**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING CHAPTER 14 TO TITLE 56 SO AS TO ESTABLISH PROCEDURES THAT REGULATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RECREATIONAL VEHICLE MANUFACTURERS, DISTRIBUTORS, AND DEALERS OF RECREATIONAL VEHICLES; AND TO AMEND SECTION 56‑15‑10, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO CERTAIN TERMS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS REGARDING THE REGULATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURERS, DISTRIBUTORS AND DEALERS, SO AS TO DELETE THE TERM “MOTOR HOME” AND ITS DEFINITION.

Whereas, it is the intent of the General Assembly to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the State by regulating the relationship between recreational vehicle dealers, manufacturers and suppliers**,** maintaining competition, and providing consumer protection and fair trade; and

Whereas, it is the intent of the legislature that the provisions of this act be applied to manufacturer/dealer agreements entered into on or after January 1, 2016. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Title 56 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“CHAPTER 14

Regulation of Manufacturers, Distributors,

and Dealers of Recreational Vehicles

Section 56‑14‑10. As used in this chapter:

(1) ‘Area of sales responsibility’ means the geographical area, agreed to by the dealer and the manufacturer in the manufacturer/dealer agreement, within which area the dealer has the exclusive right to display or sell the manufacturer’s new recreational vehicles of a particular line‑make to the retail public.

(2) ‘Dealer’ means any person, firm, corporation, or business entity licensed or required to be licensed under this chapter to sell new recreational vehicles to the retail public.

(3) ‘Distributor’ means any person, firm, corporation, or business entity that purchases new recreational vehicles from manufacturers for resale to dealers.

(4) ‘Factory campaign’ means an effort on the part of a warrantor to contact recreational vehicle owners or dealers in order to address a part or equipment issue.

(5) ‘Family member’ means a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, sibling, niece, or nephew, or the spouse thereof.

(6) ‘Line‑make’ means a specific series of recreational vehicle products that:

(a) are identified by a common series trade name or trademark;

(b) are targeted to a particular market segment, as determined by their decor, features, equipment, size, weight, and price range;

(c) have lengths and interior floor plans that distinguish the recreational vehicles from other recreational vehicles with substantially the same decor, equipment, features, price, and weight;

(d) belong to a single, distinct classification of recreational vehicle product type having a substantial degree of commonality in the construction of the chassis, frame, and body; and

(e) the manufacturer/dealer agreement authorizes a dealer to sell.

(7) ‘Manufacturer’ means any person, firm, corporation, or business entity that engages in the manufacturing of recreational vehicles.

(8) ‘Manufacturer/dealer agreement’ means a written agreement or contract entered into between a manufacturer and a dealer that fixes the rights and responsibilities of the parties and pursuant to which the dealer sells new recreational vehicles.

(9) ‘New recreational vehicle’ means a recreational vehicle that has never been sold to the retail public nor titled or registered in any state.

(10) ‘Proprietary part’ means any part manufactured by or for and sold exclusively by the manufacturer.

(11) ‘Recreational vehicle’ means a motorhome, travel trailer, fifth-wheel trailer, folding camping trailer, or park model recreational vehicle designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, as defined herein.

(12) ‘Motorhome’ means a self‑propelled vehicle designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use that complies with all applicable federal vehicle regulations. The unit must contain at least four of the following permanently installed independent life support systems which meet the NFPA 1192 Standard for Recreational Vehicles:

(a) a cooking facility with an on‑board fuel source;

(b) a potable water supply system that includes at least a sink, a faucet, and a water tank with an exterior service supply connection;

(c) a toilet with exterior evacuation;

(d) a gas or electric refrigerator;

(e) a heating or air conditioning system with an on‑board power or fuel source separate from the vehicle engine; or

(f) an electric power system.

(13) ‘Travel trailer’ means a vehicle mounted on wheels designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use that complies with all applicable federal vehicle regulations and is of such size and weight as to not require a special highway movement permit when towed by a motorized vehicle.

(14) ‘Fifth-wheel trailer’ means a vehicle mounted on wheels designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use that complies with all applicable federal vehicle regulations and is of such size and weight as to not require a special highway movement permit when towed by a motorized vehicle equipped with a towing mechanism that is mounted above or forward of the tow vehicle’s rear axle.

