AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 25, 2012 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 3, 2012 AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 4, 2012

SENATE BILL

No. 12

Introduced by Senator Corbett

December 6, 2010

An act to-amend Sections 22901, 22903, 22903.2, 22905, 22906, 22924, 24044.5, and 24045.5 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Section 485.010 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to amend Section 2403 of, and to repeal *and add* Division 6 (commencing with Section 6101) of, the Commercial Code, and to amend Section 2953.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to bulk sales.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 12, as amended, Corbett. Bulk sales.

(1) Existing

Existing law, the Uniform Commercial Code—Bulk Sales, is a comprehensive body of law regulating bulk sales, which are defined to include a sale not in the ordinary course of the seller's business of more than ½ the seller's inventory and equipment, as specified. Existing law exempts from the bulk sales law, among other transactions, a sale of assets with a value of less than \$10,000, as specified, or a value of more than \$5,000,000 on the date of the bulk sale agreement. Existing law imposes certain notice requirements on a buyer of assets in a bulk sale, and provides that a buyer who fails to comply with those notice requirements with respect to a claimant is liable to the claimant for specified damages. Existing law contains detailed provisions with respect to bulk sales involving transfers through escrow and those

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involving consideration of less than \$2,000,000 where the consideration is substantially all cash or an obligation of the transferee to pay cash in the future, or a combination thereof. In the case of a bulk sale where the consideration is \$2,000,000 or less and is substantially all cash or an obligation of the transferee to pay cash, existing law requires the buyer or escrow agent involved to apply the cash consideration to pay the debts of the seller for which claims are due and payable, as specified. A person holding a claim incurred in the seller's business, other than specified claims, is a claimant under the bulk sales law.

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages and the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act provides for the licensure, by the State Board of Equalization, of manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, importers, and retailers of cigarette or tobacco products.

This bill would repeal the Uniform Commercial Code-Bulk Sales provisions. The bill would add provisions that apply, on and after January 1, 2013, to a sale not in the ordinary course of a seller's business of more than ½ the seller's inventory and equipment, including the inventory or equipment purchased from a wholesaler or distributor of alcoholic beverages or cigarette and tobacco products, without regard to the value of the assets involved, as specified. The bill would require the buyer to deposit the full amount of the purchase price or consideration with an escrow agent to be distributed to meet obligations and claims, as specified, and would limit a claimant to specified persons, including a wholesaler or distributor of alcoholic beverages or cigarette and tobacco products.

This bill would repeal those provisions and make conforming changes, including deleting references that would become obsolete upon that repeal.

(2) Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the issuance of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. That act provides that it shall not be a violation or grounds for disciplinary action for a licensee selling alcoholic beverages to extend credit to a holder of an interim operating permit issued to an applicant for a retail license, or a transferee of any license who is a holder of a temporary permit issued by the department, or to receive

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payment from those holders in a manner not expressly authorized, unless the seller has knowledge that the purchaser was operating under an interim operating license or temporary permit, as may be established by specified evidence. That evidence may include that the holder has recorded and published notice pursuant to existing law governing bulk sales.

This bill, as a conforming change discussed above in (1), would delete that notice from the types of evidence that may establish knowledge regarding an interim operating permit or temporary permit as described above.

(3) Existing law provides that no right to attach order or writ of attachment may be issued pursuant to a specified ex parte procedure unless it appears from facts shown by affidavit that great or irreparable injury would result to the plaintiff if issuance were delayed, as specified, including, but not limited to, showing that a bulk sales notice has been recorded and published in accordance with the existing law governing bulk sales.

This bill would delete reference to a bulk sales notice as a satisfactory showing that great or irreparable injury would result under that provision.

(4) Existing law provides that property that is assessed on the unsecured roll may be seized by the tax collector prior to delinquency without filing a declaration with the clerk of the county board of supervisors under specified circumstances, including, but not limited to, when the property has been advertised for sale pursuant to existing law governing bulk sales.

This bill, as a conforming change discussed above in (1), would delete that circumstance from the circumstances authorizing seizure by the tax collector under the provisions described above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Division 6 (commencing with Section 6101) of
- 2 the Commercial Code is repealed.
- 3 SEC. 2. Division 6 (commencing with Section 6101) is added
- 4 to the Commercial Code, to read:

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DIVISION 6. BULK SALES

- 6101. This division shall be known and may be cited as the Bulk Sales Law.
 - 6102. (a) In this division, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (1) "Assets" means the inventory and equipment that is the subject of a bulk sale and any tangible and intangible personal property used or held for use primarily in, or arising from, the seller's business and sold in connection with that inventory and equipment, but the term does not include any of the following:
- (A) Fixtures, as defined in paragraph (41) of subdivision (a) of Section 9102, other than readily removable factory and office machines.
 - (B) The lessee's interest in a lease of real property.
- (C) Property to the extent it is generally exempt from creditor process under nonbankruptcy law.
- (2) "Bulk sale" means a sale not in the ordinary course of the seller's business of more than one-half of the seller's inventory and equipment, including the inventory and equipment purchased from a licensee, as measured by value on the date of the bulk-sale agreement.
- (3) "Claim" means a right to payment from the seller, whether or not the right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, fixed, matured, disputed, secured, legal, or equitable. The term includes costs of collection and attorney's fees only to the extent that the laws of this state permit the holder of the claim to recover them in an action against the obligor. The term does not include any of the following:
- (A) An unsecured and unmatured claim for employment compensation and benefits, including commissions and vacation, severance, and sick-leave pay.
- (B) A claim for injury to an individual or to property, or for breach of warranty, unless all of the following are satisfied:
 - (i) A right of action for the claim has accrued.
 - (ii) The claim has been asserted against the seller.
- (iii) The seller knows the identity of the person asserting the claim and the basis upon which the person has asserted it.
- *(C)* A claim for taxes owing to a governmental unit, if both of the following are satisfied:

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(i) A statute governing the enforcement of the claim permits or requires notice of the bulk sale to be given to the governmental unit in a manner other than by compliance with the requirements of this division.

(ii) Notice is given in accordance with the statute.

