#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

#### **SESSION 1993**

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SENATE BILL 343 Short Title: Amend/Motor Fuel Marketing Act. (Public) Sponsors: Senators Smith, Hunt; and Parnell. Referred to: Judiciary I. February 24, 1993 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND THE MOTOR FUEL MARKETING ACT. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: Section 1. G.S. 75-81 reads as rewritten: 4 **"§ 75-81. Definitions.** The following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section unless otherwise stated and unless the context or subject matter clearly indicates otherwise: <del>(1)</del> " Person" shall mean any person, firm, association, organization, 9 partnership, business trust, joint stock company, company, corporation 10 or legal entity. "Sale" shall mean selling, offering for sale or advertising for sale. <del>(2)</del> " Motor Fuel" shall mean a refined or blended petroleum product used 12 (3)for the propulsion of self-propelled motor vehicles; "motor fuel" shall 13 also include the same meaning as defined by G.S. 105-430(1) and fuel 14 as defined by G.S. 105-449.2(3). "Cost" or "Costs" shall mean as follows: 16 <del>(4)</del> For a refiner or terminal supplier, costs shall be presumed to be 17 <del>(a)</del>

the refiner's or terminal supplier's prevailing price to the

wholesale class of trade at the terminal used by the refiner or terminal supplier to obtain the motor fuel in question or the

lowest prevailing price within 10 days prior to a sale alleged to

be in violation of G.S. 75-82 hereof plus all transportation

expenses including freight expenses (incurred and not otherwise

included in the cost of the motor fuel), and motor fuel taxes. If a

1		refiner or terminal supplier does not regularly sell to the
2		wholesale class of trade at the terminal in question, then such
3		refiner or terminal supplier shall use as the prevailing price
4		either (i) the lowest price to the wholesale class of trade of
5		those other refiners or terminal suppliers at the same terminal
6		who regularly sell to the wholesaler class or (ii) a price
7		determined by using standard functional accounting procedures.
8		(b) For all other sellers, cost includes the invoice or replacement
9		cost, whichever is less, of the grade, brand or blend, of motor
10		fuel within 10 days prior to the date of sale, in the quantity or
11		quantities last purchased, less all rebates and discounts received
12		including prompt payment discounts and plus all applicable
13		State, federal and local taxes, and transportation expenses
14		including freight expenses, incurred and not otherwise included
15		in the cost of the motor fuel.
16	<del>(5)</del>	" Prompt Payment Discounts" shall mean any allowance for payment
17	( )	within a specified time, but shall not include discounts for cash made
18		to the motoring public at motor fuel outlets.
19	<del>(6)</del>	"Affiliate" shall mean any person who (other than by means of a
20	( )	franchise) controls, is controlled by or is under common control with,
21		any other person.
22	<del>(7)</del>	"Motor Fuel Merchant" is any person selling motor fuel to the public.
23	<del>(8)</del>	" Motor Fuel Outlet" is any retail facility selling motor fuel to the
24	( )	motoring public.
25	<del>(9)</del>	" New Retail Outlet" shall mean a new retail facility constructed from
26	( )	the ground or an existing retail facility that is offering motor fuel to the
27		motoring public for the first time.
28	<del>(10)</del>	"Refiner" shall mean any person engaged in the production or refining
29	( - )	or motor fuel, whether such production or refining occurs in this State
30		or elsewhere, and includes any affiliate of such person or firm.
31	<del>(11)</del>	" Terminal Supplier" shall mean any person engaged in selling or
32	(11)	brokering motor fuel to wholesalers or retailers from a storage facility
33		of more than 2,000,000 gallons capacity and such person has an
34		ownership interest in or control of the storage facility.
35	The following	ng definitions apply in this Article:
36	(1)	Affiliate. – Any person who, other than by means of a franchise,
37	<u>\/</u>	controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with any other
38		person.
39	<u>(2)</u>	Area of Effective Competition. – The area in which a motor fuel outlet
40	<u>(2)</u>	competes with other motor fuel outlets. It shall be presumed that a
41		motor fuel outlet within three miles of another motor fuel outlet is in
<u>1</u> 1		competition with that motor fuel outlet

