- 1 SB347
- 2 164861-1
- 3 By Senator Whatley (N & P)
- 4 RFD: Local Legislation
- 5 First Read: 07-APR-15

1	164861-1:n:02/24/2015:LLR/t	h I	LRS2015-695
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9		А	BILL
10	TO	BE	ENTITLED

Relating to Lee County, relating to alcoholic beverages and the sale of wine in Lee County, to create the Lee County Wine Franchise Jobs Protection Act; to provide for business relations between suppliers and wholesalers of wine to preserve and expand jobs in Lee County in the wine industry; to require written agreements setting forth in full the supplier's agreement with the wholesaler, and designating a specific exclusive sales territory; to provide for prohibited acts by the supplier and by the wholesaler; to provide for conditions of amendment, modification, resignation, cancellation, termination, failure to renew, or refusal to continue the agreement; to provide for the transfer of wholesaler's business, for the establishment of nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable qualifications and standards by suppliers, and prohibit interference with the

AN ACT

transfer upon compliance with those standards; to provide for reasonable compensation upon supplier's violation of the act, including a method of voluntary arbitration; to provide for civil actions for violations, damages, and venue; to provide for the burden of proof; to provide that the wholesaler may not waive rights set forth in this act; to provide that the act relates to existing and future agreements with wholesalers and suppliers as well as their successors and transferees; to provide that this act is cumulative; and to provide for an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Lee County Wine Franchise Jobs Protection Act."

Section 2. This act shall be operative only in Lee County.

Section 3. The legislative intent and purpose of this act is to provide a structure for the business relations between a wholesaler and a supplier of wine in Lee County.

Regulation in this area within the county is considered necessary for the following reasons:

- (1) To maintain stability and healthy competition in the wine industry in Lee County.
- (2) To provide and maintain a sound, stable, and viable three-tier system of distribution of wine to the public in Lee County.
- (3) To promote the public health, safety, and welfare.

1 (4) To preserve and expand jobs in Lee County in the 2 wine industry.

- Section 4. (a) The following words or phrases, or the plurals thereof, whenever they appear in this act, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section:
 - (1) AGREEMENT. Any agreement between a wholesaler and a supplier, whether oral or written, whereby a wholesaler is granted the right to purchase and sell a brand or brands of wine sold by a supplier.
 - (2) ANCILLARY BUSINESS. A business owned by a wholesaler, or by a substantial partner of a wholesaler, the primary business of which is directly related to the transporting, storing, or marketing of the brand or brands of wine of a supplier with whom the wholesaler has an agreement; or a business owned by a wholesaler, a substantial stockholder of a wholesaler, or a substantial partner of a wholesaler which recycles empty beverage containers.
 - (3) DESIGNATED MEMBER. The spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister of a deceased individual who owned an interest, including a controlling interest, in a wholesaler; or any person who inherits the deceased individual's ownership interest in the wholesaler under the terms of the deceased individual's will, or under the laws of intestate succession of this state; or any person who or entity which has otherwise by designation in writing by the deceased individual, succeeded the deceased individual in

the wholesaler's business, or has succeeded to the deceased individual's ownership interest in the wholesaler pursuant to a written contract or instrument; and also includes the appointed and qualified personal representative and the testamentary trustee of a deceased individual owning an ownership interest in a wholesaler. Designated member also includes a person appointed by the court as the guardian or conservator of the property of an incapacitated individual owning an ownership interest in a wholesaler.

- (4) GOOD FAITH. Honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing in the trade, as defined in and interpreted under the Uniform Commercial Code, Section 7-2-103 of the Code of Alabama 1975.
- (5) REASONABLE QUALIFICATIONS. The standard of the reasonable criteria established and consistently used by the respective supplier for Alabama wholesalers that entered into, continued, or renewed an agreement with the supplier during a period of 24 months prior to the proposed transfer of the wholesaler's business, or for Alabama wholesalers who have changed managers or designated managers during a period of 24 months prior to the proposed change in manager or successor manager of the wholesaler's business.
- (6) RETALIATORY ACTION. Includes, but is not limited to, the refusal to continue an agreement, or a material reduction in the quality of service or in the quantity of products available to a wholesaler under an agreement, which refusal or reduction is not made in good faith.