- (4) "Claimant" means any person holding a claim described in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (b) of Section 6106.4 incurred in the seller's business, or a licensee holding a claim incurred in the seller's business.
- (5) (A) "Date of the bulk sale" means the later of the date on which either of the following occurs:
- (i) More than 10 percent of the net contract price is paid to or for the benefit of the seller.
- (ii) More than 10 percent of the assets, as measured by value, are transferred to the buyer.
 - (B) For purposes of this paragraph the following shall apply:
- (i) Delivery of a negotiable instrument, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 3104, to or for the benefit of the seller in exchange for assets constitutes payment of the contract price pro tanto.
- (ii) The contract price is paid to or for the benefit of the seller when the seller acquires the unconditional right to receive the deposit or when the deposit is delivered to the seller or for the benefit of the seller, whichever is earlier.
- (iii) An asset is transferred when a person holding an unsecured claim can no longer obtain through judicial proceedings rights to the asset that are superior to those of the buyer arising as a result of the bulk sale. A person holding an unsecured claim can obtain those superior rights to a tangible asset at least until the buyer has an unconditional right, under the bulk-sale agreement, to possess the asset, and a person holding an unsecured claim can obtain those superior rights to an intangible asset at least until the buyer has an unconditional right, under the bulk-sale agreement, to use the asset.
- (6) "Date of the bulk-sale agreement" means the date on which a bulk-sale agreement becomes enforceable between the buyer and the seller.
 - (7) "Debt" means liability on a claim.
- (8) "Licensee" means a person licensed as a distributor under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act (Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code), a

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and Professions Code.

wholesaler, as defined in Section 23021 of the Business and
Professions Code, licensed under the Alcoholic Beverage Control
Act (Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business
and Professions Code), or a person licensed as a wholesaler or
distributor of cigarettes and tobacco products pursuant to Chapter
3 (commencing with Section 22975) of Division 8.6 of the Business

- (9) "Net contract price" means the new consideration the buyer is obligated to pay for the assets less each of the following:
- (A) The amount of any proceeds of the sale of an asset, to the extent the proceeds are applied in partial or total satisfaction of a debt secured by the asset.
- (B) The amount of any debt to the extent it is secured by a security interest or lien that is enforceable against the asset before and after it has been sold to a buyer. If a debt is secured by an asset and other property of the seller, the amount of the debt secured by a security interest or lien that is enforceable against the asset is determined by multiplying the debt by a fraction, the numerator of which is the value of the new consideration for the asset on the date of the bulk sale and the denominator of which is the value of all property securing the debt on the date of the bulk sale.
- (10) A sale is "in the ordinary course of the seller's business" if the sale comports with usual or customary practices in the kind of business in which the seller is engaged or with the seller's own usual or customary practices.
- (11) "United States" includes its territories and possessions and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- (12) "Value" means fair market value.
- 30 (b) The following definitions in other divisions apply to this 31 division:
 - (1) "Buyer." Paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of Section 2103.
- 33 (2) "Equipment." Paragraph (33) of subdivision (a) of Section 34 9102.
- 35 (3) "Inventory." Paragraph (48) of subdivision (a) of Section 36 9102.
- 37 (4) "Sale." Subdivision (1) of Section 2106.
- 38 (5) "Seller." Paragraph (d) of subdivision (1) of Section 2103.

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(c) In addition, Division 1 (commencing with Section 1101) contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this division.

- 6103. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (c), this division applies to a bulk sale if both of the following are satisfied:
- (1) The seller's principal business is the sale of inventory from stock, including those who manufacture what they sell, or that of a restaurant owner.
- (2) On the date of the bulk-sale agreement the seller is located in this state or, if the seller is located in a jurisdiction that is not a part of the United States, the seller's major executive office in the United States is in this state.
- (b) A seller is deemed to be located at its place of business. If a seller has more than one place of business, the seller is deemed located at its chief executive office.
 - (c) This division does not apply to any of the following:
- (1) A transfer made to secure payment or performance of an obligation.
- (2) A transfer of collateral to a secured party pursuant to Section 9609.
 - (3) A disposition of collateral pursuant to Section 9610.
 - (4) Retention of collateral pursuant to Section 9620.
- (5) A sale of an asset encumbered by a security interest or lien if (A) all the proceeds of the sale are applied in partial or total satisfaction of the debt secured by the security interest or lien or (B) the security interest or lien is enforceable against the asset after it has been sold to the buyer and the net contract price is zero.
- (6) A general assignment for the benefit of creditors or to a subsequent transfer by the assignee.
- (7) A sale by an executor, administrator, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, debtor in possession, or any public officer under judicial process.
- (8) A sale made in the course of judicial or administrative proceedings for the dissolution or reorganization of an organization.
- (9) A sale to a buyer whose principal place of business is in the United States and who satisfies each of the following:
- 39 (A) Assumes in full the debts that were incurred in the seller's 40 business before the date of the bulk sale.

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(B) Is not insolvent after the assumption.

- (C) Records and publishes notice of the assumption not later than 30 days after the date of the bulk sale in the manner provided by Section 6105.
 - (10) A sale required by, and made pursuant to, statute.
- (11) A transfer of personal property, if the personal property is leased back to the transferor immediately following the transfer and either there has been compliance with subdivision (h) of Section 3440.1 of the Civil Code or the transfer is exempt under subdivision (k) of Section 3440.1 of the Civil Code.
- (12) A transfer which is subject to and complies with Article 5 (commencing with Section 24070) of Chapter 6 of Division 9 of the Business and Professions Code, if the transferee records and publishes notice of the transfer at least 12 business days before the transfer is to be consummated in the manner provided in Section 6105 and the notice contains the information set forth in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 6105.
- (13) A transfer of goods in a warehouse where a warehouse receipt has been issued therefor by a warehouseman (Section 7102) and a copy of the receipt is kept at the principal place of business of the warehouseman and at the warehouse in which the goods are stored.
- (d) The notice under subparagraph (C) of paragraph (9) of subdivision (c) shall state each of the following:
- (1) That a sale that may constitute a bulk sale has been or will be made.
 - (2) The date or prospective date of the bulk sale.
 - (3) The individual, partnership, or corporate names and the addresses of the seller and buyer.
- (4) The address to which inquiries about the sale may be made, if different from the seller's address.
- (5) That the buyer has assumed or will assume the debts that were incurred in the seller's business before the date of the bulk sale.
- 6105. (a) In a bulk sale, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 6102, the buyer shall give notice in accordance with this section.
 - (b) The notice shall comply with each of the following:
- (1) State that a bulk sale is about to be made.

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(2) State the name and business address of the seller together with any other business name and address listed by the seller and the name and business address of the buyer.