Controlled Motor Fuel Outlet. – A motor fuel outlet where a refiner, a 1 (3) 2 refiner's affiliate, or a distributor determines the consumer retail price 3 of motor fuel sold to the public. Cost. – The lowest price, less all discounts received, of a grade or 4 <u>(4)</u> 5 blend of motor fuel charged to the wholesale class of trade at the 6 terminal used by the refiner, distributor, or dealer in the normal course 7 of business to obtain the motor fuel in question within five days prior 8 to a sale alleged to be in violation of G.S. 75-82, plus the following 9 expenses directly attributable to the sale of motor fuel at the motor fuel 10 outlet in question: 11 Transportation expenses, including freight expenses, incurred a. 12 and not otherwise included in the amount charged for the motor fuel. 13 14 b. Inspection fees incurred and not otherwise included in the 15 amount charged for the motor fuel. 16 Operating expenses. c. 17 For purposes of determining the lowest price to the wholesale class of 18 trade, the lowest price shall include only those prices offered which resulted in bona fide sales made to independent purchasers not 19 20 affiliated with the seller. 21 <u>(5)</u> Dealer. – A person who purchases motor fuel from a refiner, a 22 distributor, or any other bulk seller of motor fuel for resale to the 23 public at a motor fuel outlet. A person who owns, operates, or 24 otherwise controls more than two motor fuel outlets shall be deemed a distributor and not a dealer. 25 Discount. – A reduction from the posted price, including any rebate 26 (6) 27 and any allowance for payment within a specified time. A reduction does not include discounts for cash made to the motoring public at 28 29 motor fuel outlets. Distributor. – A person, other than a refiner, who purchases motor fuel 30 (7) in bulk from a refiner or any other bulk seller of motor fuels for 31 32 distribution through its own motor fuel outlets, for distribution through 33 consignment accounts, for distribution through commercial accounts, for resale to other distributors, or for resale to a dealer. 34 35 **(8)** Freight. – The per gallon rate at which a third party, unaffiliated petroleum carrier will deliver motor fuel in tank truck quantities. The 36 37 per gallon rate shall be established by reference to a published 38 common carrier rate within the particular geographic area. Motor Fuel. – A refined or blended petroleum product, including any 39 <u>(9)</u> additives, used for the propulsion of self-propelled motor vehicles. 40 41 The term includes 'motor fuel' as defined in G.S. 105-430 and 'fuel' as 42 defined in G.S. 105-449.2. Motor Fuel Merchant. – A person who sells motor fuel to the public. 43 (10)

- Motor Fuel Outlet. A retail facility where motor fuel is sold to the 1 (11)2 motoring public.
  - (12)Operating Expenses. – All expenses directly attributable to the sale of motor fuel at a motor fuel outlet as calculated for the prior fiscal year. The term includes accounting, advertising, cash shortages, credit, depreciation, inventory, labor, licenses, maintenance, payroll, promotions, property taxes and other operating taxes, refuse removal, rent, repair, supplies, and utilities expenses. Operating expenses will be allocated to motor fuel sales and sales of other products and services based on the percentage of retail revenue each accounts for at a motor fuel outlet. (Retail motor fuel revenue divided by total retail revenue equals the percentage of operating expenses attributable to motor fuel.)
  - (13)Person. – An individual, a firm, a partnership, an association, a corporation, or any other organization or group acting as a unit.
  - Price. The amount charged by a refiner or distributor for motor fuel, (14)plus motor fuel taxes and less all discounts.
  - Refiner. A person and any affiliate of a person engaged in the <u>(15)</u> production or refining of motor fuel from crude oil, whether the production or refining occurs in this State or elsewhere.
  - (16)Sale. – Selling, offering for sale or advertising for sale.
  - Wholesale Class of Trade. The term includes both branded (17)distributors purchasing motor fuel under a federally registered trademark of a refiner and distributors purchasing other motor fuel in bulk for redistribution or resale. In the event a refiner does not regularly sell to distributors at a given terminal, the term includes dealers."

Sec. 2. G.S. 75-82 reads as rewritten:

- 28 "\§ 75-82. Unlawful belowa (a) It shall be unlawful where the intent is to injure 29 30 competition for any motor fuel merchant or the affiliate of any motor 31 fuel merchant to sell with such frequency as to indicate a general 32 business practice of selling at a motor fuel outlet any grade, brand or 33 blend of motor fuel for less than the cost of that grade, brand or blend of 34 motor fuel except where (i) the price is established in good faith to meet 35 or compete with the lower price of a competitor in the same market area on the same level of distribution selling the same or comparable product 36 37 of like quality, (ii) the price remains in effect for no more than 10 days 38 after the first sale of that grade, brand or blend by the merchant at a 39 new retail outlet, (iii) the sale is made in good faith to dispose of a grade, brand or blend of motor fuel for the purpose of discontinuing sales of 40 41 that product, or (iv) the sale is made pursuant to the order or authority 42 of any court or governmental agency. 43
  - For purposes of this Article, motor fuel cost shall be computed separately for each grade, brand or blend of each motor fuel at each location where said motor fuel is

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offered for sale; however, nothing in this subsection shall prevent a motor fuel merchant from using a weighted average motor fuel cost for comparable grade, brand or blend when such motor fuel merchant is supplied by more than one refiner or terminal supplier at one or more terminals.

