LC01990

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2011

AN ACT

RELATING TO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES -- WHOLESALER AGREEMENTS

<u>Introduced By:</u> Senator Maryellen Goodwin

Date Introduced: March 10, 2011

Referred To: Senate Special Legislation

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1	SECTION 1. Title 3 of the General Laws entitled "ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES" is
2	hereby amended by adding thereto the following chapter:
3	CHAPTER 13.1
4	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES SUPPLIER-WHOLESALER AGREEMENTS
5	3-13.1-1. Short title This act shall be known and may be cited as "The Alcoholic
6	Beverage Fair Dealing Law."
7	3-13.1-2. Definitions. – As used in this chapter:
8	(1) "Agreement" means any contract, agreement, or arrangement, whether expressed or
9	implied, whether oral or written, for a definite or indefinite period between a supplier and a
10	wholesaler pursuant to which a wholesaler has the right to purchase, resell, and distribute any or
11	all brands of intoxicating beverages or wine offered by the supplier. The agreement between a
12	supplier and a wholesaler is not considered a franchise relationship.
13	(2) "Good cause" means the failure by any party to an agreement, without reasonable
14	excuse and justification, to comply substantially with a reasonable requirement imposed by either
15	party.
16	(3) "Intoxicating beverages" means the same as defined in chapter 1 of this title.
17	(4) "Wine" means the same as defined in chapter 1 of this title.
18	(5) "Person" means a natural person, partnership, trust, agency, corporation, division of a
19	corporation, or other form of business enterprise. Person also includes heirs, assigns, personal

2	(6) "Supplier" means any person engaged in business as a winery, manufacturer,
3	importer, master wholesaler, broker, or agent of intoxicating beverages or wine which enters into
4	an agreement with any wholesaler in this state to distribute any or all of its brands of intoxicating
5	beverages or wine, and any successor-in-interest to that entity with respect to the agreement.
6	(7) "Territory" or "sales territory" means the geographic area of primary sales
7	responsibility designated by an agreement between a wholesaler and supplier for any brand or
8	brands of the supplier.
9	(8) "Wholesaler" means any person licensed to import or cause to be imported into this
10	state, or to purchase or to be purchased in this state, intoxicating beverages or wine for resale or
11	distribution to retailers licensed in this state, and any successor-in-interest to that entity.
12	3-13.1-3. Purposes – Construction – Variation by contract prohibited. – (a) This
13	chapter shall be liberally construed and applied to promote its remedial purposes and policies.
14	(b) The purposes and policies of this chapter are:
15	(1) To regulate agreements between suppliers and their wholesalers to benefit the
16	economy and enhance competition in this state and to promote moderation and obedience to the
17	laws of this state and the United States controlling the distribution and sale of intoxicating
18	beverages and wine;
19	(2) To protect wholesalers' substantial initial and continuing investments of money, time
20	and effort in their distributorships and to stimulate greater investment of those resources in these
21	small businesses by assuring their continuation on a fair, equitable and nondiscriminatory basis;
22	(3) To enhance competition in the intoxicating beverages and wine industry by:
23	(i) Assuring the wholesaler is free to manage its business enterprise in the manner the
24	wholesaler deems best, including the wholesaler's right independently to establish its selling
25	prices, to determine the efforts and resources which the wholesaler will exert to promote and
26	develop the sale of a supplier's products; and
27	(ii) Assuring the public and suppliers that wholesalers will price competitively, devote
28	reasonable efforts and resources to sales of all supplier's products marketed in this state and
29	maintain satisfactory sales levels.
30	(4) To govern all relations between suppliers and their wholesalers, including any
31	renewals to agreements between them, to the full extent consistent with the constitutions of this
32	state and the United States.
33	(c) The effect of this chapter may not be varied by agreement. Any agreement purporting
34	to do so is void and unenforceable to that extent only.

representatives, and guardians.

