees.--14 (1) In any civil litigation resulting from an act or 15 practice involving a violation of this part, except as 16 provided in subsection (5) and s. 501.98, the prevailing 18 party, after judgment in the trial court and exhaustion of all appeals, if any, shall receive his or her reasonable 19 attorney's fees and costs from the nonprevailing party. When 2.0 21 evaluating the reasonableness of an award of attorney's fees to a private person, the trial court shall consider the actual 2.2 23 damages in relation to the time spent. (2) The attorney for the prevailing party shall submit 2.4 a sworn affidavit of his or her time spent on the case and his 2.5 or her costs incurred for all the motions, hearings, and 26 27 appeals to the trial judge who presided over the civil case. 2.8 (3) The trial judge may award the prevailing party the sum of reasonable costs incurred in the action and reasonable 29 attorney's fees for the hours actually spent on the case as 30

sworn to in an affidavit.

(4) Any award of attorney's fees or costs becomes a 2 part of the judgment and is subject to execution as the law 3 allows. 4 (5) In any civil litigation initiated by the enforcing authority, the court may award to the prevailing party 5 6 reasonable attorney's fees and costs if the court finds that there was a complete absence of a justiciable issue of law or fact raised by the nonprevailing party or if the court finds 8 bad faith on the part of the nonprevailing party. 9 10 (6) In any administrative proceeding or other nonjudicial action initiated by an enforcing authority, the 11 12 attorney for the enforcing authority may certify by sworn 13 affidavit the number of hours and the cost thereof to the enforcing authority for the time spent in the investigation 14 and litigation of the case, plus costs reasonably incurred in 15 the action. Payment to the enforcing authority of the sum of 16 the costs may, by stipulation of the parties, be made a part 18 of the final order or decree disposing of the matter. The affidavit shall be attached to and become a part of the order 19 or decree. 2.0 21 Section 8. Section 501.98, Florida Statutes, is 2.2 created to read: 23 501.98 Demand letter.--(1) As a condition precedent to initiating any civil 2.4 litigation arising under this part, a claimant must give the 2.5 dealer written notice of the claimant's intent to initiate 26 2.7 litigation against the dealer not less than 30 days before 2.8 initiating the litigation. (2) The notice, which must be completed in good faith, 29 30 <u>must:</u>

1	(a) State that it is a demand letter under "s. 501.98,
2	Florida Statutes";
3	(b) State the name, address, and telephone number of
4	the claimant;
5	(c) State the name and address of the dealer;
6	(d) Provide the date and a description of the
7	transaction, event, or circumstance that is the basis of the
8	claim;
9	(e) Describe with specificity the underlying facts and
10	how they give rise to an alleged violation of this part;
11	(f) To the extent applicable, be accompanied by all
12	transaction or other documents upon which the claim is based
13	or upon which the claimant is relying to assert the claim; and
14	(q) Include a comprehensive and detailed statement
15	describing each item of actual damage demanded by the claimant
16	and recoverable under this part and the amount claimed for
17	each item of damage, including, if applicable, the formula or
18	basis by which each item of damage was calculated.
19	(3)(a) The notice of the claim must be delivered to
20	the dealer by certified or registered United States mail,
21	return receipt requested. The postal costs shall be reimbursed
22	to the claimant by the dealer if the dealer pays the claim and
23	if the claimant requests reimbursement of the postal costs in
24	the notice of claim.
25	(b) If the dealer is a corporate entity, the notice of
26	claim must be sent to the registered agent of the dealer as
27	recorded with the Department of State and, in the absence of a
28	registered agent, any person listed in s. 48.081(1).
29	(4) Notwithstanding any provision of this part to the
30	contrary, a claimant may not initiate litigation against a
31	dealer for a claim arising under this part related to, or in

connection with, the transaction or event described in the 2 notice of claim if the dealer pays the claimant within 30 days after receiving the notice of claim: 3 4 (a) The amount requested in the demand letter as 5 specified in paragraph (2)(g); and 6 (b) A surcharge of 10 percent of the amount requested 7 in the demand letter, not to exceed \$500. 8 (5) For the purpose of this section, payment by a dealer is deemed paid on the date a draft or other valid 9 10 instrument that is equivalent to payment is placed in the United States mail, or other nationally recognized carrier, in 11 12 a properly addressed, postpaid envelope, or, if not so posted, 13 on the date of delivery. (6) The claimant is not entitled to a surcharge in any 14 proceeding initiated against a dealer under this part if the 15 dealer rejects or ignores the notice of claim. 16 (7) Notwithstanding any provision of this part to the 18 contrary, a dealer is not required to pay the attorney's fees of the claimant in any civil action brought under this part 19 if: 2.0 21 (a) The dealer, within 30 days after receiving the claimant's notice of claim, notifies the claimant in writing, 2.2 23 and a court or arbitrator agrees, that the amount claimed is not supported by the facts of the transaction or event 2.4 described in the notice of claim or by generally accepted 2.5 accounting principles or includes items not properly 26 recoverable <u>under this part; or</u> 2.7 2.8 (b) The claimant fails to substantially comply with 29 this section. 30 (8) Payment of the actual damages or an offer to pay

actual damages as set forth in this section:

1	(a) Does not constitute an admission of any wrongdoing
2	by the dealer;
3	(b) Is protected by s. 90.408; and
4	(c) Serves to release the dealer from any suit,
5	action, or other action that could be brought arising out of
6	or in connection with the transaction, event, or occurrence
7	described in the notice of claim.
8	(9) The applicable statute of limitations for an
9	action under this part is tolled for 30 days, or such other
10	period of time as agreed to by the parties in writing, by the
11	mailing of the notice required by this section.
12	(10) This section does not apply to:
13	(a) Any claim for actual damages brought and certified
14	as a maintainable class action; or
15	(b) Any action brought by the enforcing authority.
16	(11) The Department of Legal Affairs shall prepare a
17	form demand letter to incorporate the information required by
18	subsection (2) and make it available to the public.
19	(12) If a claimant initiates civil litigation under
20	this part without first complying with the requirements of
21	this section, the court, upon a motion by the claimant, may
22	abate the litigation, without prejudice, to permit the
23	claimant to comply with the provisions of this part and allow
24	the dealer the opportunity to accept or reject the demand in
25	accordance with subsection (4).
26	Section 9. Section 501.99, Florida Statutes, is
27	created to read:
28	501.99 Application This part does not apply to:
29	(1) An act or practice required or specifically
30	permitted by federal or state law.
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1	(2) A claim for personal injury or death or a claim
2	for damage to property other than the property that is the
3	subject of the consumer transaction.
4	(3) Any person or activity regulated under laws
5	administered by the Office of Insurance Regulation of the
6	Financial Services Commission.
7	(4) Any person or activity regulated under laws
8	administered by the former Department of Insurance that are
9	now administered by the Department of Financial Services.
10	Section 10. Subsection (8) is added to section
11	501.212, Florida Statutes, to read:
12	501.212 Application This part does not apply to:
13	(8) A claim brought by a person other than the
14	enforcing authority against a dealer as defined in s.
15	501.975(2).
16	Section 11. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
17	law.
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