(15) ‘Folding camping trailer’ means a vehicle mounted on wheels designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use that complies with all applicable federal vehicle regulations and is constructed with collapsible partial side walls that fold for towing by another vehicle and unfold at the campsite.

(16) ‘Park model RV’ means a vehicle that is:

(a) designed and marketed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use;

(b) between three hundred twenty and four hundred square feet based on the exterior dimensions of the structure measured at the largest horizontal projections in the on‑site setup mode including all space which has a ceiling height of more than five feet;

(c) built on a single chassis, mounted on wheels for towing by another vehicle subject, if applicable, to a special movement permit to legally use the highways and not designed to accept additional structures, add‑ons, or other additions that will increase the area as determined in subitem (b) in excess of four hundred square feet;

(d) built pursuant to a third party inspection and certification process; and

(e) built in compliance with the ANSI A119.5 Park Model RV Standard.

(17) ‘Supplier’ means any person, firm, corporation, or business entity that engages in the manufacturing of recreational vehicle parts, accessories, or components.

(18) ‘Transient customer’ means a customer who is temporarily traveling through a dealer’s area of sales responsibility.

(19) ‘Warrantor’ means any person, firm, corporation, or business entity, including any manufacturer or supplier that provides a written warranty to the consumer in connection with a new recreational vehicle or a part, accessory, or component thereof. The term does not include service contracts, mechanical or other insurance, or extended warranties sold for separate consideration by a dealer or other person not controlled by a manufacturer.

Section 56‑14‑20. Any person who engages directly or indirectly in purposeful contacts within this State in connection with the offering or advertising for sale or has business dealings with respect to a recreational vehicle within this State shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter and shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this State upon service of process in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9, Title 15.

Section 56‑14‑30. (A) Before engaging in business as a recreational vehicle dealer or wholesaler in this State, a person first must make application to the Department of Motor Vehicles for a license. Each license issued expires twelve months from the month of issue (licensing period) and must be displayed prominently at the established place of business. The fee for the license is fifty dollars. The license applies to only one place of business of the applicant and is not transferable to another person or place of business except that a licensed dealer may exhibit and sell motor homes, as defined by Section 56‑14‑10, at fairs, recreational or sports shows, vacation shows, and other similar events or shows upon obtaining a temporary dealer’s license in the manner required by this section. No other exhibitions may be allowed, except as may be permitted by this section. Before exhibiting and selling motor homes at temporary locations as permitted above, the dealer shall first make application to the department for a license. To be eligible for a temporary license, a dealer shall hold a valid recreational vehicle dealer’s license issued pursuant to this chapter. Every temporary dealer’s license issued is valid for a period not to exceed ten consecutive days and must be prominently displayed at the temporary place of business. No dealer may purchase more than six temporary licenses in any one licensing period. The fee for each temporary license issued is twenty dollars. A temporary license applies to only one dealer operating in a temporary location and is not transferable to any other dealer or location.

Any person failing to secure a temporary license as required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be punished in the same manner as he would be punished for failure to secure his regular dealer’s license.

The provisions of this section may not be construed as allowing the sale of any type of motor vehicles other than motor homes at authorized temporary locations. All other types of recreational vehicles as defined by Section 56‑14‑10 may be sold at temporary locations.

(B) A person who fails to secure either a temporary or a permanent license as required in this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined:

(1) not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days for the first offense;

(2) not less than two hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, for the second offense; and

(3) not less than one thousand dollars or more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both, for the third or any subsequent offense.

For purposes of this section, the sale of each recreational vehicle constitutes a separate offense.

Section 56‑14‑40. (A) Displays may be conducted only by South Carolina licensed dealers. Any recreational vehicle displayed must be owned by the dealer. Any person or automobile or truck dealer who violates these provisions is subject to a five hundred dollar fine.

(B) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a licensed recreational vehicle dealer from providing vehicles for demonstration or test driving purposes.

(C) The department of Motor Vehicles shall enforce the provisions contained in this section.

Section 56‑14‑50. (A) Before a license as a ‘recreational vehicle dealer’ is issued to an applicant, he shall file an application with the Department of Motor Vehicles and furnish the information the department may require including, but not limited to, information adequately identifying by name and address individuals who own or control ten percent or more of the interest in the business. The policy of this section is full disclosure.