1	3-13.1-4. Prior notification of cancellation. – (a) Except as provided in subsection (c),
2	no supplier or wholesaler may cancel, fail to renew, or otherwise terminate an agreement unless
3	the supplier or whole saler furnishes prior notification in accordance with subsection (b) to the
4	effected party.
5	(b) The notification required under subsection (a) shall be in writing and sent to the
6	affected party by certified mail, return receipt requested, not less than ninety (90) days before the
7	date on which the agreement will be cancelled, not renewed, or otherwise terminated. The
8	notification shall contain:
9	(1) A statement of intention to cancel, not renew, or otherwise terminate;
10	(2) A statement of all reasons, stated with particularity;
11	(3) The date on which the action shall take effect; and
12	(4) A statement of the remedy or remedies available to the affected party to cure the
13	specified cause.
14	(c) A supplier or wholesaler may cancel, fail to renew or otherwise terminate an
15	agreement without furnishing the prior notification required under this section only:
16	(1) In the event of insolvency, liquidation or bankruptcy of the affected party;
17	(2) In the event the affected party makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors or
18	similar disposition of substantially all of the assets of that party's business; or
19	(3) In the event of a conviction or plea of guilty or no contest to a charge of violating a
20	law or regulation, or the revocation of a license or permit, relating to business which materially
21	and adversely affects the party's ability to continue in business.
22	3-13.1-5. Cancellation of agreements – Good cause required. – No supplier or
23	wholesaler may cancel, fail to renew, or otherwise terminate an agreement unless the party
24	intending that action has good cause for that action and, in any case in which prior notification is
25	required under section 3-13.1-4, the party intending to act was furnished prior notification and the
26	affected party has not corrected the conduct specified in that notification as the reason for
27	cancellation, failure to renew, or termination, within the period specified in that notice.
28	3-13.1-6. Prohibited conduct. – No supplier shall:
29	(1) Induce or coerce, or attempt to induce or coerce, any wholesaler to accept delivery of
30	any intoxicating beverages or wine or any other item or commodity which has not been ordered
31	by the wholesaler. Provided, that recommendation, endorsement, exposition, persuasion, or
32	argument is not deemed to constitute inducements, coercion or requirements prohibited by this
33	section.
34	(2) Induce or coerce, or attempt to induce or coerce, any wholesaler to engage in any

or implied, to cancel, fail to renew, otherwise terminate an agreement, any requirement imposed on the wholesaler pursuant to an agreement or any contract or other arrangement ancillary or collateral to these.

(3) Require a wholesaler to assent to any requirement, condition, understanding, or term of an agreement limiting the wholesaler's right to sell the product of any other supplier.

(4) Fix or maintain the price at which a wholesaler may resell intoxicating beverages or wine, whether by the terms or requirements imposed on the wholesaler under an agreement, the manner of their enforcement, or otherwise.

(5) Impose, attempt to impose, or enforce against a wholesaler any requirement, standard of performance, or term, including the terms of sale of intoxicating beverages or wines sold to the wholesalers, which discriminatory as compared with the requirements standards or terms imposed by the supplier on other similarly situated wholesalers within this state. Differences in any requirement, standard, or term imposed by a supplier under its agreement or in the manner of their enforcement are permitted only if and to the extent they are based on proper and justifiable distinctions considering the purposes of this chapter, and are not arbitrary.

(6) Fail to provide to each wholesaler of its brands after June 1, 2011 a written contract which conforms to this chapter and embodies the supplier's agreement with its wholesalers, including the essential requirements, standards of performance, and terms imposed by the supplier. In the event of failure to provide that written contract, any agreement in existence upon June 1, 2011 must conform to this chapter and is subject to this chapter until the written contract is provided.

3-13.1-7. Transfer of business assets of stock. – (a) No supplier shall, by terms of an agreement or otherwise, unreasonably withhold or delay approval of any assignment, sale or transfer of the stock of a wholesaler or all or any portion of a wholesaler's assets, wholesaler's voting stock, the voting stock of any parent corporation, or the beneficial ownership or control of any other entity owning or controlling a wholesaler, including the wholesaler's rights and obligations under the terms of an agreement whenever the person or persons to be substituted meet reasonable and express standards imposed not only upon the wholesaler but upon all other wholesalers of a supplier generally.

(b) Upon the death of one of the partners of a partnership operating the business of a wholesaler, no supplier shall deny the surviving partner or partners of that partnership the right to become a successor-in-interest to the agreement between the supplier and that partnership; provided the survivor has been active in the management of the partnership and is otherwise

capable of carrying on the business of the partnership.

(c) A wholesaler shall not transfer or agree to transfer any of its rights and obligations
 under the terms of any agreement without first giving prior notice to the supplier.