- 1 (7) SALES TERRITORY. An area of exclusive sales 2 responsibility for the brand or brands of wine sold by a 3 supplier as designated by an agreement.
- 4 (8) SUBSTANTIAL STOCKHOLDER or SUBSTANTIAL PARTNER.

 5 A stockholder of or partner in the wholesaler who owns an

 6 interest of 25 percent or more of the partnership or of the

 7 capital stock of a corporate wholesaler.
 - (9) SUPPLIER. A manufacturer or importer of wine licensed by the board.

- voluntary sale, assignment, or other transfer of all or control of the business or all or substantially all of the assets of the wholesaler, or all or control of the capital stock of the wholesaler, including without limitation the sale or other transfer of capital stock or assets by merger, consolidation, or dissolution, or of the capital stock of the parent corporation, or of the capital stock or beneficial ownership of any other entity owning or controlling the wholesaler.
- (11) WHOLESALER. A wholesaler of wine licensed by the board.
- (b) Other words or phrases used in this act shall have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 28-3-1 of the Code of Alabama 1975, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- Section 5. Each supplier of wine licensed by the board authorizing such licensee to sell its wine within the

State of Alabama shall sell its wine through wholesaler
licensees of the board and shall grant in writing to each of
its wholesalers an exclusive sales territory in accordance
with Chapter 8, Title 28 of the Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 6. Each supplier of wine licensed by the board authorizing such licensee to sell its wine within the State of Alabama shall sell its wine through wholesaler licensees of the board and shall grant in writing to each of its wholesalers an exclusive sales territory in accordance with Chapter 8, Title 28 of the Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 7. A supplier may not do any of the following:

(1) Fail to provide each wholesaler of the supplier's brand or brands with a written agreement which contains in total the supplier's agreement with each wholesaler, and designates a specific exclusive sales territory. Any agreement which is in existence on the effective date of this act shall be renewed consistent with this act; provided, that this act may be incorporated by reference in the agreement. Provided, however, nothing contained herein shall prevent a supplier from appointing, one time for a period not to exceed 90 days, a wholesaler to temporarily service a sales territory not designated to another wholesaler, until such time as a wholesaler is appointed by the supplier; and such wholesaler who is designated to service the sales territory during this period of temporary service shall not be in violation of the act,

and, with respect to the temporary service territory, shall not have any of the rights provided under Sections 8 and 10 of this act.

- (2) Fix, maintain, or establish the price at which a wholesaler shall sell any wine.
- (3) Enter into an additional agreement with any other wholesaler for, or to sell to any other wholesaler, the same brand or brands of wine in the same territory or any portion thereof, or to sell directly to any retailer in this state.
- (4) Coerce, or attempt to coerce, any wholesaler to accept delivery of any wine, or other commodity which has not been ordered by the wholesaler. Provided, however, a supplier may impose reasonable inventory requirements upon a wholesaler if the requirements are made in good faith and are generally applied to other similarly situated wholesalers having an agreement with the supplier.
- (5) Coerce, or attempt to coerce, any wholesaler to accept delivery of any wine, or other commodity ordered by a wholesaler if the order was cancelled by the wholesaler.
- (6) Coerce, or attempt to coerce, any wholesaler to do any illegal act or to violate any law or any regulation by threatening to amend, modify, cancel, terminate, or refuse to review any agreement existing between the supplier and wholesaler.
- (7) Require a wholesaler to assent to any condition, stipulation, or provision limiting the wholesaler's right to

sell the brand or brands of wine or other products of any other supplier unless the acquisition of the brand or brands or products of another supplier would materially impair or adversely affect the wholesaler's quality of service, sales, or ability to compete effectively in representing the brand or brands of the supplier presently being sold by the wholesaler. The supplier shall have the burden of proving that such acquisition of such other brand or brands or products would have such effect.