(B) Each applicant for licensure as a recreational vehicle dealer shall furnish a surety bond in the penal amount of thirty thousand dollars on a form prescribed by the director of the department. The bond must be given to the department and executed by the applicant, as principal, and by a corporate surety company authorized to do business in this State, as surety. The bond must be conditioned upon the applicant or licensee complying with the statutes applicable to the license and as indemnification for loss or damage suffered by an owner of a recreational vehicle, or his legal representative, by reason of fraud practiced or fraudulent representation made in connection with the sale or transfer of a recreational vehicle by a licensed recreational vehicle dealer or the dealer’s agent acting for the dealer or within the scope of employment of the agent or loss or damage suffered by reason of the violation by the dealer or his agent of this chapter. An owner or his legal representative who suffers the loss or damage has a right of action against the dealer and against the dealer’s surety upon the bond and may recover damages as provided in this chapter. However, regardless of the number of years a bond remains in effect, the aggregate liability of the surety for claims is limited to thirty thousand dollars on each bond and to the amount of the actual loss incurred. The surety may terminate its liability under the bond by giving the department thirty days’ written notice of its intent to cancel the bond. The cancellation does not affect liability incurred or accrued before the cancellation.

(C) If, during a license year, there is a change in the information a dealer gave the department in obtaining or retaining a license under this section, the licensee shall report the change to the department within thirty days after the change occurs on the form the department requires.

(D) If a licensee ceases being a recreational dealer within ten days of that time, he shall notify the department of this fact and return to the department a license issued pursuant to this chapter and all current dealer license plates issued to the dealer.

Section 56‑14‑60. No recreational vehicle dealer may be issued or allowed to maintain a recreational vehicle dealer’s license unless:

(1) The dealer maintains a bona fide established place of business for conducting the business of selling or exchanging recreational vehicles which must be the principal business conducted from the fixed location. The sale of motorcycle or recreational driven cycles need not be the principal business conducted from the fixed location. A bona fide established place of business for any recreational vehicle dealer includes a permanent, enclosed building or structure, not excluding a permanently installed mobile home containing at least ninety‑six square feet of floor space, actually occupied by the applicant and easily accessible by the public, at which a permanent business of bartering, trading, or selling of recreational vehicles or displaying vehicles for bartering, trading, or selling is carried on, wherein the public may contact the owner or operator at all reasonable times and in which must be kept and maintained the books, records, and files required by this chapter. A bona fide established place of business does not mean a residence, tent, temporary stand, or other temporary quarters.

(2) The dealer’s place of business must display a permanent sign with letters at least six inches in height, clearly readable from the nearest major avenue of traffic. The sign must clearly identify the licensed business.

(3) The dealer’s place of business must have a reasonable area or lot to properly display recreational vehicles.

Section 56‑14‑70. (A) Every recreational vehicle dealer shall keep complete records of each transaction under which a recreational vehicle is transferred for a period of not less than four years from the date of the transaction. The records must show the true name and correct address of the person or persons from whom the recreational vehicle was acquired and the date of the transaction; a correct description of the vehicle, when transferred; the true name and correct address of the person to whom the recreational vehicle was transferred; and the date of the transaction. The description of the recreational vehicle must include the vehicle identification number, make, model, type of body, and the odometer readings at the time the recreational vehicle was transferred to and from the dealer. Odometer readings are required only for motor homes. These records must be open at all reasonable times for inspection and copying by the Department of Motor Vehicles or any of its duly authorized agents.

(B) The records kept by the dealer must be maintained in a reasonably organized and orderly fashion with all entries being legible to the ordinary person upon inspection. Any records which are illegible or incapable of accurate interpretation by either the recordkeeper or the department’s inspector or agent are not in compliance with this section.

(C) If any dealer fails to keep the required records or fails to make them available to the department or its duly authorized agents immediately upon a reasonable request, the dealer is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned for up to thirty days. The failure to keep or to make available to the department or its duly authorized agents complete records on each separate recreational vehicle constitutes a separate offense.