<u>Arbitration.</u> – (a) Any supplier which without good cause cancels, terminates or fails to renew any agreement, or unlawfully causes a wholesaler to resign from an agreement or unreasonably denies or withholds consent to any assignment, transfer or sale of business assets or capital stock or other equity securities of a wholesaler with whom that supplier has an agreement pursuant to subdivision 3-13.1-6(6), is subject to compensatory damages, equitable relief, or both. Compensatory damages include reasonable compensation for the value of the wholesaler's business with relation to the affected brand or brands and the wholesaler's goodwill, if any.

(b) The supplier and the wholesaler, may by the terms of an agreement or otherwise, submit the disputes set forth in subsection (a), including the compensation, if any, to be paid for the value of the wholesaler's business, to a neutral arbitrator to be selected by the parties, or if they cannot agree, by the presiding justice of the Rhode Island superior court. The arbitration proceeding shall be held within the state and shall be governed by chapter 3 of title 10. Arbitration costs shall be paid one-half (1/2) by the wholesaler and one-half (1/2) by the supplier. The award of the arbitrator is final and binding on the parties.

(c) Unless otherwise ordered by the superior court, all of the terms and conditions of an agreement between the parties shall remain in full force and effect for a period not to exceed one year during the course of any arbitration or judicial proceedings brought to enforce any rights under an agreement or under this chapter. No supplier who, pursuant to an agreement with a wholesaler, has designated a sales territory for which the wholesaler is primarily responsible or in which the wholesaler is required to concentrate its efforts, shall enter into an agreement with any other wholesaler during that one year period for the purpose of establishing an additional wholesaler for any of its brands or products. Notwithstanding any pending arbitration proceeding, a party may petition the superior court in accordance with section 3-13.1-12 to obtain any relief as may be necessary to enforce this section.

<u>3-13.1-9. Sale of supplier.</u> – Except for discontinuance of all sales of a brand or brands in this state or for good cause, any person who purchases a supplier becomes obligated to all of the terms of any agreement in effect on the date of purchase. The acquiring supplier is not obligated to supply its brand or brands to the wholesalers of the acquired supplier. Nothing prevents the parties from negotiating a new agreement consistent with the provisions of this chapter. The term purchase includes, but is not limited to, a purchase of stock, purchase of assets,

2	3-13.1-10. Sales territories exclusive. – No supplier who, pursuant to an agreement with
3	a wholesaler, has designated a sales territory for which a wholesaler is primarily responsible or in
4	which a wholesaler is required to concentrate its efforts shall enter into an agreement with any
5	other wholesaler for the purpose of establishing an additional wholesaler for any of its brands,
6	including any brand or brands introduced after the effective date of the agreement, in all or part of
7	the same territory.
8	3-13.1-11. Right of free association. – No supplier or wholesaler shall restrict or inhibit,
9	directly in indirectly, the right of free association among suppliers or wholesalers for any lawful
10	purpose.
11	3-13.1-12. Civil actions. – (a) If a supplier or wholesaler who is a party to an agreement
12	pursuant to subdivision 3-13.1-6(6) fails to comply with this chapter or otherwise engages in
13	conduct prohibited under this chapter, the affected party may maintain a civil action in the
14	superior court in the county in which the wholesaler's principal place of business or residence is
15	<u>located.</u>
16	(b) In any action under this section, the court may grant any equitable relief that the court
17	determines is necessary or appropriate considering the purposes of this chapter, to remedy the
18	effects of any failure to comply with this chapter or the effect of conduct prohibited under this
19	chapter.
20	(c) The prevailing party in any action under this section is entitled to actual damages as
21	defined in section 3-13.1-8, plus interest and costs.
22	(d) To the extent the parties by agreement specify that disputes arising out of the
23	supplier-wholesaler relationship shall be resolved by arbitration, that procedure shall be the
24	exclusive remedy and may be compelled by either party upon proper application under the law of
25	this state. An affected party may maintain a civil action in the superior court to enforce the
26	provisions of subsection 3-13.1-8(c), notwithstanding any pending arbitration proceedings.
27	3-13.1-13. Severability. – If any provision of this chapter is held unconstitutional, that
28	decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the chapter.
29	SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.
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lease, merger, or any other reorganization consolidation, or acquisition of a supplier.

EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES -- WHOLESALER AGREEMENTS

This act would regulate agreements between alcoholic beverage suppliers and their
wholesalers to enhance competition in the state, and to promote moderation and obedience to
federal and state liquor laws.

This act would take effect upon passage.

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