- (3) State the location and general description of the assets.
- (4) State the place and the anticipated date of the bulk sale.
- (5) The name and address of the escrow agent with whom claims may be filed and the last date for filing those claims, which shall be the business day before the date stated under paragraph (4).
- (c) At least 12 business days before the date of the bulk sale, the notice shall be:
- (1) Recorded in the office of the county recorder in the county or counties in this state in which the tangible assets are located and, if different, in the county in which the seller is located.
- (2) Published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published in the judicial district in this state in which the tangible assets are located and in the judicial district, if different, in which the seller is located, if in either case there is one, and if there is none, then in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the judicial district is located. If the tangible assets are located in more than one judicial district in this state, the publication required under this paragraph shall be in a newspaper of general circulation published in the judicial district in this state in which a greater portion of the tangible assets are located, on the date the notice is published, than in any other judicial district in this state and, if different, in the judicial district in which the seller is located. As used in this subdivision, "business day" means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or day observed as a holiday by the state government.
- (3) Delivered or sent by registered or certified mail to the county tax collector in the county or counties in this state in which the tangible assets are located. If delivered during the period from January 1 to May 7, inclusive, the notice shall be accompanied by a completed business property statement with respect to property involved in the bulk sale pursuant to Section 441 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- 6106.2. (a) Upon every bulk sale, it is the duty of the escrow agent to apply the consideration so far as necessary to pay those debts of the seller for which the claims are due and payable on or before the date of the bulk sale and are received in writing by the escrow agent on or prior to the date specified as the last date to

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file claims. This duty of the escrow agent runs to each claimant timely filing the claim. Claims shall be deemed timely filed only if actually received by the escrow agent before the close of business on the day specified as the last date to file those claims.

(b) If the seller disputes whether a claim is due and payable on the date of the bulk sale or the amount of any claim, the escrow agent shall withhold from distribution an amount equal to (1) 125 percent of the first seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) of the claim, and (2) an amount equal to that portion of the claim in excess of the first seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500), or the pro rata amount under subdivision (b) of Section 6106.4, if applicable, and shall send a written notice to the claimant filing the claim on or before two business days after the distribution that the amount will be paid to the seller, or to the other claimants in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 6106.4, as the case may be, unless attached within 25 days from the mailing of the notice. Any portion of the amount withheld which is not attached by the claimant within that time shall be paid by the escrow agent to the seller, or to the other claimants in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 6106.4 if they have not been paid in full. An attachment of any amount so withheld shall be limited in its effect to the amount withheld for the attaching claimant and shall give the attaching claimant no greater priority or rights with respect to its claim than the claimant would have had if the claim had not been disputed. For purposes of this subdivision, a claimant may obtain the issuance of an attachment for a claim which is less than five hundred dollars (\$500) and which otherwise meets the requirements of Section 483.010 of the Code of Civil Procedure or which is a secured claim or lien of the type described in Section 483.010 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The remedy in this subdivision shall be in addition to any other remedies the claimant may have, including any right to attach the property intended to be transferred or any other property.

(c) The escrow agent shall, within 45 days after the buyer takes legal title to any of the goods, either pay to the extent of the cash consideration the claims filed and not disputed, or the applicable portion thereof to the extent of the cash consideration under subdivision (b) of Section 6106.4, or institute an action in interpleader pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 386 of the Code of Civil Procedure and deposit the consideration with the clerk of

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the court pursuant to subdivision (c) of that section. The action shall be brought in the appropriate court in the county where the seller had its principal place of business in this state. Sections 386.1 and 386.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in the action.

- (d) This section shall not be construed to release any security interest or other lien on the property which is the subject of the bulk sale except upon a voluntary release by the secured party or lienholder.
- 6106.4. The intended buyer shall deposit with the escrow agent the full amount of the purchase price or consideration. If, at the time the bulk sale is otherwise ready to be consummated, the amount of cash deposited or agreed to be deposited at or prior to consummation in the escrow is insufficient to pay in full all of the claims filed with the escrow agent, the escrow agent shall do each of the following:
- (a) (1) Delay the distribution of the consideration and the passing of legal title for a period of not less than 25 days nor more than 30 days from the date the notice required in paragraph (2) is mailed.
- (2) Within five business days after the time the bulk sale would otherwise have been consummated, send a written notice to each claimant who has filed a claim stating the total consideration deposited or agreed to be deposited in the escrow, the name of each claimant who filed a claim against the escrow and the amount of each claim, the amount proposed to be paid to each claimant, the new date scheduled for the passing of legal title pursuant to paragraph (1) and the date on or before which distribution will be made to claimants which shall not be more than five days after the new date specified for the passing of legal title.
- (3) If no written objection to the distribution described in the notice required by paragraph (2) is received by the escrow agent prior to the new date specified in the notice for the passing of legal title, the escrow agent shall not be liable to any person to whom the notice required by paragraph (2) was sent for any good faith error that may have been committed in allocating and distributing the consideration as stated in the notice.
- (b) Distribute the consideration in the following order of priorities:

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 (1) All obligations owing to the United States, to the extent given priority by federal law.

- (2) Secured claims, including statutory and judicial liens, to the extent of the consideration fairly attributable to the value of the properties securing the claims and in accordance with the priorities provided by law. A secured creditor shall participate in the distribution pursuant to this subdivision only if a release of lien is deposited by the secured creditor conditioned only upon receiving an amount equal to the distribution.
- (3) Escrow and professional charges and brokers' fees attributable directly to the sale.
- (4) Wage claims given priority by Section 1205 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
 - (5) All other tax claims.
- (6) All other unsecured claims pro rata, including any deficiency claims of partially secured creditors.
- (c) To the extent that an obligation of the buyer to pay cash in the future is a part of the consideration and the cash consideration is not sufficient to pay all claims filed in full, apply all principal and interest received on the obligation to the payment of claims in accordance with subdivision (b) until they are paid in full before making any payment to the seller. In that case, the notice sent pursuant to subdivision (a) shall state the amount, terms, and due dates of the obligation and the portion of the claims expected to be paid thereby.

No funds may be drawn from the escrow, prior to the actual closing and completion of the escrow, for the payment, in whole or in part, of any commission, fee, or other consideration as compensation for a service that is contingent upon the performance of any act, condition, or instruction set forth in the escrow.

6106.6. This division shall apply to a bulk sale if the date of the bulk-sale agreement is on or after January 1, 2013.

SECTION 1. Section 22901 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

- 22901. The following definitions apply for purposes of this ehapter:
- (a) "Act" means the Fair Practices of Equipment Manufacturers, Distributors, Wholesalers, and Dealers Act.
- (b) "Claim" means a dealer's claim for reimbursement from a supplier for labor and materials expended by the dealer to meet

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the requirements of the supplier's warranty agreement with a consumer of the supplier's products if the dealer has complied with the supplier's then-existing written policies and procedures for warranties and warranty claims.