Section 56‑14‑80. Any license issued under this chapter may be denied, suspended, or revoked, if the applicant or licensee or an agency of the applicant or licensee acting for the applicant or licensee is determined by the Department of Motor Vehicles to have:

(a) made a material misstatement in the application for the license;

(b) violated any provision of this chapter;

(c) been found by a court of competent jurisdiction to have committed any fraud connected with the sale or transfer of a recreational vehicle;

(d) employed fraudulent devices, methods, or practices in connection with meeting the requirements placed on dealers by the laws of this State;

(e) been convicted of any violation of law involving the acquisition or transfer of a title to a recreational vehicle or of any violation of law involving tampering with, altering, or removing recreational vehicle identification numbers or markings;

(f) been found by a court of competent jurisdiction to have violated any federal or state law regarding the disconnecting, resetting, altering, or other unlawful tampering with a motor home odometer, including the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 32701‑32711 (Title 49, Subtitle VI, Part C, Chapter 327);

(g) refused or failed to comply with the department’s reasonable requests to inspect or copy the records, books, and files of the dealer or failed to maintain records of each recreational vehicle transaction as required by this chapter or by state and federal law pertaining to odometer records; or

(h) given, loaned, or sold a recreational vehicle dealer license plate to any person or otherwise to have allowed the use of any dealer license plate in any way not authorized by Section 56‑3‑2320. Any dealer license plate issued to a dealer pursuant to Section 56‑3‑2320 which is determined by the department to be improperly displayed on any vehicle or in the possession of any unauthorized person is prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the dealer to whom the license plate was originally issued.

The department shall notify the licensee or applicant in writing at the mailing address provided in his application of its intention to deny, suspend, or revoke his license at least twenty days in advance and shall inform the licensee of his right to request a contested case hearing with the Office of Motor Vehicle Hearings in accordance with the rules of procedure for the Administrative Law Court and pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act of this State. A licensee desiring a hearing shall file a request in writing with the Office of Motor Vehicle Hearings within ten days of receiving notice of the proposed denial, suspension, or revocation of his dealer’s or wholesaler’s license.

Upon a denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, the licensee shall immediately return to the department the license and all dealer license plates.

Section 56‑14‑90. (A) A manufacturer or distributor may not sell a recreational vehicle in this State to or through a dealer without having first entered into a manufacturer/dealer agreement with a dealer which has been signed by both parties.

(B) The manufacturer shall designate the area of sales responsibility exclusively assigned to a dealer in the manufacturer/dealer agreement and may not change such area or contract with another dealer for sale of the same line‑make in the designated area during the duration of the agreement.

(C) The area of sales responsibility may not be reviewed or changed without the consent of both parties until one year after the execution of the manufacturer/dealer agreement.

(D) A recreational vehicle dealer may not sell a new recreational vehicle in this State without having first entered into a manufacturer/dealer agreement with a manufacturer or distributor which has been signed by both parties.

Section 56‑14‑100. (A) A manufacturer or distributor, directly or through any authorized officer, agent, or employee, may terminate, cancel, or fail to renew a manufacturer/dealer agreement with good cause. If the manufacturer or distributor terminates, cancels, or fails to renew the manufacturer/dealer agreement with good cause, the provisions contained in Section 56‑14‑110 do not apply.

(B) The manufacturer or distributor has the burden of showing good cause for terminating, canceling, or failing to renew a manufacturer/dealer agreement with a dealer.

(C) For purposes of determining whether there is good cause for the proposed action, any of the following factors may be considered:

(1) the extent of the affected dealer’s penetration in the area of sales responsibility;

(2) the nature and extent of the dealer’s investment in its business;

(3) the adequacy of the dealer’s service facilities, equipment, parts, supplies, and personnel;

(4) the effect of the proposed action on the community;

(5) the extent and quality of the dealer’s service under recreational vehicle warranties;

(6) the dealer’s failure to follow agreed‑upon procedures or standards related to the overall operation of the dealership; and

(7) the dealer’s performance under the terms of its manufacturer/dealer agreement.

(D) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a manufacturer or distributor shall provide a dealer with at least ninety days prior written notice of termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of the manufacturer/dealer agreement for good cause.

(1) The notice must state all reasons for the proposed termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal and must further state that if, within thirty days following receipt of the notice, the dealer provides to the manufacturer or distributor a written notice of intent to cure all claimed deficiencies, the dealer will then have ninety days following receipt of the original notice to rectify the deficiencies.

(2) If the deficiencies are rectified within ninety days, the manufacturer’s or distributor’s notice is voided. If the dealer fails to provide the notice of intent to cure the deficiencies or fails to cure the deficiencies in the prescribed time period, the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal takes effect as provided in the original notice.