- (8) Require a wholesaler to purchase one or more brands of wine or other products in order for the wholesaler to purchase another brand or brands of wine for any reason. Provided, however, the wholesaler has agreed to distribute a brand or brands before the effective date of this act shall continue to distribute the brand or brands in conformance with this act.
- (9) Request a wholesaler to submit audited profit and loss statements, balance sheets, or financial records as a condition of renewal or continuation of an agreement.
- (10) Withhold delivery of wine ordered by a wholesaler, or change a wholesaler's quota of a brand or brands if the withholding or change is not made in good faith.
- (11) Require a wholesaler by any means directly to participate in or contribute to any local or national advertising fund controlled directly or indirectly by a supplier.

(12) Take any retaliatory action against a wholesaler that files a complaint regarding an alleged violation by the supplier of federal, state, or local law or an administrative rule.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

- (13) Require or prohibit, without just and reasonable cause, any change in the manager or successor manager of any wholesaler who has been approved by the supplier as of or subsequent to the effective date of this act. Should a wholesaler change an approved manager or successor manager, a supplier may not require or prohibit the change unless the person selected by the wholesaler fails to meet the nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable standards and qualifications for managers of Alabama wholesalers of the supplier, which standards and qualifications previously have been consistently applied to Alabama wholesalers by the supplier. Provided, however, the supplier shall have the burden of proving that such person fails to meet such standards and qualifications which are nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable and have been consistently applied to Alabama wholesalers.
- (14) Upon written notice of intent to transfer the wholesaler's business, interfere with, prevent, or unreasonably delay, not to exceed 30 days, the transfer of the wholesaler's business if the proposed transferee is a designated member.
- (15) Upon written notice of intent to transfer the wholesaler's business other than to a designated member,

withhold consent to or approval of, or unreasonably delay, not to exceed 30 days after receipt of all material information reasonably requested, a response to a request by the wholesaler for, any transfer of a wholesaler's business if the proposed transferee meets the nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable qualifications and standards required by the supplier for Alabama wholesalers. Provided, however, the supplier shall meet the burden of proving that the proposed transferee does not meet such standards and qualifications which are nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable and have been consistently applied to Alabama wholesalers.

(16) Restrict or inhibit, directly or indirectly, the right of free association among wholesalers for any lawful purpose.

Section 8. A wholesaler may not do any of the following:

- (1) Fail to devote reasonable efforts and resources, within supplier's designated sales territory, to the sale and distribution of all the supplier's brands of wine which the wholesaler has been granted the right to sell or distribute.
- (2) Sell or deliver wine to a retail licensee located outside the sales territory designated to the wholesaler by the supplier of a particular brand or brands of wine. Provided, however, during periods of temporary service interruptions impacting a particular sales territory, a wholesaler who normally services the impacted sales territory shall file with the board and give to the affected supplier

written notice designating the specific licensed wholesaler or wholesalers, not disapproved by the supplier, who will service the sales territory during the period of temporary service interruption and the approximate length of time for the service interruption. Each wholesaler designated to temporarily service the sales territory shall be a wholesaler who has a current written agreement with the supplier for the brand or brands affected. When the temporary service interruption is over, the wholesaler who normally services the sales territory shall notify in writing the board, the supplier, and the wholesaler, or wholesalers, servicing the sales territory on a temporary basis of this fact, and any wholesaler servicing the sales territory on a temporary basis shall cease servicing the sales territory upon receipt of notice. A wholesaler who is designated to service the impacted sales territory during the period of temporary service shall not be in violation of this act, and, with respect to the temporary service territory, shall not have any of the rights provided under Sections 8 and 10 of this act.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

(3) Transfer the wholesaler's business without giving the supplier written notice of intent to transfer the wholesaler's business, and, where required by this act, receiving the supplier's approval for the proposed transfer. Provided, the consent or approval of the supplier shall not be required of any transfer of the wholesaler's business to a designated member, or any transfer of less than control of the wholesaler's business. Provided, however, that the wholesaler

shall give the supplier written notice of any change in ownership of the wholesaler.