- (c) "Current parts price" means, with respect to current parts, the price for repair parts listed in the supplier's price list or catalog in effect at the time the dealer contract is canceled or discontinued or, for purposes of Section 22905, the price list or catalog in effect at the time the repair parts were ordered. "Current parts price" also means, with respect to superseded repair parts, the price listed in the supplier's price list or catalog in effect at the time the dealer contract is canceled or discontinued for the part that performs the same function and purpose as the superseded part, but is simply listed under a different part number.
- (d) "Current net parts cost" means the current parts price less any trade or cash discounts typically given to the dealer with respect to that dealer's normal, ordinary course of orders of repair parts. "Current net parts cost" also means, with respect to a warranty, the current parts price of the supplier for the equipment repaired less any trade or cash discounts typically given to the dealer with respect to that dealer's normal, ordinary course of orders of repair parts.
- (e) "Dealer" means any person primarily engaged in the retail sale of equipment as defined in subdivision (j). For the purposes of this act, "dealer" does not include a "franchisee" as defined in Section 331.1 of the Vehicle Code or a "new motor vehicle dealer" as defined in Section 426 of the Vehicle Code.
- (f) "Dealer contract" means either an oral or written contract, agreement, or arrangement for a definite or indefinite period between a dealer and a supplier that provides for the rights and obligations of the parties with respect to the purchase or sale of equipment or repair parts.
- (g) "Dealership" means the retail sale business engaged in by a dealer under a dealer contract.
- (h) "Demonstrator" means equipment in a dealer's inventory that has not been sold, but has had its usage demonstrated to potential customers, either without charge or pursuant to a short-term rental agreement, with the intent of encouraging the potential customer to purchase the equipment.

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(i) (1) "Equipment" means all-terrain vehicles and other machinery, equipment, implements, or attachments used for, or in connection with, any of the following purposes:

- (A) Lawn, garden, golf course, landscaping, or grounds maintenance.
- (B) Planting, cultivating, irrigating, harvesting, and producing agricultural or forestry products.
- (C) Raising, feeding, or tending to, or harvesting products from, livestock and any other activity in connection with those activities.
- (D) Industrial, construction, maintenance, mining, or utility activities or applications, including, but not limited to, material handling equipment.
- (2) Self-propelled vehicles designed primarily for the transportation of persons or property on a street or highway are specifically excluded from the definition of equipment.
- (j) "Family member" means a spouse, parent, sibling, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, and lineal descendant, including those by adoption.
- (k) "Good cause" means failure by a dealer to comply with the requirements imposed on the dealer by the dealer contract, if those requirements are not different from those requirements imposed on other similarly situated dealers in this state.
- (1) "Index" means the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics purchase price index for construction machinery series identification number peu333120333120, or any successor index measuring substantially similar information.
- (m) "Inventory" means equipment, repair parts, data-processing hardware or software, and specialized service or repair parts.
- (n) "Major shareholder" means a shareholder with 51-percent or greater interest in a dealership.
- (o) "Manufacturer created incentive program" means a program in which the dealer's inventory has not been sold but has been used for specialized purposes, including, but not limited to, harvest rental programs, dealer purchase rentals, and short-term rentals. The warranty that is transferred to the consumer upon sale, which shall be disclosed prior to sale, is the manufacturer-provided base warranty, less hours and time used while in a manufacturer created incentive program.
- (p) "Net equipment cost" means the price the dealer actually paid to the supplier for equipment, plus (1) freight, at truckload

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rates in effect as of the effective date of the termination of a dealer contract, if freight was paid by the dealer from the supplier's location to the dealer's location and (2) reimbursement for labor incurred in preparing the equipment for retail sale or rental, which labor will be reimbursed at the dealer's standard labor rate charged by the dealer to its customers for nonwarranty repair work; provided, however, if a supplier has established a reasonable setup time, that labor will be reimbursed at an amount equal to the reasonable setup time in effect as of the date of delivery multiplied by the dealer's standard labor rate.

- (q) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, trust, or any and all other forms of business entities, including any other entity in which a person has a majority interest or of which a person has control, as well as the individual officers, directors, and other persons in active control of the activities of each entity.
- (r) "Repair parts" means all parts and products related to the service or repair of equipment, including superseded parts.
- (s) "Single-line dealer" means a dealer that has (1) purchased construction, industrial, forestry, and mining equipment from a single supplier constituting 75 percent of the dealer's new equipment, calculated on the basis of net cost; and (2) a total annual average sales volume in excess of forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) for the three calendar years immediately preceding the applicable determination date; provided, however, the sales threshold shall be increased each year by an amount equal to the current sales threshold multiplied by the percentage increase in the index from January 1 of the immediately preceding year to January 1 of the current year.
- (t) "Single-line supplier" means the supplier that is selling the single-line dealer construction, industrial, forestry, and mining equipment constituting 75 percent of the dealer's new equipment.
- (u) "Supplier" means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, assembly, or wholesale distribution of equipment or repair parts. "Supplier" also includes any successor in interest to a supplier, including a purchaser of assets or stock, or a surviving corporation resulting from a merger, liquidation, or reorganization of a supplier.

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 (v) "Terminate" means to terminate, cancel, fail to renew, or materially change the competitive circumstances of a dealer contract.

- SEC. 2. Section 22903 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 22903. (a) This section shall only apply to a dealer contract between a dealer who is not a single-line dealer and a supplier who is not a single-line supplier.
- (b) Except where there are grounds for termination of a dealer contract pursuant to paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), or (8) of subdivision (c), a supplier shall give a dealer 180 days written notice of the supplier's intent to terminate a dealer contract. The notice shall include all reasons constituting good cause for the termination and shall provide the dealer with 60 days to cure any elaimed deficiency. If the deficiency is cured within 60 days to the satisfaction of the supplier, which shall be determined in good faith, the notice of termination shall be void. Except as provided in subdivision (d), a supplier may not terminate a dealer contract based on paragraph (12) of subdivision (e) unless the supplier gives the dealer notice of that action at least one year before the effective date of that action. If the dealer achieves the supplier's requirements for reasonable standards or performance objectives before the expiration of the one-year notice period, the notice shall be void and the dealer contract shall continue in full force and effect.
- (c) No supplier, directly or through an officer, agent, or employee, may terminate, cancel, fail to renew, or materially ehange the competitive circumstances of a dealer contract without good cause. In addition to the definition in subdivision (k) of Section 22901, good cause exists whenever the dealer has taken any of the following actions:
- (1) Transferred a controlling ownership interest in the dealership without the consent of the supplier, who shall not withhold consent unreasonably.
- (2) Made a material misrepresentation or falsification of any record.
- (3) Filed a voluntary petition in bankruptey or has had an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against the dealer that has not been dismissed within 60 days after the filing or is insolvent or in receivership.

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(4) Pleaded guilty to or has been convicted of a felony involving an act of moral turpitude.