(3) The notice period may be reduced to thirty days if the manufacturer’s or distributor’s grounds for termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal are due to any of the following good cause factors:

(a) a dealer or one of its owners being convicted of, or entering a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony;

(b) the abandonment or closing of the business operations of the dealer for ten consecutive business days unless the closing is due to an act of God, strike, labor difficulty, or other cause over which the dealer has no control;

(c) a significant misrepresentation by the dealer materially affecting the business relationship;

(d) a suspension or revocation of the dealer’s license, or refusal to renew the dealer’s license, by the department; or

(e) a material violation of this chapter which is not cured within thirty days after the written notice by the manufacturer.

(4) The notice provisions contained in this subsection do not apply if the reason for termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal is the dealer’s insolvency, the occurrence of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or bankruptcy.

(5) A dealer may terminate or cancel its manufacturer/dealer agreement with a manufacturer or distributor with or without good cause by giving thirty days written notice. If the termination or cancellation is for good cause, the notice must state all reasons for the proposed termination or cancellation and must further state that if, within thirty days following receipt of the notice, the manufacturer or distributor provides to the dealer a written notice of intent to cure all claimed deficiencies, the manufacturer or distributor will then have ninety days following receipt of the original notice to rectify the deficiencies. If the deficiencies are rectified within ninety days, the dealer’s notice is voided. If the manufacturer or distributor fails to provide the notice of intent to cure the deficiencies or fails to cure the deficiencies in the time period prescribed, the termination or cancellation shall take effect as provided in the original notice.

(6) If the dealer terminates, cancels, or fails to renew the manufacturer/dealer agreement without good cause, the terms of Section 56‑14‑110 do not apply. If the dealer terminates, cancels, or fails to renew the manufacturer/dealer agreement with good cause, Section 56‑14‑110 shall apply. If the dealer terminates for cause and has new and untitled inventory on hand subject to the termination then the inventory may be sold pursuant to Section 56‑14‑110.

(E) The dealer has the burden of showing good cause. Any of the following items shall be deemed ‘good cause’ for the proposed termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal action by a dealer:

(1) a manufacturer being convicted of, or entering a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony;

(2) the business operations of the manufacturer have been abandoned or closed for ten consecutive business days, unless the closing is due to an act of God, strike, labor difficulty, or other cause over which the manufacturer has no control;

(3) a significant misrepresentation by the manufacturer materially affecting the business relationship;

(4) a material violation of this chapter which is not cured within thirty days after written notice by the dealer;

(5) a declaration by the manufacturer of bankruptcy, insolvency, or the occurrence of an assignment for the benefit of creditors or bankruptcy.

Section 56‑14‑110. (A) If the dealer terminates or cancels the manufacturer/dealer agreement for good cause and the manufacturer fails to cure the claimed deficiencies, the manufacturer shall, at the election of the dealer and within forty‑five days after termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal, repurchase:

(1) all new, untitled recreational vehicles to which the dealer can show clear title and that were acquired from the manufacturer or distributor within twelve months before the effective date of the notice of termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal that have not been used, except for demonstration purposes, and that have not been altered or damaged, at one hundred percent of the net invoice cost, including transportation, less applicable rebates and discounts to the dealer. In the event any of the vehicles repurchased pursuant to this subsection are damaged, but do not trigger a consumer disclosure requirement, the amount due the dealer shall be reduced by the cost to repair the vehicle. Damage prior to delivery to the dealer that is disclosed at the time of delivery will not disqualify repurchase under this provision;

(2) all undamaged accessories and proprietary parts sold to the dealer for resale within the twelve months prior to termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal, if accompanied by the original invoice, at one hundred five percent of the original net price paid to the manufacturer or distributor to compensate the dealer for handling, packing, and shipping the parts; and

(3) any properly functioning diagnostic equipment, special tools, current signage, or other equipment and machinery which were purchased by the dealer upon the manufacturer or distributor’s request within five years prior to the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal and which can no longer be used in the normal course of the dealer’s ongoing business.

(B) If recreational vehicles of a line‑make that was subject to a terminated dealer agreement are not repurchased or required to be repurchased by the manufacturer, the dealer may continue to sell all recreational vehicles that were subject to the terminated dealer agreement and were in the dealer’s inventory on the effective date of the termination until those recreational vehicles are no longer in the dealer’s inventory.