Section 9. (a) Notwithstanding any agreement and except as otherwise provided for in this act, a supplier shall not amend or modify an agreement; cause a wholesaler to resign from an agreement; or cancel, terminate, fail to renew, or refuse to continue under an agreement, unless, in any of the foregoing cases, the supplier has complied with all of the following:

- (1) Has satisfied the applicable notice requirements of subsection (c) of this section.
 - (2) Has acted in good faith.
- (3) Has good cause for the amendment, modification, cancellation, termination, nonrenewal, discontinuance, or forced resignation.
- (b) For each amendment, modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance, the supplier shall have the burden of proving that it has acted in good faith, that the notice requirements under this section have been complied with, and that there was good cause for the amendment, modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance.
- (c) Notwithstanding any agreement and except as otherwise provided in this section, and in addition to the time limits set forth in subsection (d)(5) of this section, the supplier shall furnish written notice of the amendment, modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or

- discontinuance of an agreement to the wholesaler not less than
- 2 60 days before the effective date of the amendment,
- 3 modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or
- 4 discontinuance. The notice shall be by certified mail and
- 5 shall contain all of the following:
- 6 (1) A statement of intention to amend, modify,
- 7 terminate, cancel, not renew, or discontinue the agreement.
- 8 (2) A statement of the reason for the amendment,
- 9 modification, termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or
- 10 discontinuance.
- 11 (3) The date on which the amendment, modification,
- 12 termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance takes
- 13 effect.
- 14 (d) Notwithstanding any agreement, good cause shall
- 15 exist for the purposes of a termination, cancellation,
- nonrenewal, or discontinuance under subsection (a) (3) of this
- section when all of the following occur:
- 18 (1) There is a failure by the wholesaler to comply
- 19 with a provision of the agreement which is both reasonable and
- of material significance to the business relationship between
- 21 the wholesaler and the supplier.
- 22 (2) The supplier first acquired knowledge of the
- failure described in subdivision (1) not more than 18 months
- 24 before the date notification was given pursuant to subsection
- (a) (1) of this section.
- 26 (3) The wholesaler was given notice by the supplier
- of failure to comply with the agreement.

(4) The wholesaler was afforded a reasonable opportunity to assert good faith efforts to comply with the agreement within the time limits as provided for in subsection (d)(5) of this section.

- (5) The wholesaler has been afforded 30 days in which to submit a plan of corrective action to comply with the agreement and an additional 120 days to cure such noncompliance in accordance with the plan.
- (e) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (c) of this section, a supplier may terminate, cancel, fail to renew, or discontinue an agreement immediately upon written notice given in the manner and containing information required by subsection (c) of this section if any of the following occur:
- (1) Insolvency of the wholesaler, the filing of any petition by or against the wholesaler under any bankruptcy or receivership law, or the assignment for the benefit of creditors or dissolution or liquidation of the wholesaler which materially affects the wholesaler's ability to remain in business.
- (2) Revocation or suspension of the wholesaler's state or federal license by the appropriate regulatory agency whereby the wholesaler cannot service the wholesaler's sales territory for more than 61 days.
- (3) The wholesaler, or partner or individual who owns 10 percent or more of the partnership or stock of a corporate wholesaler, has been convicted of a felony under the United States Code or the laws of any state which reasonably

may adversely affect the good will or the interest of the wholesaler or supplier. However, an existing stockholder or stockholders, or partner or partners, or a designated member or members, shall have, subject to the provisions of this act, the right to purchase the partnership interest or the stock of the offending partner or stockholder prior to the conviction of the offending partner or stockholder and if the sale is completed prior to conviction the provisions of this subdivision shall not apply.