- (5) Failed to operate in the normal course of business for seven consecutive business days, without the consent of the supplier, or has terminated the business.
- (6) Relocated or established a new or additional dealer's place of business without the supplier's consent.
- (7) Materially defaulted under any chattel mortgage or other security agreement between the dealer and the supplier, or there has been a revocation of any guarantee of the dealer's present or future obligations to the supplier. However, good cause does not exist if a person revokes any guarantee in connection with or following the transfer of that person's entire ownership interest in the dealer unless the supplier requires that person to execute a new guarantee of the dealer's present or future obligations in connection with that transfer of ownership interest.
- (8) Failed to satisfy any payment obligation as it became due and payable to the supplier, failed to promptly account to the supplier for any proceeds from the sale of equipment, or failed to hold those proceeds in trust for the benefit of the supplier.
- (9) Engaged in conduct that is injurious or detrimental to any of the following:
- (A) The dealer's customers. This includes, but is not limited to, the following conduct: excessive pricing, misleading advertising, failure to provide service and replacement parts, and failure to perform warranty obligations.
 - (B) The public welfare.

- (C) The representation or reputation of the supplier's product.
- (10) Consistently failed to meet building and housekeeping requirements, or failed to provide adequate sales, service, or parts personnel commensurate with the dealer contract.
- (11) Consistently failed to comply with the applicable licensing laws pertaining to the products and services being represented for and on the supplier's behalf.
- (12) Consistently failed to meet and maintain the supplier's requirements for reasonable standards and performance objectives, if the supplier has given the dealer reasonable standards and performance objectives that are based on the manufacturer's experience in other comparable market areas.

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(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (e), if the sales, service, rental, and repair of a supplier's product represents the lesser of 10 percent or three hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000) of the dealer's total gross annual revenue that includes, but is not limited to, the sales, service, rental, or repair, for each dealer location, the supplier may terminate a dealer contract based on paragraph (12) of subdivision (e) upon providing the dealer with notice of that action at least 180 days before the effective date of that action. If the dealer achieves the supplier's requirements for reasonable standards or performance objectives within 60 days of receipt of the termination notice, the notice shall be void and the dealer contract shall continue in full force and effect.

- (e) Notwithstanding a dealer contract that provides for exclusivity during the term of the contract, a supplier may begin contract negotiations with a potential replacement dealer 60 days prior to the expiration of the notice period that has been provided pursuant to subdivisions (b) or (d) if the dealer failed to achieve the supplier's requirements for reasonable standards or performance objectives within 60 days of receipt of the termination notice. Nothing in this subdivision shall authorize a replacement dealer to conduct operations with a supplier during the term of a dealer contract.
- SEC. 3. Section 22903.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 22903.2. (a) This section shall only apply to dealer contracts between a single-line dealer and its single-line supplier.
- (b) No supplier may terminate a dealer contract without good eause. In addition to the definition in subdivision (k) of Section 22901, good cause exists whenever any one of the following is applicable:
- (1) There has been a closeout or sale of 65 percent or more of the dealer's assets related to the equipment business or there has been a commencement of a dissolution or liquidation of the dealer.
- (2) The dealer has changed its principal place of business or added additional locations without prior approval of the supplier, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.
- (3) The dealer has materially defaulted under a chattel mortgage or other security agreement between the dealer and the supplier, or there has been a revocation or discontinuance of a guarantee of a present or future obligation of the dealer to the supplier.

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(4) The dealer has failed to operate in the normal course of business for seven consecutive days, without the consent of the supplier, or has otherwise abandoned the business.

- (5) The dealer has pleaded guilty to or has been convicted of a felony involving an act of moral turpitude.
- (6) The dealer has transferred an interest in the dealership, or a person with a substantial interest in the ownership or control of the dealership, including an individual, proprietor, partner or major shareholder, has withdrawn from the dealership or died, or a substantial reduction has occurred in the interest of a partner or major shareholder in the dealership. However, good cause does not exist if the supplier has consented to an action described in this paragraph.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, a supplier shall provide a dealer with at least 90 days written notice of termination. The notice shall state all reasons constituting good cause for termination and shall state that the dealer has 60 days in which to cure any claimed deficiency. If the deficiency is cured within 60 days, the notice shall be void. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the good cause for termination is due to the dealer's failure to meet or maintain the supplier's requirements for market penetration, a reasonable period of time shall have existed where the supplier has worked with the dealer to gain the desired market share. The notice and right to cure provisions under this subdivision shall not apply if the reason for termination is for any reason set forth in subdivision (b).
- (d) If a dealer dies, a supplier shall have 90 days in which to consider and make a determination on a request by a family member to enter into a new dealer contract to operate the dealership. If the supplier determines that the requesting family member is not acceptable, the supplier shall provide the family member with a written notice of its determination with the stated reasons for rejection. This section does not entitle an heir, personal representative, or family member to operate a dealership without specific written consent of the supplier.
- (e) Notwithstanding subdivision (d), if a supplier and dealer have previously executed an agreement concerning succession rights prior to the dealer's death, and if that agreement is still in effect, the agreement shall be observed even if it designated

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someone other than the surviving spouse or heirs of the decedent as the successor.

- (f) For purposes of this section, dealer assets shall not include land or buildings.
- SEC. 4. Section 22905 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 22905. Except as provided in subdivision (p), whenever a dealer contract is terminated by cancellation or nonrenewal, the supplier shall repurchase the inventory as provided in this section.
- (a) The supplier shall repurchase at its fair market value or assume the lease responsibilities of any specific data-processing hardware that the supplier required the dealer to purchase to satisfy the minimum requirements of the dealer contract, including computer systems equipment required and approved by the supplier to communicate with the supplier. The fair market value of property subject to repurchase shall be deemed to be equal to the acquisition cost, including any shipping, handling and set-up fees, less straight line depreciation of that acquisition cost over three years. If the dealer purchased data-processing hardware or software that exceeded the supplier's minimum requirements, the acquisition cost of that data-processing hardware or software shall be deemed to be the acquisition cost of hardware or software of similar quality that did not exceed the minimum requirements of the supplier.
- (b) The supplier shall pay a sum equal to 100 percent of the net equipment cost of all new, unsold, undamaged, and complete equipment.
- (c) The supplier shall pay a sum equal to 100 percent of the net equipment cost of all unsold, undamaged demonstrators, less depreciation due to usage of those demonstrators. The depreciation adjustment shall be based on published industry rental rates to the extent those rates are available. For purposes of this subdivision, demonstrators, with hour meters that have less than 50 hours of use shall be considered new, unsold equipment subject to repurchase under this section.
- (d) The supplier shall pay a sum equal to 100 percent of the net equipment cost of all unsold and undamaged equipment used in a manufacturer created incentive program, as defined in subdivision (o) of Section 22901, less depreciation due to usage and bonus or volume incentive received by the dealer for the equipment. The depreciation adjustment shall be based on published industry rental

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rates to the extent these rates are available. For purposes of this subdivision, equipment with hour meters used in a manufacturer ereated incentive program with less than 50 hours of use will be considered new, unsold equipment subject to repurchase under this section.