Section 56‑14‑120. (A) If a dealer desires to make a change in ownership by the sale of the business assets, stock transfer, or otherwise, the dealer shall give the manufacturer or distributor written notice at least fifteen business days before the closing, including all supporting documentation as may be reasonably required by the manufacturer or distributor to determine if an objection to the sale may be made. In the absence of a breach by the selling dealer of its dealer agreement or this chapter, the manufacturer or distributor shall not object to the proposed change in ownership unless the prospective transferee:

(1) has previously been terminated by the manufacturer for breach of its dealer agreement;

(2) has been convicted of a felony or any crime of fraud, deceit, or moral turpitude;

(3) lacks any license required by law;

(4) does not have an active line of credit sufficient to purchase a manufacturer’s product; or

(5) has undergone in the last ten years bankruptcy, insolvency, a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or the appointment of a receiver, trustee, or conservator to take possession of the transferee’s business or property.

(B) If the manufacturer or distributor objects to a proposed change of ownership, the manufacturer or distributor shall give written notice of its reasons to the dealer within ten business days after receipt of the dealer’s notification and complete documentation. The manufacturer or distributor has the burden of proof with regard to its objection. If the manufacturer or distributor does not give timely notice of its objection, the change or sale shall be deemed approved.

(C) It is unlawful for a manufacturer or distributor to fail to provide a dealer an opportunity to designate, in writing, a family member as a successor to the dealership in the event of the death, incapacity, or retirement of the dealer. It is unlawful to prevent or refuse to honor the succession to a dealership by a family member of the deceased, incapacitated, or retired dealer unless the manufacturer or distributor has provided to the dealer written notice of its objections within ten days after receipt of the dealer’s modification of the dealer’s succession plan. In the absence of a breach of the dealer agreement, the manufacturer may object to the succession for the following reasons only:

(1) conviction of the successor of a felony or any crime of fraud, deceit, or moral turpitude;

(2) bankruptcy or insolvency of the successor during the past ten years;

(3) prior termination by the manufacturer of the successor for breach of a dealer agreement;

(4) the successor lacks an active line of credit sufficient to purchase the manufacturer’s recreational vehicles; or

(5) the successor lacks any license required by law.

(D) The manufacturer or distributor has the burden of proof regarding its objection. However, a family member may not succeed to a dealership if the succession involves, without the manufacturer’s or distributor’s consent, a relocation of the business or an alteration of the terms and conditions of the manufacturer/dealer agreement.

Section 56‑14‑130. (A) Each warrantor shall:

(1) specify in writing each of its dealer obligations, if any, for preparation, delivery, and warranty service on its products;

(2) compensate the dealer for warranty service required of the dealer by the warrantor; and

(3) provide the dealer the schedule of compensation to be paid and the time allowances for the performance of any work and service. The schedule of compensation must include reasonable compensation for diagnostic work as well as warranty labor.

(B) Time allowances for the diagnosis and performance of warranty labor must be reasonable for the work to be performed. In the determination of what constitutes reasonable compensation under this section, the principal factors to be given consideration shall be the actual wage rates being paid by the dealer, and the actual retail labor rate being charged by the recreational vehicle dealers in the community in which the dealer is doing business. The compensation of a dealer for warranty labor may not be less than the lowest retail labor rates actually charged by the dealer for like nonwarranty labor as long as such rates are reasonable.

(C) The warrantor shall reimburse the dealer for any warranty part at actual wholesale cost plus a minimum thirty percent handling charge and the cost, if any, of freight to return such part to the warrantor.

(D) Warranty audits of dealer records may be conducted by the warrantor on a reasonable basis, and dealer claims for warranty compensation may not be denied except for cause, such as performance of nonwarranty repairs, material noncompliance with the warrantor’s published policies and procedures, lack of material documentation, fraud, or misrepresentation.

(E) The dealer shall submit warranty claims within forty‑five days after completing work.

(F) The dealer immediately shall notify the warrantor verbally or in writing if the dealer is unable to perform any warranty repairs within ten days of receipt of verbal or written complaints from a consumer.

(G) The warrantor shall disapprove warranty claims in writing within forty‑five days after the date of submission by the dealer in the manner and form prescribed by the warrantor. Claims not specifically disapproved in writing within forty‑five days shall be construed to be approved and must be paid within sixty days of submission.