- (f) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (c), and (e) of this section, upon not less than 15 days' prior written notice given in the manner and containing the information required by subsection (c) of this section, a supplier may terminate, cancel, fail to renew, or discontinue an agreement if any of the following events occur:
- (1) There was intentional fraudulent conduct relating to a material matter on the part of the wholesaler in dealings with the supplier. Provided, however, the supplier shall have the burden of proving intentional fraudulent conduct relating to a material matter on the part of the wholesaler.
- (2) The wholesaler failed to confine to the designated sales territory its sales of a brand or brands to retailers. Provided this subdivision does not apply if there is a dispute between two or more wholesalers as to the boundaries of the assigned territory and the boundary cannot

be determined by a reading of the description contained in the agreements between the suppliers and the wholesalers.

- (3) A wholesaler who has failed to pay for wine ordered and delivered in accordance with established terms with the supplier fails to make full payment within two business days after receipt of written notice of the delinquency and demand for immediate payment from the supplier.
- (4) A wholesaler intentionally has made a transfer of wholesaler's business, other than a transfer to a designated member or pursuant to a loan agreement or debt instrument, without prior written notice to the supplier, and has failed, within 30 days from the receipt of written notice from the supplier of its intent to terminate on the ground of such transfer, to reverse the transfer of wholesaler's business.
- (5) A wholesaler intentionally has made a transfer of wholesaler's business other than a transfer to a designated member, although the wholesaler has prior to the transfer received from supplier a timely notice of disapproval of the transfer in accordance with this act.
- (6) The wholesaler intentionally ceases, or ceases for more than a period of 61 days, to carry on business with respect to any of supplier's brand or brands previously serviced by the wholesaler in its territory designated by the supplier, unless such cessation is due to force majeure or to labor dispute and the wholesaler has made good faith efforts

to overcome such events. Provided, however, this shall affect only that brand or brands with respect to which the wholesaler ceased to carry on business.

- (g) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (c), (e), and (f) of this section, a supplier may terminate, cancel, not renew, or discontinue an agreement upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice if the supplier discontinues production or discontinues distribution in this state of all brands sold by the supplier to the wholesaler. Provided, however, nothing in this section shall prohibit a supplier from:
- (1) Upon not less than 30 days' notice, discontinuing the distribution of any particular brand of wine.
- (2) Conducting test marketing of a new brand of wine or of a brand of wine which is not currently being sold in this state, provided that the supplier has notified the board in writing of its plan to test market, which notice shall describe the market area in which the test shall be conducted; the name or names of the wholesaler or wholesalers who will be selling the wine; the name or names of the brand of wine being tested; and the period of time not to exceed 18 months during which the testing will take place.

Section 10. (a) Upon written notice of intent to transfer the wholesaler's business, any individual owning or deceased individual who owned an interest in a wholesaler may transfer the wholesaler's business to a designated member, or any other person who meets the nondiscriminatory, material,

1 and reasonable qualifications and standards required by the 2 supplier for Alabama wholesalers. The consent or approval of the supplier shall not be required of any transfer of the 3 wholesaler's business, including the assignment of wholesaler's rights under the agreement, to a designated 6 member or shall not be withheld or unreasonably delayed to a 7 proposed transferee, other than a designated member, who meets such nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable qualifications and standards. Provided, however, the supplier shall have the burden of proving that the proposed transferee fails to meet such qualifications and standards which are 11 nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable and consistently 12 13 applied to Alabama wholesalers by the supplier. Provided, such designated member or transferee shall in no event be qualified as a transferee without the prior written approval or consent of the supplier, where such proposed transferee shall have 17 been involved in any of the following:

5

8

9

10

14

15

16

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- (1) Insolvency filing of any voluntary or involuntary petition under any bankruptcy or receivership law, or execution of an assignment for the benefit of creditors.
- (2) Revocation or suspension of an alcoholic beverage license by the regulatory agency of the United States government or any state, whereby service was interrupted for more than 61 days.
- (3) Conviction of a felony under the United States Code, or the laws of any state which reasonably may adversely

affect the good will or interest of the wholesaler or supplier.