- (e) The supplier shall pay a sum equal to 95 percent of the current net parts costs on new, unsold, undamaged repair parts that had previously been purchased from the supplier and held by the dealer on the date that the dealer contract terminates or expires.
- (f) The supplier shall also pay the dealer 5 percent of the current net parts cost on all new, unused, and undamaged repair parts returned, to cover the cost of handling, packing, and loading of those parts for return to the supplier. The dealer may allow the supplier to perform the handling, packing, and loading of parts instead of receiving the 5 percent payment for these services. When the supplier is chosen to perform these services, the dealer shall make available to the supplier, at the dealer's address or at the places at which it is located, all equipment previously purchased by the dealer.
- (g) The supplier shall pay a sum equal to 75 percent of the net equipment cost, including shipping, handling and set-up fees, of all specialized equipment or repair tools previously purchased pursuant to requirements of the supplier prior to the date of the applicable notification of termination or nonrenewal of the dealer contract. The specialized equipment or repair tools must be unique to the supplier's product line and must be complete and in operating condition.
- (h) Upon the payment or allowance of credit to the dealer's account of the sums required by this section, the title to all inventory purchased shall pass to the supplier making payment, and the supplier shall be entitled to the possession of the inventory. All payments or allowances of credit due to dealers shall be paid or credited within 90 days after receipt by the supplier of property required to be repurchased. Any payments or allowances of credit due to dealers that are not paid within the 90-day period will accrue interest at the statutory rate. The supplier may withhold payments due under this section during the period of time in which the dealer fails to comply with its contractual obligations to remove any signage indicating that the dealer is an authorized dealer of the supplier.

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(i) The supplier and dealer shall each pay 50 percent of the costs of freight to ship equipment to the nearest retail outlet or to ship repair parts to the nearest supplier distribution center.

- (j) The provisions of this section shall not require the repurchase from the dealer of any of the following:
- (1) Any repair part that is in a broken or damaged package. However, the supplier shall be required to repurchase a repair part in a broken or damaged package, for a repurchase price that is equal to 85 percent of the current net parts cost for the repair part, if the aggregate current price for the entire package of repair parts is seventy-five dollars (\$75) or higher.
- (2) Any repair part that, because of its condition, is not resalable as a new part without reconditioning.
- (3) Any inventory for which the dealer is unable to furnish evidence, satisfactory to the supplier, of clear title, free and clear of all claims, liens, and encumbrances.
- (4) Any inventory that the dealer desires to keep if the dealer has a contractual right to do so.
- (5) Any equipment or repair parts that are not in new, unsold, undamaged, complete condition; subject to the provisions of this act relating to demonstrators.
- (6) Any equipment or repair parts acquired by the dealer from any source other than the supplier unless that equipment or those repair parts were ordered from, or invoiced to, the dealer by the supplier.
- (7) Any equipment or repair parts that are not returned to the supplier within 90 days after the latter of (A) the effective date of termination of a dealer contract or (B) the date the dealer receives from the supplier all information, documents, or supporting materials required by the supplier to comply with the supplier's return policy. However, this paragraph shall not be applicable to a dealer if the supplier did not give the dealer notice of the 90-day deadline at the time the applicable notice of termination was sent to the dealer.
- (k) If any supplier fails or refuses to repurchase any inventory eovered under this section within 90 days after termination of a dealer contract, the supplier shall be liable for the total amount of 110 percent of the current net equipment cost of the inventory, plus any freight charges paid by the dealer, interest accrued at the statutory rate from the date of shipment to the supplier until the

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date of payment, 5 percent for handling, packing, and loading, and actual costs for any court or arbitration proceedings, including costs for attorney's fees and arbitrators.

- (1) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Commercial Code, the dealer shall retain a first and prior lien against all inventory returned by the dealer to the supplier under this act until the dealer has paid all amounts owed by the supplier for the repurchase of inventory required under this act.
- (m) This section shall not be construed to affect any security interest that the supplier may have in the inventory of the dealer, and any repurchase shall not be subject to the claims of any secured or unsecured creditors of the supplier or any assignce of the supplier until such time as the dealer has received full payment or credit.
- (n) The dealer may not cancel a dealer contract to avoid a payment obligation to the supplier for equipment or parts.
- (o) If a dealer has more than one business location covered by the same dealer contract, the repurchase requirements of this section shall apply only to the repurchase of a dealer's inventory obtained from the supplier or the supplier's distributor by the particular business location or locations involved in the dealer contract termination and shall not apply to any other business locations covered by the same contract.
- (p) If a supplier's product represents the lesser of 10 percent or three hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000) of the dealer's total gross annual revenue that includes, but is not limited to, the sales, service, rental, or repair for each dealer location, then the supplier shall repurchase the inventory only if a dealer contract is canceled or not renewed by the dealer for any of the following reasons:
- (1) The supplier consistently failed to provide adequate product support for the type and use of the product, which includes, but is not limited to, technical assistance, operators and repair manuals, and parts lists and diagrams.
- (2) The supplier consistently failed to provide adequate training, required by the supplier, for maintenance, repair, or usage of the supplier's product.
- (3) The supplier consistently failed to provide marketing and marketing support for the supplier's product if marketing is a requirement of the dealer contract.

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(4) The supplier's product is defective and breaches the implied warranty of merchantability as defined in Section 1791.1 of the Civil Code.

- (5) The supplier consistently failed to meet its warranty obligations to the dealer.
- (6) The supplier abandons the market thereby failing to provide parts and services necessary for a dealer to perform warranty obligations.
- (7) The supplier engaged in conduct that is injurious or detrimental to the dealer's customers, the public welfare, or the reputation of the dealer.
- (8) The supplier made a material misrepresentation or falsification of any record.
 - (9) The supplier violated any provision of this chapter.
- (q) Notwithstanding subdivision (p), nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the supplier's responsibility to repurchase a dealer's inventory as provided in this section when the supplier cancels or fails to renew a dealer contract.
- SEC. 5. Section 22906 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 22906. (a) A dealer, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 22901, is not entitled to establish a lien pursuant to this act, unless that person has first sent to the lien debtor a written notice, by certified mail, which states all of the following:
- (1) The payment of the reasonable or agreed charges is more than 90 days overdue. This requirement does not apply to equipment subject to repurchase that was returned to the supplier subsequent to return of other equipment also subject to repurchase for which payment is overdue.
 - (2) The amount of reasonable or agreed charges that are overdue.
 - (3) The lien debtor has the following three alternatives:
- (A) Allow the lien to be filed.
- (B) Enter into a consensual security interest in the proceeds, pursuant to the Commercial Code.
 - (C) Pay the reasonable or agreed charges that are overdue.
- (4) The lien debtor has 10 days from receipt of the notice to select an alternative, notify the lien claimant of the alternative selected, and satisfy all of the requirements of the selected alternative. This part of the notice to the lien debtor shall be in 10-point type or bolder.