- (c) This Article shall apply only to retail sales of motor fuel at motor fuel outlets.
- (a) It shall be unlawful for a motor fuel merchant to sell at a motor fuel outlet any grade or blend of motor fuel for less than the cost of that grade or blend of motor fuel, as determined by G.S. 75-81.
- (b) If the method of delivery and the quantity of each delivery of motor fuel to the distributor or dealer and the controlled motor fuel outlet are comparable, it shall be unlawful for:
  - (1) A refiner to sell at a controlled motor fuel outlet any grade or blend of motor fuel for less than the highest price charged on that same day by the refiner for that grade or blend of motor fuel to distributors or dealers in the same area of effective competition, plus the refiner's operating expenses at that motor fuel outlet.
  - A distributor to sell at a controlled motor fuel outlet any grade or blend of motor fuel for less than the highest price charged on that same day by the distributor for that grade or blend of motor fuel to dealers in the same area of effective competition, plus the distributor's operating expenses at that motor fuel outlet.
- (c) For purposes of this Article, motor fuel cost shall be computed separately for each grade or blend of each motor fuel at each location where the motor fuel is offered for sale.
- (d) Nothing in this Article shall prevent a refiner or distributor from giving volume discounts as long as the offer is made equally to all purchasers in a class of trade."

Sec. 3. G.S. 75-83 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 75-83. Unlawful inducement; civil penalty.

It shall be unlawful to knowingly <u>violate any provision of this Article</u>, or to <u>knowingly induce</u>, or to <u>knowingly induce</u> or attempt to <u>induce</u>, induce a violation of this Article, whether by otherwise lawful or unlawful means. In any action initiated by the Attorney General, anyone found to have violated this provision shall be subject to <u>the a civil penalty applicable to the sales made in violation of this Article; or, if no sales were made, to a civil penalty of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000). Civil penalties assessed under this section shall be credited to the General Fund."</u>

Sec. 4. G.S. 75-84 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 75-84. Separate offenses; injunctions.

Each act of establishing a price act, for a day or part of a day, of selling motor fuel at a retail price in violation of this Article shall constitute a separate offense by the seller and the civil penalty for each offense shall be not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). seller. Upon a proper showing by the Attorney General or his delegate, further violations may be temporarily or permanently enjoined."

Sec. 5. G.S. 75-85 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 75-85. Investigations by Attorney General.

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 The Attorney General is authorized to investigate any allegation of a violation of this Article made by a motor fuel merchant or by an association or group of motor fuel merchants. any person. If an investigation discloses a violation, the Attorney General may exercise the authority under this Article to seek an injunction and he may also seek civil penalties. If the Attorney General prevails in an action under this Article, he shall recover all costs and reasonable attorneys' fees."

Sec. 6. G.S. 75-86 reads as rewritten:

# "§ 75-86. Private actions. Enforcement actions.

- (a) Any person, corporation, or other business entity which is person who is engaged in the sale of motor fuel for resale or consumption and which—who is directly or indirectly injured by a violation of this Article may bring an action in the district superior court district as defined in G.S. 7A-133 or superior court district—or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1, as the case may be, where the violation is alleged to have occurred to recover actual damages, exemplary damages, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. occurred. The court shall also grant such equitable relief as is proper, including a declaratory judgment and injunctive relief. Any action under this Article must be brought within one year-three years of the alleged violation.
- (b) A claimant who prevails in an action brought under this Article may recover any one or more of the following:
  - (1) The actual damages suffered by the claimant, including, but not limited to, the difference between the legal price and the actual price charged.
  - (2) Threefold the actual damages sustained in the case of a knowing violation of a provision of this Article or a willful disregard of a provision of this Article.
  - (3) All costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.
  - (c) There shall be a right of trial by jury in any action brought under this act." Sec. 7. G.S. 75-88 reads as rewritten:

# "§ 75-88. Public disclosure and record keeping.

Any refiner or terminal supplier computing prevailing price under the provisions of G.S. 75-81(4)(a)(i) or (ii) shall be required to publicly disclose said price.

- (a) A refiner must disclose its prices to the wholesale class of trade, to motor fuel merchants, and to the Attorney General on request. A refiner must also maintain records of all motor fuel sales at each terminal for a period of three years.
- (b) A motor fuel merchant who sells more than 360,000 gallons of motor fuel at a motor fuel outlet in the prior year must keep the records required under this subsection for that outlet in the subsequent year. A motor fuel merchant subject to this subsection must maintain a record of its cost for motor fuel and its retail selling price of motor fuel. The records must be kept for three years."
- Sec. 8. This act becomes effective July 1, 1993, and applies to acts occurring on or after that date.