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

- (4) The involuntary termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance by a supplier of an agreement for good cause.
 - (b) The supplier may not interfere with, prevent, or unreasonably delay the transfer of the wholesaler's business, including an assignment of wholesaler's rights under the agreement, if the proposed transferee is a designated member, or if the transferee other than a designated member meets such nondiscriminatory, material, and reasonable qualifications required by the supplier for Alabama wholesalers. Where the transferee is other than a designated member, the supplier may, in good faith and for good cause related to the reasonable qualifications, refuse to accept the transfer of the wholesaler's business or the assignment of wholesaler's rights under the agreement. The supplier shall have the burden of proving that it has acted in good faith and that there was good cause for failure to accept or consent to the transfer of the wholesaler's business or the assignment of the wholesaler's rights under the agreement.

Section 11. (a) Except as provided for in this act, a supplier that has amended, modified, cancelled, terminated, or refused to renew any agreement; or has caused a wholesaler to resign from any agreement; or has interfered with, prevented, or unreasonably delayed, or where required by this act, has withheld or unreasonably delayed consent to or

1 approval of, any assignment or transfer of a wholesaler's 2 business, shall pay the wholesaler reasonable compensation for the diminished value of the wholesaler's business, including 3 any ancillary business which has been negatively affected by the act of the supplier. The value of the wholesaler's 5 business or ancillary business shall include, but not be 6 7 limited to, any good will. Provided, however, nothing contained in this act shall give rise to a claim against the supplier or wholesaler by any proposed purchaser of wholesaler's business.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

- (b) Should either party, at any time, determine that mutual agreement on the amount of reasonable compensation cannot be reached, the supplier or the wholesaler may send, by certified mail, return receipt requested, written notice to the other party declaring its intention to proceed with arbitration. Arbitration shall proceed only by mutual agreement by both parties.
- (c) Not more than 10 business days after the notice to enter into arbitration has been delivered, the other party shall send written notice to the requesting party declaring its intention either to proceed or not to proceed with arbitration. Should the other party fail to respond within the 10 business days, it shall be conclusively presumed that the other party shall have agreed to arbitration.
- (d) The matter of determining the amount of compensation may, by agreement of the parties, be submitted to a three-member arbitration panel consisting of one

representative selected by the supplier but unassociated with the affected supplier; one wholesaler representative selected by the wholesaler but unassociated with the wholesaler; and an impartial arbitrator chosen as provided in this section.

1

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

- (e) Not more than 10 business days after mutual agreement of both parties has been reached to arbitrate, each party shall designate, in writing, its one arbitrator representative and the party initiating arbitration shall request, in writing, a list of five arbitrators from the American Arbitration Association or its successor and request that the list shall be mailed to each party by certified mail, return receipt requested. Not more than 10 business days after the receipt of the list of five choices, the wholesaler arbitrator and the supplier arbitrator shall strike and disqualify up to two names each from the list. Should either party fail to respond within 10 business days or should more than one name remain after the strikes, the American Arbitration Association shall make the selection of the impartial arbitrator from the names not stricken from the list.
- (f) Not more than 30 days after the final selection of the arbitration panel is made, the arbitration panel shall convene to decide the dispute. The panel shall conclude the arbitration within 20 days after the arbitration panel convenes and shall render a decision by majority vote of the arbitrators within 20 days from the conclusion of the arbitration. The award of the arbitration panel shall be final

and binding on the parties as to the amount of compensation for the diminished value.

- (g) The cost of the impartial arbitrator, the stenographer, and the meeting site shall be equally divided between the wholesaler and the supplier. All other costs shall be paid by the party incurring them.
- (h) After both parties have agreed to arbitrate, should either party, except by mutual agreement, fail to abide by the time limitations as prescribed in subsections (c), (e), and (f) of this section, or fail or refuse to make the selection of any arbitrators, or fail to participate in the arbitration hearings, the other party shall make the selection of its arbitrator and proceed to arbitration. The party who has failed or refused to comply as prescribed in this section shall be considered to be in default. Any party considered to be in default pursuant to this subsection shall have waived any and all rights the party would have had in the arbitration and shall be considered to have consented to the determination of the arbitration panel.