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(5) The lien claimant may file the notice of claim of lien pursuant to this chapter at any time thereafter if the lien debtor does not comply with the requirements of this section.

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- (b) A dealer who has complied with subdivision (a), has a lien for payment of the repurchase amount payable pursuant to subdivisions (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of Section 22905 and for the costs of enforcing the lien.
- (c) The lien established pursuant to this chapter attaches to the proceeds of any sale of the equipment returned for repurchase.
- (d) The amount of charges secured by the lien shall not exceed an amount equal to the reasonable or agreed charges for the equipment specified in Section 22905.
- SEC. 6. Section 22924 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

22924. (a) In the event of the death or incapacity of the dealer, which in this context shall mean an owner, equal or majority partner, or the majority stockholder of a corporation, operating as a dealer, the supplier shall, at the option of the heirs at law, if the dealer died intestate, or the executor under the terms of the deceased dealer's last will and testament, if the dealer died testate, repurchase the inventory from the estate as if the supplier had terminated the dealer contract and the inventory repurchase provisions of Section 22905 are applicable. The heirs or executor shall have 180 days from the date of the death of the dealer or majority stockholder to exercise the option under this section. However, nothing in this section shall require the repurchase of inventory, if the heirs or executor and the supplier enter into a new dealer agreement, or if a successor to the dealer is established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 22903.1. This section shall be subject to that portion of the dealer contract pertaining to death of the dealer or succession, to the extent the contract is not inconsistent. Nothing in this section shall entitle an heir or personal representative of a deceased dealer or majority stockholder to operate the dealership beyond the 180 days provided for in this subdivision without the consent of the supplier.

(b) The provisions of this section shall be supplemental to any agreement between the dealer and the supplier covering the return of equipment, attachments, and repair parts. Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the rights of a supplier to charge back to the dealer's account amounts previously paid or credited

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as a discount incident to the dealer's purchase of inventory shall not be affected.

- SEC. 7. Section 24044.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 24044.5. (a) The department, in its discretion, may issue an interim operating permit to an applicant for any license to operate the premises during the period an application for a license at the premises is pending and when all of the following conditions exist:
- (1) The application has been protested pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 24011).
- (2) The department has made a determination based upon its investigation that the license should be issued.
- (3) The applicant for the interim operating permit has filed with the department an application for issuance of a license at the premises to himself or herself.
- (4) The application for the interim operating permit is accompanied by a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (b) An interim operating permit issued by the department pursuant to this section shall be for a period not to exceed 120 days. An interim operating permit may be extended at the discretion of the department for additional 120-day periods as necessary upon payment of an additional fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) and upon compliance with all conditions required by this section. Any interim operating permit issued by the department shall be automatically canceled when a final determination made by the department regarding the protests becomes effective or when the application for the license is withdrawn, whichever occurs first. An interim operating permit is a conditional permit and authorizes the holder to whom issued to exercise the rights and privileges of the license for which the application has been filed with the department. Any conditions for which the applicant has petitioned pursuant to Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 23800) of Chapter 5 shall apply to any interim operating permit issued by the department.
- (c) Purchase of beer and wine by the holder of an interim operating permit issued to an applicant for a retail license shall be made only upon payment before or at the time of delivery in eurrency or by check. Purchase of distilled spirits by the holder of an interim operating permit issued to an applicant for a retail license shall be made only upon payment before or at the time of

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delivery in currency or by certified cheek. However, the holder of an interim operating permit issued to an applicant for a retail license, who also holds one or more retail licenses and is operating under the retail license or licenses in addition to the interim operating permit, and who is not delinquent under the provisions of Section 25509 as to any retail license under which he or she operates, may purchase alcoholic beverages on credit under the interim operating permit.

(d) All cheeks received by a seller for beer or wine purchased by the holder of an interim operating permit issued to an applicant for a retail license shall be deposited not later than the second business day following the date the beer or wine is delivered.

A check dishonored on presentation shall not be deemed payment. The receipt by the seller or his or her agent in good faith from a holder of an interim operating permit of a check dishonored on presentation shall not be cause for disciplinary action against the seller.

- (e) Issuance of the license for which the holder of an interim operating permit issued to an applicant for a retail license has filed an application shall not be approved by the department until the holder of the interim operating permit has filed with the department a statement executed under penalty of perjury that all current obligations have been discharged, and that all outstanding checks issued by him or her in payment for alcoholic beverages will be honored on presentation.
- (f) It shall not be a violation of this section or grounds for disciplinary action for any licensee to extend credit to the holder of an interim operating permit issued to an applicant for a retail license or to receive payment from the holder of an interim operating permit in a manner other than authorized herein unless the seller has knowledge of the fact that the purchaser was operating under an interim operating permit. Knowledge of the fact may be established by evidence, including, but not limited to, evidence that, at the time of receipt of payment or the extension of credit, the premises operated under an interim operating permit were posted with the notice required by Section 23985, or the holder of the interim operating permit has recorded notice as required by Section 24073, or the holder of the interim operating permit has published notice as required by Section 23986.

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(g) Refusal by the department to issue or extend an interim operating permit shall not entitle the applicant to petition for the permit pursuant to Section 24011, or to a hearing pursuant to Section 24012. Articles 2 (commencing with Section 23985) and 3 (commencing with Section 24011) shall not apply to interim operating permits.