(H) It is a violation of this chapter for any warrantor to:

(1) fail to perform any of its warranty obligations with respect to its warranted products;

(2) fail to include, in written notices of factory campaigns to recreational vehicle owners and dealers, the expected date by which necessary parts and equipment, including tires and chassis or chassis parts, will be available to dealers to perform the campaign work. The warrantor may ship parts to the dealer to effect the campaign work, and, if such parts are in excess of the dealer’s requirements, the dealer may return unused parts to the warrantor for credit after completion of the campaign;

(3) fail to compensate any of its dealers for authorized repairs effected by the dealer on recreational vehicles or products damaged in manufacture or transit to the dealer, if the carrier is designated by the warrantor, factory branch, distributor, or distributor branch;

(4) fail to compensate any of its dealers in accordance with the schedule of compensation provided to the dealer pursuant to this section if performed in a timely and competent manner;

(5) intentionally misrepresent in any way to purchasers of recreational vehicles that warranties with respect to the manufacture, performance, or design of the vehicle are made by the dealer as warrantor or cowarrantor; or

(6) require the dealer to make warranties to customers in any manner related to the manufacture of the recreational vehicle.

(I) It is a violation of this chapter for any dealer to:

(1) fail to perform predelivery inspection functions, as specified by the warrantor, in a competent and timely manner;

(2) fail to perform warranty service work authorized by the warrantor in a reasonably competent and timely manner on any transient customer’s vehicle of a line‑make sold or serviced by that dealer;

(3) fail to accurately document the time spent completing each repair, the total number of repair attempts conducted on a single unit, and the number of repair attempts for the same repair conducted on a single vehicle;

(4) fail to notify the warrantor within ten days of a second repair attempt which impairs the use, value, or safety of the vehicle;

(5) fail to maintain written records, including a consumer’s signature, regarding the amount of time a unit is stored for the consumer’s convenience during a repair; or

(6) make fraudulent warranty claims or misrepresent the terms of any warranty.

Section 56‑14‑140. (A) Notwithstanding the terms of any manufacturer/dealer agreement, it is a violation of this chapter for:

(1) a warrantor to fail to indemnify and hold harmless its dealer against any losses or damages to the extent such losses or damages are caused by the negligence or wilful misconduct of the warrantor. A new recreational vehicle dealer may not be denied indemnification for failing to discover, disclose, or remedy a defect in the design or manufacturing of a new recreational vehicle. A new recreational vehicle dealer may be denied indemnification if the new recreational vehicle dealer fails to remedy a known and announced defect in accordance with the written instructions of a warrantor for whom the new recreational vehicle dealer is obligated to perform warranty service. A new recreational vehicle dealer shall provide to the warrantor a copy of any pending law suit or similar proceeding in which allegations are made that are covered by this subsection within ten days after receiving such suit. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, this subsection shall continue to apply even after the new recreational vehicle is titled; or

(2) a new recreational vehicle dealer to fail to indemnify and hold harmless its warrantor against any losses or damages to the extent that the losses or damages are caused by the negligence or wilful misconduct of the new recreational vehicle dealer. A warrantor shall provide to a new recreational vehicle dealer a copy of any pending law suit or similar proceeding in which allegations are made that are covered by this subsection within ten days after receiving such suit. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, this subsection shall continue to apply even after the new recreational vehicle is titled.

Section 56‑14‑150. (A) Whenever a new recreational vehicle is damaged prior to transit to the dealer or is damaged in transit to the dealer when the carrier or means of transportation has been selected by the manufacturer or distributor, the dealer shall notify the manufacturer or distributor of the damage within the timeframe specified in the manufacturer/dealer agreement and:

(1) request from the manufacturer or distributor authorization to replace the components, parts, and accessories damaged or otherwise correct the damage; or

(2) reject the vehicle within the timeframe set forth in subsection (D).

(B) If the manufacturer or distributor refuses or fails to authorize repair of such damage within ten days after receipt of notification, or if the dealer rejects the recreational vehicle because of damage, ownership of the new recreational vehicle shall revert to the manufacturer or distributor.

(C) The dealer shall exercise due care in custody of the damaged recreational vehicle, but the dealer shall have no other obligations, financial or otherwise, with respect to that recreational vehicle.

(D) The timeframe for inspection and rejection by the dealer must be part of the manufacturer/dealer agreement and may not be less than two business days after the physical delivery of the recreational vehicle.