Section 12. A wholesaler may not waive any of the rights granted in any provision of this act and the provisions of any agreement which would have such an effect shall be null and void. Nothing in this act shall be construed to limit or prohibit good faith dispute settlements voluntarily entered into by the parties.

Section 13. (a) This act shall apply to agreements in existence on the effective date of this act, as well as

agreements entered into or renewed after the effective date of this act.

- (b) A transferee of a wholesaler that continues in business as a wholesaler shall have the benefit of and be bound by all terms and conditions of the agreement with the supplier in effect on the date of the transfer; provided, however, a transfer of a wholesaler's business which requires supplier's consent or approval but is disapproved by the supplier shall be null and void.
- (c) A successor to a supplier that continues in business as a supplier shall be bound by all terms and conditions of each agreement of the supplier in effect on the date of succession.

Section 14. (a) If a supplier engages in conduct prohibited under this act, a wholesaler with which the supplier has an agreement may maintain a civil action against the supplier to recover actual damages reasonably incurred as the result of the prohibited conduct. If a wholesaler engages in conduct prohibited under this act, a supplier with which the wholesaler has an agreement may maintain a civil action against the wholesaler to recover actual damages reasonably incurred as the result of the prohibited conduct.

(b) A supplier that violates any provision of this act shall be liable for all actual damages and all court costs and, in the court's discretion, reasonable attorney fees incurred by a wholesaler as a result of that violation. A wholesaler that violates any provision of this act shall be

liable for all actual damages and all court costs and, in the court's discretion, reasonable attorney fees incurred by the supplier as a result of that violation.

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

(c) This act imposes upon a supplier the duty to deal fairly and in good faith with a wholesaler which has entered into an agreement with the supplier to purchase and sell a brand or brands of wine sold by the supplier. Except as otherwise provided in this act, if a court finds that a supplier has intentionally, consciously, or deliberately acted or failed to act which was not in good faith or was in bad faith either in (1) effecting an amendment, modification, termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of any agreement; or (2) unreasonably interfering with, preventing, or unreasonably delaying the transfer of the wholesaler's business where approval of the proposed transferee is not required by this act; or (3) unreasonably withholding its consent to or approval of any assignment, transfer, or sale of a wholesaler's business, where approval of the proposed transferee is required by this act; it may, upon proof thereof by clear and convincing evidence as defined in Section 6-11-20 of the Code of Alabama 1975, award exemplary or punitive damages, as well as actual damages, court costs, and reasonable attorney fees to the wholesaler who has been damaged by the action or the failure to act of the supplier. Such actions or failure to act on the part of the supplier shall constitute the tort of bad faith, and the amount of any award of punitive damages and the review thereof by the trial

or appellate court shall be governed by Section 6-11-25 of the Code of Alabama 1975.

- (d) A supplier or wholesaler may bring an action for declaratory judgment for determination of any controversy arising pursuant to this act.
 - (e) Upon proper application to the court, a supplier or wholesaler may obtain injunctive relief against any violation of this act. If the court grants injunctive relief or issues a temporary restraining order, bond shall not be required to be posted.
 - (f) The remedies provided by this section are nonexclusive, and nothing contained herein shall abolish any cause of action or remedy available to the supplier or the wholesaler existing on the effective date of this act.
 - (g) Any legal action taken under this act, or in a dispute arising out of an agreement or breach thereof, or over the provisions of an agreement shall be filed in either Lee County Circuit Court or the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama.

Section 15. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, such declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 16. This act is cumulative and supplements and is in addition to Sections 28-8-1 to 28-8-8, inclusive Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 17. All laws or parts of laws which conflict
with this act are repealed.

Section 18. This act shall become effective

immediately following its passage and approval by the

Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.