- (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department may, in its discretion, cancel or suspend summarily at any time an interim operating permit if the department determines that good cause for the cancellation or suspension exists. Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 24300) shall not apply to interim operating permits.
- (i) Application for an interim operating permit shall be on any form the department shall prescribe. If an application for an interim operating permit is withdrawn before issuance or is refused by the department, the fee that accompanied the application shall be refunded in full, and Section 23959 shall not apply. Fees received by the department for issuance of interim operating permits shall be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund as provided in Section 25761.
- SEC. 8. Section 24045.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 24045.5. The department in its discretion may issue a temporary permit to the transferee of any license to continue the operation of the premises during the period a transfer application for the license from person to person at the same premises is pending and when all the following conditions exist:
- (a) The premises shall have been operated under a license within 30 days of the date of filing the application for a temporary permit.
- (b) The license for the premises shall have been surrendered pursuant to rules of the department.
- (c) The applicant for the temporary permit shall have filed with the department an application for transfer of the license at the premises to himself or herself.
- (d) The application for the temporary permit shall be accompanied by a temporary permit fee of one hundred dollars (\$100).
- A temporary permit issued by the department pursuant to this section shall be for a period not to exceed four calendar months. A temporary permit may be extended at the discretion of the

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department for an additional four calendar months upon payment of an additional fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) and upon compliance with all conditions required herein. A temporary permit is a conditional permit and authorizes the holder thereof to sell the alcoholic beverages as would be permitted to be sold under the privileges of the license for which the transfer application has been filed with the department.

Purchase of beer, wine, and distilled spirits by the holder of a temporary permit shall be made only upon payment before or at the time of delivery in currency or by check. However, the holder of a temporary retail permit who also holds one or more retail licenses and is operating under the retail license or licenses in addition to the temporary permit, and who is not delinquent under the provisions of Section 25509 as to any retail license under which he or she operates, may purchase alcoholic beverages on credit under the temporary permit.

All checks received by a seller for alcoholic beverages purchased by the holder of a temporary retail permit shall be deposited not later than the second business day following the date the alcoholic beverages are delivered.

A check dishonored on presentation shall not be deemed payment. The receipt by the seller or his or her agent in good faith from a holder of a temporary permit of a check dishonored on presentation shall not be cause for disciplinary action against the seller.

Transfer of the license for which the holder of a temporary permit has filed an application shall not be approved by the department until the holder of the temporary permit has filed with the department a statement executed under penalty of perjury that all current obligations have been discharged, and that all outstanding checks issued by him or her in payment for alcoholic beverages will be honored on presentation.

It shall not be a violation of this section or otherwise grounds for disciplinary action for any licensee to extend credit to the holder of a temporary permit or to receive payment from the permittee in a manner other than authorized herein unless the seller had knowledge of the fact that the purchaser was operating under a temporary permit. Knowledge of the fact may be established by evidence, including, but not limited to, evidence that, at the time of receipt of payment or the extension of credit, the premises

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operated under a temporary permit were posted with the notice required by Section 23985, or the holder of the temporary permit had recorded notice as required by Section 24073, or the holder of the temporary permit had published notice as required by Section 23986.

Refusal by the department to issue or extend a temporary permit shall not entitle the applicant to petition for the permit pursuant to Section 24011, or to a hearing pursuant to Section 24012. Articles 2 (commencing with Section 23985) and 3 (commencing with Section 24011) shall not apply to temporary permits.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a temporary permit may be canceled or suspended summarily at anytime if the department determines that good cause for the cancellation or suspension exists. Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 24300) shall not apply to temporary permits.

Application for a temporary permit shall be on any form the department shall prescribe. If an application for a temporary permit is withdrawn before issuance or is refused by the department, the fee which accompanied the application shall be refunded in full, and Section 23959 shall not apply. Fees received by the department for issuance of temporary permits shall be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund as provided in Section 25761.

SEC. 9. Section 485.010 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

485.010. (a) Except as otherwise provided by statute, no right to attach order or writ of attachment may be issued pursuant to this chapter unless it appears from facts shown by affidavit that great or irreparable injury would result to the plaintiff if issuance of the order were delayed until the matter could be heard on notice.

- (b) The requirement of subdivision (a) is satisfied if any of the following are shown:
- (1) Under the circumstances of the case, it may be inferred that there is a danger that the property sought to be attached would be concealed, substantially impaired in value, or otherwise made unavailable to levy if issuance of the order were delayed until the matter could be heard on notice.
- (2) Under the circumstances of the case, it may be inferred that the defendant has failed to pay the debt underlying the requested attachment and the defendant is insolvent in the sense that the defendant is generally not paying his or her debts as those debts

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become due, unless the debts are subject to a bona fide dispute.
 Plaintiff's affidavit filed in support of the ex parte attachment shall state, in addition to the requirements of Section 485.530, the known undisputed debts of the defendant, that the debts are not subject to bona fide dispute, and the basis for plaintiff's determination that the defendant's debts are undisputed.

- (3) An escrow has been opened pursuant to the provisions of Section 24074 of the Business and Professions Code with respect to the sale by the defendant of a liquor license.
- (4) Any other circumstance showing that great or irreparable injury would result to the plaintiff if issuance of the order were delayed until the matter could be heard on notice.
- (c) Upon a writ being issued solely on a showing under paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), if the defendant requests the court to review the issuance of the writ, the court shall conduct a hearing within five court days after the plaintiff is served with notice of the defendant's request. A writ issued solely on a showing under paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) shall be limited to the plaintiff's pro rata share of the proceeds of the sale in escrow.
- SEC. 10. Section 2403 of the Commercial Code is amended to read:
- 2403. (1) A purchaser of goods acquires all title which his transferor had or had power to transfer except that a purchaser of a limited interest acquires rights only to the extent of the interest purchased. A person with voidable title has power to transfer a good title to a good faith purchaser for value. When goods have been delivered under a transaction of purchase the purchaser has such power even though
- (a) The transferor was deceived as to the identity of the purchaser, or
- (b) The delivery was in exchange for a check which is later dishonored, or
 - (c) It was agreed that the transaction was to be a "eash sale," or
- (d) The delivery was procured through fraud punishable as larcenous under the criminal law.
- (2) Any entrusting of possession of goods to a merchant who deals in goods of that kind gives him power to transfer all rights of the entruster to a buyer in ordinary course of business.
- (3) "Entrusting" includes any delivery and any acquiescence in retention of possession for the purpose of sale, obtaining offers to

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purchase, locating a buyer, or the like; regardless of any condition expressed between the parties to the delivery or acquiescence and regardless of whether the procurement of the entrusting or the possessor's disposition of the goods have been such as to be larcenous under the criminal law.

- (4) The rights of other purchasers of goods and of lien creditors are governed by the divisions on secured transactions (Division 9) and documents of title (Division 7).
- SEC. 11. Division 6 (commencing with Section 6101) of the Commercial Code is repealed.
- SEC. 12. Section 2953.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:
- is amended to read:
 2953.1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2953, any property that is assessed on the unsecured roll and either is advertised to be sold at public auction or has been seized for prior year's delinquent taxes, may be seized by the tax collector prior to delinquency without filing a declaration with the clerk of the board of supervisors.