(E) Any recreational vehicle that has, at the time of delivery to the dealer, an unreasonable amount of miles on its odometer, as determined by the dealer, may be subject to rejection by the dealer and reversion of the vehicle to the manufacturer or distributor. In no instance shall a dealer deem an amount less than the distance between the dealer and the manufacturer’s factory or a distributor’s point of distribution, plus one hundred miles, as unreasonable.

Section 56‑14‑160. (A) A manufacturer or distributor may not coerce or attempt to coerce a dealer to:

(1) purchase a product that the dealer did not order;

(2) enter into an agreement with the manufacturer or distributor; or

(3) enter into an agreement that requires the dealer to submit its disputes to binding arbitration or otherwise waive rights or responsibilities provided under this chapter.

(B) As used in this section, the term ‘coerce’ includes, but is not limited to, threatening to terminate, cancel, or not renew a manufacturer/dealer agreement without good cause or threatening to withhold product lines the dealer is entitled to purchase pursuant to the manufacturer/dealer agreement or delay product delivery as an inducement to amending the manufacturer/dealer agreement.

Section 56‑14‑170. (A) A dealer, manufacturer, or warrantor injured by another party’s violation of this chapter may bring a civil action in circuit court to recover actual damages. The court shall award attorney’s fees and costs to the prevailing party in such an action. Venue for any civil action authorized by this section shall exclusively be in the county in which the dealer’s business is located. In an action involving more than one dealer, venue may be in any county in which any dealer that is party to the action is located.

(B) Prior to bringing suit under this section, the party bringing suit for an alleged violation shall serve a written demand for mediation upon the offending party. The demand for mediation shall be served upon the other party via certified mail at the address stated within the manufacturer/dealer agreement between the parties. The demand for mediation shall contain a brief statement of the dispute and the relief sought by the party filing the demand.

(C) Within twenty days after the date a demand for mediation is served, the parties shall mutually select an independent certified mediator and meet with that mediator for the purpose of attempting to resolve the dispute. The meeting place shall be in this State in a location selected by the mediator. The mediator may extend the date of the meeting for good cause shown either party or upon stipulation of both parties.

(D) The service of a demand for mediation under this section shall toll the time for the filing of any complaint, petition, protest, or other action under this chapter until representatives of both parties have met with a mutually selected mediator for the purpose of attempting to resolve the dispute. If a complaint, petition, protest, or other action is filed before that meeting, the court shall enter an order suspending the proceeding or action until the mediation meeting has occurred and may, upon written stipulation of all parties to the proceeding or action that they wish to continue to mediate under this section, enter an order suspending the proceeding or action for as long a period as the court considers appropriate.

(E) The parties to the mediation shall bear their own costs for attorney’s fees and divide equally the cost of the mediator.

(F) In addition to the remedies provided in this section and notwithstanding the existence of any additional remedy at law, a manufacturer, or warrantor, or a dealer is authorized to make application to a circuit court for the grant, upon a hearing and for cause shown, of a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person from acting as a dealer without being properly licensed, from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter, or from failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this chapter. Such injunction shall be issued without bond. A single act in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be sufficient to authorize the issuance of an injunction.”

SECTION 2. Section 56‑15‑10(q) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(q) ~~‘Motor home’ means a vehicular unit designed to provide temporary living quarters built into an integral part of or permanently attached to a self‑propelled motor vehicle chassis or van which unit contains permanently installed independent life support systems other than low voltage meeting the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A119.2 Standard for Recreational Vehicles and provides at least four of the following facilities: cooking with onboard power source; gas or electric refrigerator; toilet with exterior evacuation; heating or air conditioning with onboard power source separate from the vehicle engine; a potable water supply system including a faucet, sink, and water tank with an exterior service connection; separate 110‑125 volt electric power supply. For purposes of this definition:~~

~~(1) a passenger‑carrying automobile, truck, or van without permanently installed independent life support systems, including at least four of the indicated facilities, does not constitute a motor home;~~

~~(2) “permanently installed” means built into or attached as an integral part of a chassis or van and designed not to be removed except for repair or replacement. A system which is readily removable or held in place by clamps or tie downs is not permanently installed;~~

~~(3) “low voltage” means twenty‑four volts or less.~~ Reserved”

SECTION 3. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and, to this end, the provisions of this act are declared severable.

SECTION 4. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor and apply to manufacturer dealer agreements entered into on or after January 1, 2016.

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